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Widow of Col. James Warren Sever
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THE EAGLE.

THE EAGLE

A MAGAZINE

SUPPORTED BY

MEMBERS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

VOL XVII

(CONTAINING NOS. XCVI—CI)

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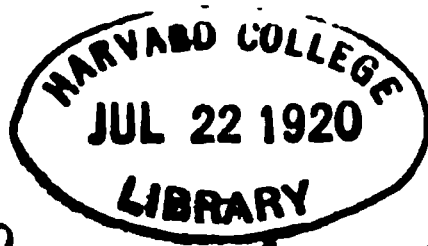
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THE EAGLE.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol XVI, p. 526).

THE present instalment consists of the first portion of a series of letters from Valentine Cary, Bishop of Exeter, to Dr Gwynn, Master of the College, chiefly about the building of the Library.

A summary of the correspondence will be found in *Mayor-Baker* (208—210). The series of letters shews the various alternative schemes proposed for the Library.

Bishop Williams, the Lord Keeper, it will be noticed at first artfully concealed the fact that he was the donor of the money. The total cost of the Library was £2991, of which Williams gave £2011 (*Camb. Antiq. Soc. Comm.* II, §5). In addition to that he gave the College the four livings of Souldern, Freshwater, St Florence, and Aberdaron, and land at Raveley in Hunts and at Coton near Cambridge, the annual value of which was supposed to be about £62. In return for this he expected the College to maintain two Fellowships and four Scholarships. But it was soon found that the endowment was insufficient, and the Fellowships were suppressed in 1651. It is hinted

in some letters that the suppression of the Fellowships was due to the men introduced into the College during the Commonwealth, who were not disposed to shew respect to a bishop's Foundation. Bishop Cary was born at Berwick-upon-Tweed and seems to have been in some way related to the Baron Hunsdon. He owed his elevation to the bishopric of Exeter to the personal influence of Lord Hunsdon (*Court and Times of James I*, ii, 275). He entered at St John's, but seems to have migrated at once to Christ's, where he matriculated 11 December 1585; took the B.A. degree in 1589; was made Fellow of St John's 1591, Fellow of Christ's 1595, then again Fellow of St John's 1599; in 1604 he became Master of Christ's; in 1614 Dean of St Paul's, and in 1621 Bishop of Exeter.

It is clear from the letters which follow that he had a strong regard for his old friends at St John's, Lane, Burnell, Ridding, Allott, and others mentioned in the letters being Fellows of the College.

An abstract of Cary's will is given in *Notes and Queries* (3rd Series vi, p. 174). He left "To Christ's College two flagon pots for the Communion and his great silver salt: To St John's College £50 for books for the new Library: To his wife Dorothy (sister of Mr Secretary Cooke) he left his manor of Granhams in Shelford [it is curious to note that this manor afterwards came into the possession of the College by the gift of Mr Naden]: To Dr Gwynne £10 for a ring: and To Dr Burnell, Dr Allott, Dr More, and Mr Richard Reading, £5 each for rings." The will is dated 3 April 1626. Cary died at his house in Drury Lane 10 June 1626, and was buried in the south aisle of Old St Paul's. There was a monument to him there, and one also in Exeter Cathedral.

The letters are in perfect preservation, and the seals on most of them are still intact, shewing the Bishop's official seal, the arms of the See of Exeter

impaling his own: *Argent*, on a bend *sable* three roses of the field, in the centre chief point a mullet for difference.

The shield is that of the Carys (Baron Hunsdon), and the mullet would shew that the Bishop was descended from a third son.

Salutem in Xro.

Sr, but that I know your dispōtion to be such, as rather delights to doe good turnes, then to heare thereof, I would, for all my bad oratourship yet be ample in comēding my enterteynment, w^{ch} you gave me, and in thanking you for it. I have reported to one here, who will acknowledg it, and will endeavour to requite it thoughe she cane not wth like good fare, yet with like harty welcome.

I had large and free discourse with my lo: keeper, delivered him the letter w^{ch} he took very well, and sayd, ye were growen perfect courtiers, in your prayses. I delivered to his lo^p: the bill of disbursements, & told him further what I found and saw in your present provisiō & what I foresaw in future expenses as also of Mr Spel and of his great care over the worke, but his lo^p said, that he would thank Mr Spel, yet not take knowledge of the work, further then he had promised to contribute towards such a building that he would not be counted the builder or founder of it, but a contributor towards it. That as he had promised, he would give 50 or 60^l. towards the leading of it more then he had promised, and that his money should be in a reddyne agaynst Mr Spel came hither. I take it that his lo^p had bene of late disquieted, and was not as yet come agayne to a setled temper, w^{ch} made him something sharpe at the present.

I then proceeded to the other busynes, acquainting his lo^p wth the reddyne, w^{ch} I found both in yourself & in your company to accomplish his pleasure therein and what paynes Mr Lane had taken in the draughtes w^{ch} he perving approved well, and sayd he would procure them to be put into forme & setle the leases before the ensealing, and differ his first nominating of fellowes and schollers till Michaelmas

suffring the college to receave the rentes at the next dayes of payment. I wished that his lo^p had fixed vpon some better subiect for his bounty to the Colledge whereat his Lo^p. harking spake very favourably, and sayd, that they must take such as he had, at this present, and if God did continue him in the cause, he was in, it should be but the beginning of his bounty to the Colledg.

So we fell to his owne domesticall affayres, w^{ch} I vnderstand both by himself and by others to goe so well as that there were no doubt or feare to be conceived by his frendes of his continuance in his present state.

I told his L^p that you would attend him at the beginning of the parliament and he sayd you should be welcome: till then all things are *in fieri*, nothing for certayne known abroad what ether will be the end of the long busynes or what new proiectes vndertaken.

Comendations frō vs both here to yo^rself Do^r Allot Mr Lane & Mr Ridding.

I pray you let Tho. Clayton tel M^r ffloyd that his yong pupills goods shalbe sent the next week by Hobson & humfres the weeke following

yo^{rs} ever assured

VALEN: EXON

London Jan: 23

1623

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. My man coming to Camb: to receave your great favour and benefitt I could not praetermitt, to give you thanks for the same, on his behalf he is as greatly obliged to yo^u for it as he is to me, and I doe take it at yo^r handes as done to myself. I know a word is sufficient in this kynd of thankfulness vnto yo^u and therefore I spare any more of this matter. I had some speach of late wth a certayne man who must be nameles, about the fabrique of a library in your Colledge according to intendement of building it—he was willing to be at cost therewth, so as it could be done for a su^me of a thousand or twelve hundreth poundes, I was not able to certify him of the charge, but told him that I would write vnto you and desyre, that yo^u would send me word, of the the charge as

workmen builders doe estimate it, and vpon such certificate from yo^u returned he should be further informed herein. These are therefore to request yo^u to procure from the iudgment of the artificers a valuation of the building, what it may be done for, & to send it me—yet I cann give yo^u no assurance of his bounty to exceed twelve hundreth poundes. If that would suffice to doe it, yo^u should have payed three hundreth poundes present, to procure materialls & good assurance for 900^l. more at Xrmas next. Though I did thinke the sum named by him to small for that work, yet I hold it not fitt to quench his bounty, till I hard from you. The newes last from the prince, were as y^e former, good, that himself and all his followers are in health, and still most honorable entertayned that he hath had sight of the Infanta, conference wth her, likes her well, & that the dispensation is graunted at Rome, expected dayly at Spayne & an Embassadour designed hither about satisfying the articles & covenantes on o^r kinges part who is looked for.

In honour of my lo: Marquess, his youngest brother (formerly Mr Chr. Villers) is now baron, viscount & Earl of Anglesey, all on a suddayne, wth 200^l of yearly revenue, given by his matie.

There returne frō Spayne is hastened, the ships for bringing them home (ten in number) are reddey to goe, & hoped to returne wth there princely frayght, by the end of June.

Here was an horrible murther done in London, by a prentice who out of a reveng vpō his dame, for her hard vsage of him, when she & her husband were frō home, at supper, in there absence slew tow of there children, and then hanged himself.

I receaved a letter from Mr Burnel that he is in health. Many comendacious to yo^u, and wishes for your health & happynes from

your loving assured frend

VALEN: EXON

London,
April 26, 1623.

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. I have not leasure to write vnto yo^u now, as I would, the notice of this bearers coming towards yo^u is momentary—

in a word, thus much. I doubt of raysing the party (intending a good turn to Sa^{ct} Johns) above his pitch of 1200^l resolved vpon. When I speak with him further (w^{ch} will not be till about the end of this terme) I shall then be better able to certify yo^u more of his mynde. In the meane while, let me desyre yo^u to informe yourself as fully as yo^u may, whether the charge cannot be lessened, w^{ch} yo^u may the better doe, if yo^u will conferr & compare both the materialls & model of the intended building, wth one of the sides of the new court in Trinity Colledg, w^{ch} being built (as yo^u know) off free stone & in that manner as it is for length & bredth, & highth, did stand in all charges, of mason work, smiths worke & carpenters & glaziers, not fully 1500^l—both sides being finished & done for less than 3000^l—now whither your building be intended by your survey, to be ether longer, or larger, or of better materialls, I know not—& if yo^u have any good survey made of it, it will not be amisse to send it vp to me, agaynst the end of the terme—& whatsoever the event prove of the work or of the indendment, yet yo^u shalbe sure of it agayne—I have sent you the newes here—comēdatios to yo^u self Mr Lane, Do^r Allot & Mr Ridding frō myself wife & boyes—& vs all to God

I rest
yo^{rs} ever

VALEN : EXON

London
May 6^{to}
1623.

Salutem in X^{ro}.

Sr. I cane send you, as yet no more certainly, about the busyness of your library, then I did, by Mr Burnells man, because I cane not speake with the party, who should be the author of that worke, before such tyme, as the terme be ended. And I have no great hope, to winn him to more or greater extent of bounty, then I mentioned formerly vnto you—so that I doubt, there will be a knot hard to be loosed, that so small a sūme, will not serve to doe the worke, & the donor perhaps will bestow no more; & (like inough) he will not like, that any others should cooperate

with him therein. As soone as it is possible for me to draw this matter to any certeyne & full resolution, yo^u shall vnderstand it, and I will doe my best diligences about the effecting it. I intreated yo^u in my last, w^{ch} I doe agayne, that if yo^u have a model drawen it might be sent hither to be shewed & seene—also that yo^u would conferr the building of one of the sides in Trinity Colledg new Court wth the intended worke & to iudg of the one by the other, it is wel knowen what the one stood in, & a probable coniecture might be made thereby of the charge of the other.

I cane send yo^u no newes—the messengers frō Spayne say nothing & there letters are not divulged—only this is comon in most mens mouths, that the dispensation for the marriage is obteyned & brought to the K: of Spayne's Court but of the marriage *ne gru quidem*, since it was done, the report is of the popes death.

I suppose that M^r Burnel, who hath both better information & more leasure, will send yo^u a great deal more good tidings then I am able to doe.

Do^r Allot (as I heare) is come hither, but I have not seene him as yet.

I pray yo^u excuse me to M^r Ridding, for not writing to him if I had any good subject where of to write, I would not be sparing of my paynes.

We doe often in our kyndest maner, we cane here, remēber yo^u all—all my family (the chefe of them) wife & boyes are never forgetfull of yo^u—& wish we had more of your company. Or to speak more properly yo^{ur} company at any tyme, where of we are altogether vnhappily bereft, I comit yo^u to God's keeping & rest ever

yo^{rs} ever assured

VALEN : EXON

London—May

16^{to}

1623

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. I am now more able to acquaint you wth particulars of the busynes, then I was before.

This week vnderstanding of the party his being here in towne

I went vnto him and had speach wth him about it according to his former promise. I founde him still in the same good mynde, that he would bestow 1200^l vpon it, if that would serve to build it. After some treaty betwene vs according to the content of your letters, as that it would stand in more, yet the Coll: would supply the rest, at length I drew this further proiect from him, that either himself or some frend of his intended to found 4 Schollerships and two fellow^{ps} in your howse and therefore so that the sayd fellows & Schollers might be provided of lodgings neare to the sayd library (one of them being appoynted to tend the library) he would be contented to charg himself with 200^l more for the erecting of the sayd building or lodging for them neare vnto the library as yo^u cane see best how to contrive the same. The building must be 2 roomes below for the 4 Schollers & 2 roomes above for the fellowes & they shall not need to be so larg as the other be in the new court. I was so adventurous out of my desyre to further the good work & to cherish his bounty that I accepted of it—& so we proceeded to sett the tymes for payment of the money, whereof he hath alreddy delivered into my hands 200^l & appoynted me to receave 200^l more between this and midsomer next—w^{ch} 400^l will serve for the providing of materialls to that building this somer at *Xrmas* next there shall be 400^l more payd and betweene Easter and midsomer following 600^l more—w^{ch} in all will amount to his sume of fourteen hundred pounds—happily we may draw him hereafter to somthing more—If yo^u provide materialls this somer then may the foundation be layd agaynst winter and settled till the next spring tyme and then the building to be raysed. We had speach about the materialls & because we considered that the ground work (it being raysed vpon pilling) must be of stone we thought it most suitable that the vpper building should be likewise of stone—w^{ch} he thought would be as cheape building as of brick—& happily it may so be by reason of one good fortune that hath happened herevpon very suddenly (God prospering the busynes) It was thus, I went on thursday night last to visit my lo. Keeper and told him, that I hard say by some folks that his lo^p was mynded to bestow a 100^l vpon Sa^{ct} Johns Coll. towards a library, and how that there was one in the world so well mynded as that would bestow a great deale

more towards it—his lo^p answered litle or nothing concerning any money but prayd the purpose & sayd that he would give furtherance thereto so farr as that if the Coll: would name any place where his mat^{ie} had timber trees standing he would procure a warrant from his mat^{ie} for the cutting down and receaving of some timber trees for the sayd building—I presently told his lo^p that the forrest of Rockingham was the nearest I could think vpon or name on the suddayne his lo^p answered that if yo^u make choyce of that place a warrant shalbe procured accordingly for some w^{ch} may be felled and fitted to ly & receave seasoning this somer. His lo^p allso told me that if you cane name the place from w^{ch} the stone is to be had, he will write his letter, vpon w^{ch} he doubts not but that yo^u shall be both better served for your money and happily receave some stones sent yo^u freely, without money. If I may advise yo^u, yo^u should in the Coll: name take knowledg of this favourable kyndnes & wryte a thankfull letter to his lo^p. That yo^u have vnderstood from me how his lo^p is redy to further so good a work intended by one and comended by me to his lo^ps knowledge, and that yo^u request the actuating of this his lo^ps favour in the procurement of such timber & stone w^{ch} will help to ease the charge, & to make the mony gift promised (w^{ch} yo^u may also mention to his lo^p as from me) more able to accomplish the building.

When you may send me the model of the building, let me also know where & how yo^u meane to situate it, and where the building of the lodgings for the fellowes & Schollers shall be set that I may be able to show them to the party.

I pray you cause an acquittance to be written and sent hither to M^r Burnel, of the receipt of this mony w^{ch} I have in hands (200^l) & w^{ch} shalbe delivered to him at the bringing of that acquittance & I pray yo^u let there be 2 copyes of the same acquittance vnder your sen. burser's hand; whereof one may remayne with myself for my discharge, and the other is to be delivered to the party by me, let these come the next week & M^r Burnel shal receave of me the mony. I have inclosed a forme of the acquittance. If no more be done, but the foundation layd, till the next spring (as I think it most fitt in regard of the tymes of payment of the mony), I hope to see it if God spare my life, the next

winter—for this somer I cannot, by reason that presently after Trinitie terme, I purpose to goe to Exeter. I have my wife & and the boyes at London, & I would it might be to your liking once more to visit that country ether wth me, or after me, when you shld hold it best tyme. I would meete yo^u in the way and lodg yo^u in myne owne house there.

I cannot conceave where yo^u will situate your library, vnles (according to a former purpose) from the gate towards the water, wth a fayer window to open vpon the river & fields, at the end of it, & then I cannot imagine how yo^u will dispose of the building for the lodging of the sayd fellowes & Schollers, where to make them, for at the end towards the river they cannot be & how otherwise I leave it to yo^u & yo^r architect—but when yo^u have resolved vpon it let me know yo^r determination. If your building of the library should be cast along the river side where the old chambers are now, it would be very inconvenient for the bookes—in a little tyme they would mould & rott away, and therefore there needes some good and wise consideration, for the situating of it.

I wish myself with yo^u to consult about it, but I cannot possibly come before next winter, if God let me live so long. The day drawes away, & the caryer is vpon going & therefore wth comendations frō myself wife & children to you & all our frends wth yo^u I comitt yo^u to God & rest ever

yo^{rs} assured
VALEN: EXON.

London
May 23, 1623.

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. I receaved one letter from yo^rself another from the Colledg as if I were some great man great in qualitie, or great in merit. I muse what should move you, so to estimate or extol me who have deserved nothing, nor am any more, then your frend & a true poore wellwisher to the Colledg.

I have talked wth y^r benefactor shewed him the draught of the building, w^{ch} he doth altogether mislike & disallow both for the place & for the forme of it.

He will not yeld, that there shalbe any alteration, or losse, to the tower, the chambers in it, nor to any of the chambers by it—by anything that he is to doe, and therefore vtterly dislikes that place.

He dislikes the maner of building vpon pillars, w^{ch} (he said) will be over conceited a forme, wthout example in either vniversitie—he could have yelded to the forme of Trinity Coll: building, wth pillars on the one side of it, but that he resolves vpon a better place and manner, if yourself and the company will like of it, & that is thus—— that this new building be ioyned to the end of the gallery, & so caryed along from thence to the water side, built from the ground. A square building to the top as I have shewed yo^r artificer, the chambers vnderneath, in number 4, and the library over them, wth a vault & a false flower above, the stayers to the library to be in the midst of the building, an entry like the entry to Do^r Allotts lodging, going up to the flower of the library and no higher—on ether side of that entry a dore to one of the low chambers, and at ether end or corner of the building, a nother dore into one of the chambers.

All this building from ground, to the top to be of brick, & so to be suitable, to the rest of the Colledg, the windows & corners of stone, the garden to be open before it—for the passage to it. I might not cross his designe, but took vpon me to comēd it to yo^u, as the best way in my poore iudgment since I saw such an vtter dislike of pillars.

To this purpose I have receaved another 100^l, w^{ch} I have also delivered to M^r Burnel & I pray yo^u let me have an acquittance for it, the nexte weeke in the same forme, as your acquittance was this weeke, whereof stil one p^t may be delivered to the benefactor, the other reserved with myself for my discharge.

Another hundreth pounds, w^{ch} was to be payd to me here by my lo: Keeper, I have moved his lo^p: that his officers may pay it at Cambridg to Mr Lane, or to the Burser, for my vse, and I desyre, when that is payd (as I think it will be this next weeke) that I may have an acquittance likewise for the receipt of it, w^{ch} will make vp the whole sum of the 400^l, promised to be payed this so^mer. Mr Burnel is able & will relate to yo^u all the newes here stirring—to him I referr yo^u & comēd all our love here to

yorself Do^r Allot, Mr Lane, Mr Ridding & the rest of our
frendes wth yo^u—& vs all to God—London, May 29—1623.

yor^s assured
VALEN: EXON

I hope of as much timber as will welnigh serve to the
building.

Salutem in Xro.

Sr you have not made any mention in your letter this
weeke how yo^u like the place of scituating your library—
for howsoever the party made choyce of the place from the
gallery towards the water side as most agreeable to his mynde
yet he will not ty yo^u to it vnles it may stand also wth your
good liking—and therefore when you write to me agayne,
let me know your mynd therein whither yo^u resolve vpon
that or rather would have it seated somewhere els. & let
me have the acquittance from your Burser.

Neither doe yo^u give me any hope of enioying your company
at Exeter this so^mer of w^{ch} I shall be very glad for I shall need
the company of some good frend there wth me. I purpose
to leave my wife and her boyes here at London, & cane
not will or choose, for she is waxed so feeble in her body
& spirits that she could not endure the travaile of so long
a iourney. I pray yo^u thank Do^r Allot for his good medecine
sent her ther the last weeke w^{ch} I mean to recompense with
more then bare words when I may understand the worth
of it.

As for newes, I know but smal, these few are all. This
day the great ambassador from Spayne comes to Callis,
whither one of the Kings ships is sent to waft him over
the water, & coches to bring him hither where he is expected
on Monday next Since my lo: Leppington came away from
the prince (w^{ch} is now 5 weeks agoe) there never came any
other messinger w^{ch} long intermissiō breeds no less admiration
then expectatiō, the ships ly al still at the Downes, wynd
bound wth there men all aboard, reddy to set sayle when
wynd & weather shall serve; this weeke there went 8, if
not 10, of the lords of the Counsel to Southampton in person
to see to the procuring of all conveniencies agaynst the returne
and landing of the prince there. *parata sunt omnia.*

The weak spirited woman here is much cheered with your often kynd remembrance of her and her boyes—she wishes that for twise hearing from yo^u, she might be so happy as but once to see yo^u— & in want of that she desyrs yo^u to account her not so happy as she would be.

We all remember o^r kynd comendations to yo^u & to Do^r Allot & Mr Lane, Mr Burnell & the rest of o^r freinds wth yo^u & so comending yo^u to Gods keeping. I rest ever

yo^{rs} assured
VALEN: EXON

London—Junij 6^{to}
1623

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. I have receaved both your last two letters and also the acquittances & I have had speach with your benefactour agayne about the place, whose mynd & liking still stands to the placing of it from the end of the gallery, to the waterside—with the cost of 4 chambers vnder it, as I described to M^r Burnel & to your surveyour wth a great dore in the midst of the building, to go vp to the library and the garden, to ly open before it—all w^{ch} may be done, without any losse or detriment, to any chamber in the former building, where of he is very respective, that it suffer no detriment, by his additament.

And also it is hopcd, that the mony intended to be bestowed by him will largely defray all the charges of this building, w^{ch} it could not have done in the other, according to the plott, w^{ch} yo^r surveyour brought hither, nor as much more.

I will do my best endeavour to obteyne the performance of the promise made by my lo: keeper, concerning timber, but his great busyness will not suffer me to have a little speach with him, by the end of this terme I will labour to vnderstand his mynd, that yo^u may know, what to trust vnto therein.

If there be any mony payd to Mr Lane, for my vse, I pray yo^u let me receave word thereof frō yo^r self or from him.

I have no newes at al to send yo^u, this weeke, there came some of the princes servants home, about 3 dayes since, but they bring no good tydings wth them, more then only report of the health of the prince, and his company but no word eth^r of the marriage or of his returne—the ships, that should fetch him, ly still at the Downes. Or kyndest comendations to yo^rself & all our frends wth yo^u. I comitt yo^u to Gods holy protecon & rest

yo^rs ever assured

VALEN : EXON

London Junij 13

1623.

Salutem in Xro.

S^r concerning your library I promised that a fourth hundreth pounds should be payd yo^u by midsomer & it is some trouble to me, that at the first there should be any fayling—the reason is this—my lo: keeper is to pay me 100^l, w^{ch} he promised should be payd for my vse to M^r Lane at Cambridge, now at the comencement tyme by his servant abiding at Buckden, now Mr Lane being here I doubt whether it be payed to any other & hereof I would entreat yo^u make some enquiry & certify me the next weeke, that I may take order for the performance of my promise, before I goe hence to Exeter, & it be rec^d as for my vse, then I pray yo^u let me have an acquittance of the receipt of it, in the same forme as your other acquittances were made.

I have spoken with my lo: keeper, about timber trees, but his lo^p rather wisheth vs to provide out of our own meanes, then to rely vpon his lo^p for that, vnles the parties had bene forward & free to present the same from where he expected them he would not engage himself to them or make himself beholden to them by request or suite for any such thing.

Therefore yo^u must cause your carpenters to provide in tyme good & well seasoned timber & if your mony (viz: the 400^l now receaved) will not serve for providing the materialls both of brick & timber we must be fayne to bespeake them vpon creditt till Xrmas next, when wth out fayle payment shalbe made for them.

It will be yet the space of 10 or 12 days before I set forward towards Exeter before w^{ch} tyme I shall expect to heare from you I doe thinke that it wilbe within one or 2 dayes of michaelmas before I returne, because I would tary the Sondag appoynted for the ordeyning of ministers.

Nevertheles if yo^u would come so farr as Bath, if not to Exeter, I would vpō your appoyntment dispatch all, a weeke sooner & be reddy for yo^u there, yo^u may (if it shall stand with your library) come away frō Cambridg, presently after Sturbridge fayer, is begun, & be at Bath about the 17 or 18 day of September, and if you will appoint so I will not fayle (God willing) to meete you there about that tyme, ordeyning ministers one Sondag sooner, thē ordinary—but I would be more glad of your comyany somewhile sooner & larger at Exeter.

There is no notes at all from Spayne, no messenger frō thence since my lo: Rochford—the expectation is dayly & desires earnest of the returne of the prince. God send him well home. I send yo^u comēdations frō not myself only, but also from wife & boyes, who dayly remember yo^u & wish themselves so happy as once agayne to see yo^u—*sic nos deo*

1623 Julij 4.

yo^{rs} ever assured
VALEN: EXON

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



HIBERNIS HIBERNIOR.

THEY had chosen a new field for their observations this year, and had only lately recovered from what is known as ploughing the briny ocean adjoining it. But the poet's soul was vexed when the philosopher suggested this poetical metaphor, and he broke out into verse :

“Vex not thou the poet's mind,
When he's been sea sick :
Vex not thou the poet's mind,
Or he'll vex yours with a stick :
O that I had not a liver !
Would the sea were like a river,
Bright or not, if clear of wind !

Dark brown sophist, come not anear—”

“I suppose you mean me,” interrupted the philosopher, who had returned from his travels somewhat sun-burnt; and interpreting the allusion by the doctrine of contraries, he went for the poet promptly. However, they soon settled down again, and the philosopher began his discourse as follows :

“I may preface my remarks,” he said, “by observing that we did not visit Ireland with the intention of solving the Irish or any other question : nor, indeed, were we properly equipped for such a task, travelling as we did with nothing more dignified than cloth caps on our heads. For it cannot fail to be recognised that the proper headgear of the politician is the hat, of the top or some other closely cognate species, which, if the politician do but conduct himself in a truly political manner, becomes at one fell blow of

the constable's truncheon a kind of martyr among hats, to be venerated accordingly, while the politician's head remains as sound as his judgment in all probability isn't. But it's no use for a politician to go in a cap; for a cap may even pass through a Kilkenny election without appearing any the better for it, politically speaking of course, and besides it's not so convenient for the head in that case.

However, let us pass on and speak of Ireland. Now, to put the matter appropriately, the chief fault in Ireland is outside it; that is to say, the sea. For the Irish Channel is not only the sea, but a peculiarly aggravating part of it. Whenever any of my friends and acquaintances cross it, it is, almost without exception, desperately mild and atrociously calm; but when I go myself, it always manages to wipe off all arrears and pay a bonus of quite uncalled-for amount before we are half-way over.

"'Vast heavin'," interrupted the poet, trying with a ghastly smile to look nautical, "my watch on deck now." And so he began.

"Down they bore me to my berth,
Laid me in it limp and still;
Told me with unfeeling mirth,
'You must eat, or you'll be ill.'

Then they started to repeat
With a grave didactic air
Each his favourite receipt
For preventing *mal de mer*.

Stole the steward from my side,
To his pantry hied him out:
But I couldn't though I tried,
Though 'twas steak and bottled stout.

Rose a wave of extra weight,
Just one wave too much for me:
All their nostrums came too late;
I was ill outrageously."

"Let us draw a veil over the harrowing scene," continued the philosopher, "and proceed to a disquisition on our travels in the country itself. And first let us speak of the North of Ireland, which is justly famous as the nursery of great oarsmen and presidents of the Union Society. But the principal production that we came across there was the smell of the flax, which is as unspeakable as the Turk of romantic journalism, and I will therefore not attempt to describe it further than by saying that it reminded us of all the bad odours we had ever encountered, with a good many we hadn't thrown in. We also found the potato disease very flourishing in the refreshment rooms of certain of the Railway Stations which we patronised.

"Having no more notes on the North, let us pass on to Dublin—dear, dirty Dublin, as the inhabitants of the same delight in calling it, being apparently almost proud of the epithet—where we unwittingly arrived during the Horse Show week. This is the best time for making such a visit, if only your parents have had sufficient forethought to engage you a room at the same time as they registered your entrance upon the stage of life; otherwise you may be left, as we very nearly were, to inform the policeman that your lodging is on the cold, cold ground. That may be very romantic under ordinary circumstances, but if you have to say that your lodging is on the cold, cold pavement, the romance and poetry of the thing somehow die away, especially as there is sure to be a puddle of considerable depth and extent superimposed upon your temporary habitation.

"The City of Dublin is chiefly remarkable for the production of porter and furious driving. We tried in vain to get up a race between an outside car and an Irish express train, but unfortunately the latter found no backers, and the match fell through.

"And here," continued the philosopher, "let me

make an excursus on the subject of Irish Railways, which are a unique and very distinctive feature of the country. With some exceptions their trains are of the primitive or horse-box order of architecture, especially the third-class carriages, which are often of a width more adapted to legless phenomena than to ordinary human understandings. But the greatest atrocity is their system of what are called "express fares," an additional sum usually extorted for the privilege of travelling a bit faster than a London omnibus. Ireland has the honour of possessing one of the most remarkable railways in the world, but unfortunately we did not see it; the train is said to be built in the shape of a saddle, and to run along astride of a sort of elongated clothes-horse. Then there is the electric railway, which acts as a gentle nerve tonic if you sit down on the insulated rail, whence arises the popularity of Portrush as a health resort. But the native hide seems to be impervious to its subtle influences, and it is very distressing to see several of them sitting on it in a row, just as you have finished an exciting narrative of your own hairsbreadth escapes from 'electrocution.' "

"Still, in spite of all such drawbacks," said the poet, "it must be admitted that their accidents are at times brilliantly original; as, for instance, the thrilling tale of—

The Irish Bull.

He was doomed to exile and to slaughter,
To furnish base Saxons with beef:
He was shoved in a truck by a porter,
And cribbed and confined like a thief.
When he thought of the scenes of his calfhood,
When he thought of his ultimate goal,
How butchers his corpse cut in half would,
It harrowed his innermost soul.

With rage and despair he was bristling
 From his tail to the ring in his nose,
 And just as the engine was whistling,
 To meet the occasion he rose;
 And he rose with such strength and such vigour
 (I may mention the truck had no top,
 And the sides of it might have been bigger),
 That he jumped from the train with a flop.

But while the shrill whistle still sounded,
 (Ah! how little such valour avails!)
 From a wall by the line he rebounded,
 And knocked the whole train off the rails;
 And thus in the land that he cherished,
 In the midst of the sleepers and points,
 Like a four-footed Samson he perished,
 And the wheels cut him up into joints."

"Leaving Dublin," continued the philosopher, "we went southwards, and arrived at Cork, whence we of course made a pilgrimage to Blarney. Personally I went there for business purposes, imagining that with the charm of the famous Blarney stone and a shorthand writer I might create a sensation in the literary world. But, sad to say, I haven't yet felt the influence of the former, or justified in engaging the latter, and discoursing on subjects philosophical comes no easier than before; for the charm has left the stone for ever, doubtless on account of the various mechanical aids to osculation with which this age of iron has supplied it. I expect next time I go there to be able to effect the whole operation by putting a penny in the now ubiquitous slot."

To which the poet responded as follows:—

"As I stood on Blarney Castle, ghostly voices seemed to say
 'Poetry is dead and buried, and Romance is fled away.'
 For henceforth the bold Corkagian must in commonplaces
 drone,
 Since he cannot orthodoxly kiss the famous Blarney stone;

Never by his heels up-ended from the battlements be hung
To increase the powers of his already rather supple tongue ;
Since the base utilitarian, pand'ring to the tourist crew,
Rigged the place with bars of iron and with iron gratings too.
For the small change of the Yankee such indignity was wrought ;
When it can be kissed for sixpence, Blarney's stone is good
for nought.

But though eloquence no longer can in this way be achieved,
Yet a thought came stealing o'er me and I felt somewhat
relieved :

For the cloud was streaked with silver : evil winds some good
may blow,

And the donkey's hinder members now remain in *statu quo*."

"Then," continued the philosopher, "we moved
on to the south-west, in many respects the most
remarkable part, the chief product of which is
beggars, the finest and most original specimens being
found in the neighbourhood of Killarney. I have
seen it stated that many of the people thereabouts
can speak no English. This, however, is incorrect :
they can all ask most fluently for tobacco (N.B. black
twist preferred)."

Here the poet joined in : "The worst place," he
remarked, "is the Gap of Dunloe, which is a sort of
financial Turkish bath. Let me illustrate my meaning
in verse.

You may talk, if you like, of the Sirens of old,
With their faces so handsome and manners so bold ;
But, if not in beauty, they're beaten in guile
By a siren I've met in the Emerald Isle :
You'll not find one sharper, wherever you go,
And she's to be found in the Gap of Dunloe.

In the steep rocky road through the pass she would stand
With a smile on her face and some socks in her hand ;
And each time I stopped for a breath of the air
She sold me a lot at three shillings a pair :
She offered me next for some more of my pelf
A photographed view of her beautiful self,
And I bought it, for somehow I could'nt say no
To Eileen O'Connor, the Maid of Dunloe.

My purse was half emptied, her profits were large,
 But unsatisfied still she returned to the charge,
 And remarked 'Shure I hope that yer honner is willin'
 For this iligant sixpence to give me a shillin'.
 But I, like the worm, turned at last, and she felt
 The wrath of the Saxon oppressed by the Celt:
 And here I must stop, for I can't let you know
 What I called Miss O'Connor, the Maid of Dunloe."

"Next time I go there," added the poet, "I intend to take a hint from Ulysses and stuff up all my pockets with wax."

"Another product of these parts," continued the philosopher, "though not an indigenous one, is the encyclopaedic tourist. We met him in full force on the coach, where he occupied himself from one end of the drive to the other with making the most utterly inane observations about everything that he set his eyes on: in fact he was a sort of portable edition of Common Objects of the Roadside, in words of one syllable, for the use of infants."

Then the poet came on again:—

"Upon the car he sat him down
 And talked to those about him:
 He saw not from our sullen frown
 We well could do without him:
 But from the hour we started till
 We reached our destination,
 Along the vale or up the hill,
 By rushing stream or trickling rill
 He talked without cessation.
 All common objects by the way
 He gave discourses full on;
 Told which was corn and which was hay
 And how the sheep had wool on.
 No item of the scenery
 Escaped his annotation,
 With 'That's a rock,' 'a lake,' 'a tree,'
 He pointed to them all, for he
 Was full of information.

And when we neared Killarney's vale
He tried to raise our wonder;
But found his information fail
And land him in a blunder.
For when the ivy he espied,
Or when he spied the holly,
'Arbutus!' he in rapture cried,
And then we bade him get inside,
And the remainder of our ride
Appeared extremely jolly."

"Your mention of the Gap of Dunloe just now," the philosopher resumed, "reminds me that I wish to controvert most emphatically the theory of a certain not unknown divine, who in the course of a lecture delivered in Dublin not long ago declared that the Irish were a musical people while the English were not. It is on the first part of this statement that I wish more particularly to join issue, and the Gap of Dunloe reminds me of it, because the lecturer had evidently never been to that enchanting spot or heard the musical inhabitant perform on an ancient cornet for the delectation (and sixpences) of the passers-by."

"Indeed he hadn't," said the poet—

"The harp that once through Tara's hall
The soul of music shed,
Is now no good at all, at all;
The bugle's used instead.
But oh! the instrument is worse
And altered its condition:
The traveller now would fain disperse
The soul of the musician.
The minstrel boy to the bad has gone;
In Dunloe's Gap he's lurking:
Keep a sharp look out, or he'll have you on;
He's a plague that there's no shirking.
'Och bedad!' says the worrying bore,
'Tis a rale fine place you see, sor;
'But the finest of scenery, begorr!
'Is a sixpenny Echo from me, sor!'"

"If this," said the philosopher, "is not sufficient proof of the unmusical nature of the Irish people, I may add the fact that in one place only in the course of all our peregrinations did I hear a street boy whistling "The Bogie Man," and other classical pieces of the like nature, and even in that case I am not ready to vouch for the Irish extraction of the performer. Then, again, it was only in Kenmare that we came across a German Band, and even it seemed as if it had come there by accident and wasn't properly 'understanded of the people.'"

"I remember it well," said the poet, "but its lack of recognition may perhaps have been due to the conjunction of an artistic star of greater magnitude, of which I find a note under the title of

The Masher of Kenmare.

True it is his hat was battered,
And his garments lacked repair;
Though I hardly think that mattered;
'Twas the fashion in Kenmare:
Yet he roused the admiration
Of the simple country place,
And a smile of exaltation
Played about his wrinkled face.

And the dames that congregated
Round the tourist-haunted door
Left their avarice unsated
For a sight unseen before;
Open-mouthed their trade relinquished,
While they grew with envy green,
And the spark became extinguished
In the inch of black dhudeen.

Up and down the street he strutted,
Cynosure of every eye,
While the town its vision gluttoned
On refinement's prodigy.

For what roused their admiration
Was not hat or tattered suit:
Mid a bare-foot population
He possessed the only boot!"

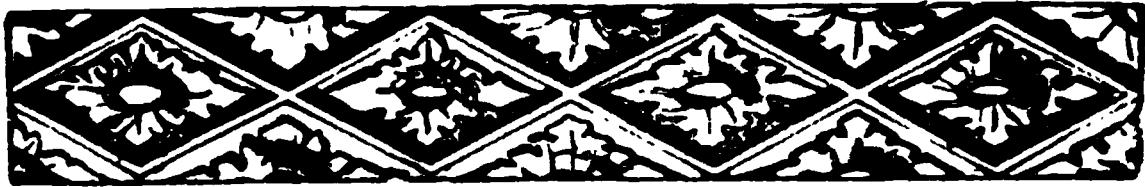
"And now," said the philosopher, "we must bid farewell to the Emerald Isle. God save Ireland!—you know from whom I mean." "Amen:" responded the poet.

R. H. F.

TO SNOWDON.

SNOW-CROWNED monarch of the hills
That rearest heavenward thy peak
Precipitate: cloud-cleaving now,
Now folding round thy giant limbs
Vestment of gossamer; anon
Rejoicing in the sun's clear gaze,
As he whose eyes are upward turned
To meet his lord's. Thee neither time
Nor space compel to bate one jot
Of stedfastness: amid the change
Of ages changeless, firm, unmoved:
Type of eternity amidst
The little, changeful lives of men!
O teach us so to rise from these
Low lives of ours, that we with thee
May firm remain through changeful skies
And fortune's devious maze, may bear
Aloft the crown of purity
By heaven bestowed, until we gain
The vision of the unchanging God!

W. W.



SIR THOMAS MORE AND HIS "UTOPIA."

AMONG our English worthies Thomas More claims a high place by many titles. "Whenever did Nature form a gentler, sweeter, happier disposition than his?" exclaimed Erasmus, his intimate friend for thirty-five years, and through the praises of the most famous scholar of the age More was known and esteemed all over Europe. Yet neither wit nor wisdom nor high character could prevent his being obscured at home, for he devoted himself to a cause which the English people as a whole agreed to consider a bad one; "it is much to be lamented of all, and not only of us Englishmen," writes the first translator of the "Utopia," "that a man of so incomparable wit, of so profound knowledge, of so absolute learning, and of so fine eloquence was yet nevertheless so much blinded, rather with obstinacy than with ignorance, that he could not (or rather, would not) see the shining light of God's holy truth in certain principal points of Christian religion; but did rather choose to preserve and continue in his wilful and stubborn obstinacy even to the very death." Forgotten as a champion of the "old religion" he lives in the world now chiefly through the charming pictures of his home life drawn for us by Erasmus and by his own son-in-law William Roper. Whether the excellent biography recently published by Father Bridgett (an

•B. 39.
Arber 14.
B. 112.
1891.

*B = Bridgett's "Life and Writings of Sir T. More" (1891).

U = The edn. of Burnett's trans. of "Utopia" in Cassell's Nat. Library.

Arber = Arber's reprint of Robinson's trans.

old Johnian) will do anything to revive the universal respect and esteem felt for him by his contemporaries remains to be seen; by it at least we are able to understand his "Utopia" better than to interpret its concluding words: "There are many things in the commonwealth of Utopia that I rather wish than hope to see followed in our governments."

This book, most noteworthy in itself, was written in 1515-1516, in the prime of the author's powers, and it has become his monument; for while his English works, as a whole, have never been reprinted since 1557, several translations of the "Utopia" have been published and are easily procurable. But it is a book which requires an interpreter. Not only did the matter require some disguising to make it palatable, but the author was one who could scarcely speak serious words without a little admixture of banter; "even members of his own family were often puzzled to gather from his look or tone whether he was jesting or in earnest;" and he could not go to martyrdom itself without a quip or two. Of his irony one conspicuous example may be quoted. The Utopians never made treaties with other nations, because, if men could be trusted they were needless, and useless if they could not. If they lived in Europe they would no doubt act otherwise, for "we know how religiously treatises are observed here, more particularly where the Christian doctrine is received, among whom they are sacred and inviolable; which is partly owing to the justice and goodness of the princes themselves, and partly to the reverence they pay to the popes, who, as they are the most religious observers of their promises, so they exhort all other princes to perform theirs; and when fainter methods do not prevail they compel them to it by the severity of the pastoral censure, and think that it would be the most indecent thing possible if men who are particularly distinguished by the title of 'the Faithful' should not religiously

keep the faith of their treatises." A very slight acquaintance with the history of the age will show the point of this. More had pursued his legal studies only at the command of his father, his own inclination being to literature, but there is no bitterness in his jest that in Utopia there were few laws and no lawyers. Nor does there seem any sinister meaning in classing women and monks along with the gentry and their retainers as "idle persons;" but we do know that More was the enemy of idleness in himself and others; everyone in his household had occupation provided for him, and cards and dice were as unknown there as in Utopia itself. In this far-off land the religious orders occupied themselves in works useful to the commonwealth, attending on the sick or making roads and bridges. Again, it would be unnatural to suppose that he approved of suicide in cases of painful and incurable disease, or thought that divorce (in the modern sense of the word) was permissible, when he himself was so careful not to procure his own death by transgressing the statute imposing the oath of the King's ecclesiastical supremacy that he was condemned only by false witness, and when his death was a protest against the repudiation of Katharine. Surely in this we must allow the author's life to interpret his writings.

His personal tastes reveal themselves in many ways. "A man who coveted neither wealth nor greatness he admired more than any of the magnates of the earth," and his own simplicity of life and contempt of mere money appear in the maxim that "setting all upon a level is the only way to make a nation happy," in the Utopians' renunciation of those "sophisticated pleasures" of fine clothes, elaborate etiquette, and jewellery which "the rabble of mankind" have devised, and indeed in their whole economy. At the entry of ambassadors from a distant nation who had bedecked themselves in all their splendour in order to make a good impression, "you might

have seen the children who were grown big enough to despise their playthings and had thrown away their jewels, call to their mothers, push them gently, and cry out 'See that great fool, who wears pearls and gems as if he were yet a child!' while their mothers very innocently replied, 'Hush! I believe this is one of the ambassadors' fools.'" His love of letters asserts itself strongly; the Utopians took a great pleasure in reading, for they considered that the happiness of life consisted in the improvement of the mind. They had plenty of time for books, as their compulsory toil lasted only six hours a day, long enough when "labour is regulated by the necessities of the public." They were so ingenious that upon a few hints being given them they found out how to manufacture paper and print books, and they used the new art not in publishing a "society paper," but in multiplying the few Greek books which were given them; they were "unwearied pursuers of knowledge," and the language and philosophy of the Greeks had a wonderful attraction for them. Only two years later (1518) More, by the King's direction, wrote to the University of Oxford to censure a preacher who had denounced the study of Greek, holding up Cambridge as an example, "where there is now so much zeal for Greek that even those who do not study it themselves, generously contribute to maintain its professors." Of More we are told that "one of his great delights is to consider the forms, the habits, and the instincts of different kinds of animals. There is hardly a species of bird that he does not keep in the house, and rare animals such as monkeys, foxes, ferrets, and the like. If he meets with anything foreign, or in any way remarkable, he eagerly buys it, so that his house is full of such things; at every turn they attract the eye of visitors, and his own pleasure is renewed when he sees others pleased." We see him also on clear nights walking on the leads with

U. 82.

U. 85.

U. 108.

U. 88.

U. 82.

U. 88.

U. 131.

U. 128-130.

B. 172-176.

B. 59.

B. 197 } Henry VIII, discoursing of the motions of the stars
 B. 448 } and planets. So the Utopians "think that contem-
 U. 172. plating God in His works and adoring Him for them
 is a very acceptable piece of worship to Him;" they
 U. 130. imagine that as He, like the inventors of curious
 engines among mankind, has exposed this great
 machine of the universe to the view of the only
 creatures capable of contemplating it, so an exact
 and curious observer who admires His workmanship
 is much more acceptable to Him than one of the
 herd who like a beast incapable of reason looks on
 U. 72. this glorious scene with the eyes of a dull and uncon-
 cerned spectator." Among the curious things they
 had discovered by this zealous study of nature was
 B. 111 } the artificial hatching of eggs by heat. More was a
 B. 58 } great lover of music; he had both his first and second
 B. 54, 113. wife instructed in it, and his servants too were taught
 B. 139. to sing. In Utopia they had music at home, at their
 U. 83. meals, and in their public worship, and esteemed it
 U. 96. as one of the greatest pleasures of life, as "by a
 U. 182-3. secret virtue it affects the senses, raises the passions,
 U. 121. and strikes the mind with generous impressions."

Interesting in a comparison of "then and now"
 U. 75, 76. are his recommendations of wider streets—twenty feet
 was broad indeed, compared with the narrow lanes
 U. 77. of old London—better built and fully glazed houses,
 U. 92, 93. a good supply of water, public hospitals large enough
 U. 91, 92. even for times of epidemics, the extrusion of slaughter-
 houses from the precincts of the towns, and the provision
 U. 76. of ample garden space between the backs of the rows
 of houses. Cremation was used only for those in
 U. 170. Utopia who died cheerfully; others were buried. But
 could the modern school inspector, with the "Code"
 in his hand and the inexorable "Department" to
 support him, approve of the educational system of
 U. 175. the Utopians? For it was an education conducted
 by the priesthood and directed rather to morals than
 to book-learning. This was More's practice as well

as his theory; the ecclesiastic to whom he committed his children was ever to take care that they "put virtue in the first place and learning in the second," and Erasmus witnesses that he had been "careful to have all his children from their earliest years thoroughly imbued, *first* with chaste and holy morals and *then* with polite letters." In one thing he led a revolution; he made no distinction between his daughters and his son in the instruction given them. "I do not think," he writes, "that the harvest will be much affected whether it is a man or woman that sows the field. They have both the same human nature. If it be true that the soil of a woman's brain be bad and apter to bear bracken than corn—by which saying many keep women from study—I think that a women's wit is on that account all the more diligently to be cultivated, that nature's defect may be redressed by industry." The Utopians, as might be expected, seem to have made no distinction between girls and boys in this matter; the priests were taken from the learned class and women might be made priests. The women were even taught something of the discipline of war, that in case of necessity they might not be quite useless. More had that, perhaps somewhat sentimental, preference for a rural life which is often shown by townbred men; and finally chose to reside in Chelsea, then a small village as isolated from Westminster as Westminster was from London. He felt much concern at the fact that, in his day, as in our own, the rural districts were becoming depopulated and husbandry was falling into decay; in Utopia every man was trained in agriculture and in at least one trade beside.

"Sir Thomas had a little Utopia of his own in his family." He supervised the education of his children with great care; when they married they remained in their father's house, and he saw the new generation springing up around him. His household

seemed the model of a Christian home, which he governed, as we are told, "not by proud and lofty words but with all kind and courteous benevolence; everybody performeth his duty, nor is sober mirth lacking." Thus it is strange that his description of the social life of the Utopians is the least attractive portion of the book. All were equal; all dressed alike; they took their meals in common, men on one side of the hall, women on the other; and all worked the same hours. Families were equalised by taking the children from one and giving them to another which had fewer, and the several cities were kept below the appointed maximum in a similar way; if it were necessary, a colony of the "surplus population" was established on unoccupied lands on the neighbouring continent. This inevitable monotony is one of the most distressing features of a socialistic paradise, and it seems to have been prominent enough in Utopia. More, as it is well known, had in his early years felt strongly attracted to the monastic life, and always continued to hold it in high esteem; in his imprisonment in the Tower, he said to his daughter Margaret, "If it had not been for my wife and ye that be my children, I would not have failed long ere this to have closed myself in as strait a room, and straiter too." He represents the Utopians as attracted to the Christian religion by the community of goods practised in the Apostolic Church, and "still kept up in some communities among the strictest sort of Christians;" and perhaps it might not be unfair to regard this work, in one of its minor aspects, as an attempt to apply the conditions of the monastic life as far as possible to the every-day life of men. Thus the renunciation of private property, the equality, regularity, and uniformity of the cloister are all reproduced, and the author scarcely seems to have thought any relief necessary; yet we are told that the monotony of the life is one of the greatest trials a monk has to bear.

Whatever truth there may be in this supposition,
B. 153. it seems obvious that the composition and publication
B. 67. of the "Utopia" just at that time were occasioned
by the fact that he was then being drawn into the
Court. Wolsey and the King himself desired him,
and in those days a subject could not excuse himself.
The diplomatic mission, during which most of the
book was written, was the author's first State employ-
1515. ment, and the "Utopia" is the manifesto, or protest,
which he felt bound to issue on his entry into public
B. 72. life. "He tried as hard to keep out of the Court
as others to get in" according to Erasmus, and Roper
B. 197. has described how he "dissembled his nature and
gradually disused himself from his accustomed mirth"
in order to escape the demands which Henry made
upon his time. In Utopia, had he then desired to
escape such cares, he would have had to adopt a
U. 141. different plan; for in that country "if a man aspires
to any office he is sure never to compass it." The
U. 14, 15. travelled philosopher, who is supposed to describe
this strange commonwealth of the New World during
U. 68. a November afternoon's talk in More's garden at
Antwerp, maintained that "there is no room for
U. 19, 57. philosophy in the courts of princes;" not even that
U. 57, 58. "more pliable kind" which More advocated would
serve, for silence will not be tolerated, "a man must
U. 60. barefacedly approve of the worst counsels and consent
to the blackest designs." A radical change in society
was needed. Men seemed valued for their own money
U. 62-64. alone; should wealth pass from one man to another,
the respect paid to the former owner would at once pass
U. 107. to the new one as if the wealth owned the man rather
than the man the wealth. The whole constitution
U. 188. of the State could only be called "a conspiracy of
the rich" to keep down the poor; there was one sort
U. 145-6. of justice for princes, for whom "lawful and unlawful
were measured only by pleasure and interest," and
quite another sort for the masses; rich men had all

- U. 64. the power in their hands, which only wise men should hold, and they used it in their own favour to give
- U. 187. the hardships inflicted on the poor a colour of justice by legislation, till "everywhere the common course
- U. 82. of life among all mechanics" was a perpetual toil, a heavy slavery, as if they were but beasts of burden. Thus even simple theft was punished by death, though
- U. 24-41. no attempt was made to provide work for those who would be honest if they could, and no care was shown for the reformation of the criminal. In Utopia,
- U. 59, 62, 185. on the other hand, where private property was unknown, no man was in want and none had too much, but everything was arranged for the common
- U. 185. good, so that it was "the only commonwealth that truly deserved the name." There they did not "first
- U. 33. make thieves and then punish them," but took care that such as did fall into vicious courses should not
- U. 40, 138-9. be without hope of winning back the freedom they forfeited by their crimes.
- U. 78-80, 70. The Utopians elected their prince and magistrates, and their assemblies for making laws and administering public affairs were regularly held; while England was governed by Wolsey without a parliament, and the Tudors regarded this assembly only as a means of obtaining increased supplies and registering the royal decrees. How clearly More saw the evil tendency and how little he liked it are manifest in the prophetic
- U. 51-53. sketch of the progress of tyranny in England which was only to be checked at last by civil war and revolution. One courtier brings to notice "some old musty laws" and advises that the penalties under them be exacted; the device which was afterwards used to effect "the submission of the clergy." Another recommends the establishment of trading monopolies by royal licence. A third "purposes that the judges must be made sure, that they may declare always in favour of the prerogative," as they did in the case of Hampden and the ship-money; to this end

"fair pretences will never be wanting," for if neither equity nor the natural or forced sense of the words of the statute be on the prince's side, it will be urged that a religious judge must have a special regard to the King's prerogative as that which is above all law. In Utopia the prince reigned "for life, unless removed on suspicion of some design to enslave the people."

U. 78.

U. 22.

But what More and his friends desired above all was peace. "The people build cities, and the madness of princes destroys them," said Erasmus. Colet, More's friend and confessor, had only three years previously (1513) been in danger of the King's displeasure by preaching before the Court against war. Henry was then preparing for one of his foolish attacks on France, and it is to his credit that he refused in any way to interfere with the preacher, just as it is to his credit that he showed marked favour to the author of "Utopia," though it was obvious that the condemnation of the policy of the French King and the advice to "stay at home, since the Kingdom of France was indeed greater than could be well governed by one man," were applicable to the King of England, and his ambition to recover the lost provinces in France. Utopia, be it noted, was an island and therefore easily defended.

B. 164.

U. 47-50.

U. 68-70.

U. 147-163.

U. 102, 153.

U. 151-153.

U. 154-156.

U. 158.

When, however, the Utopians were obliged to go to war, they made free use of all the bad devices with which the Old World was familiar. A people who needed gold for nothing else, stored it up against a possible war, and then spent it freely in fomenting treason, suspicion, and division among the enemy, and in hiring mercenaries, such as the Swiss in Europe, to fight for them—"the Utopians are not at all troubled how many of these happen to be killed, and reckon it a service done to mankind if they could be a means to deliver the world from such a lewd and vicious sort of people," who seemed to be made only

U. 163. for war. They kept their own people for home defence,
 U. 157. and forced no one to serve in foreign wars. Thus
 U. 147. war, even when waged by Utopians, is irredeemably
 U. 56. bad; and since the only object of heaping up treasure
 is to be able to go to war, Kings should not be
 allowed to heap it up. How the vast accumulations
 of Henry VII had been squandered was notorious.
 Well might the Macarians, "a people who live not
 far from Utopia," refuse their kings permission to
 store up more than a thousand pounds.

U. 163-184. The concluding portion of the work narrates the
 religious beliefs and practices of this strange people.
 Many of the propositions in this section, as in the
 rest of the book, had doubtless been themes of
 discussion in the little society of learned men of
 which More was a member; as, for example, the
 U. 169. theory of the immortality of the souls of animals, and
 U. 165. the question which the Utopians are left discussing—
 "whether one chosen by them to be a priest would
 not be thereby qualified to do all the things that
 belong to that character, even though he had no
 authority derived from the Pope." Men may, however,
 discuss such questions without being uncertain as
 to the answers, and no greater mistake could be made
 B. 31-36, 61-64. than to put More down as a "Protestant before the
 B. 208. Reformation." He and his friends saw many abuses,
 B. 25, 36. and denounced them freely; one reform he desired
 seems to be hinted at in the Utopian limitation of
 U. 174. the number of priests in a town to thirteen; but there
 is nothing to show that at any time in his life he was
 disaffected to the doctrine of the Church as it was
 before the Reformation.

Viewing it as a whole, this portion of the book
 may, perhaps, be most fairly considered as an attempt
 to guess how nearly men, by the use of the natural
 reason and by obedience to conscience, could approach
 the established doctrine and observances of the
 U. 163. Christian religion. The Utopians believed in one

U. 117. God, perfectly good, who had created all and who
U. 178. would reward or punish each man according to his
conduct in this life. Their public worship took place
U. 179.
U. 182. on regular days in spacious and dimly-lighted temples,
U. 181. and was led by richly-vested priests amid incense
and lights and music. The people, robed in white,
U. 182.
U. 181. were divided according to the sexes. The prayer
ascribed to them is a model of what should be offered
U. 183-4. in the absence of a revealed religion: "if there is a
better government or a religion more acceptable to
God, they implore His goodness to let them know
it, vowing that they resolve to follow Him whithersoever
He leads them; but if their government is the best
and their religion the truest, then they pray that He
may fortify them in it and bring all the world both
to the same rules of life, and the same opinions
concerning Himself, unless, according to the unsearch-
ableness of His mind, He is pleased with a variety
of religions." After the prayer was ended, they
prostrated themselves on the ground, and then went
home to dinner and spent the rest of the day in
diversion or military exercises.

In his account of their toleration of the many different
religions which existed side by side in the same town,
U. 163. More may be said to have anticipated modern practice. In
our case, as in theirs, religious toleration is the necessary
U. 166-167. result of the coexistence of numerous rival sects,
whose conflicts, were one of them allowed to persecute
the others, might be a serious danger to the State.
Further, the permanence of many diverse religions
leads to the supposition that each has in it some
element of truth which makes it live on, so that it
would be a misfortune if any one of them were
suppressed. "The Quakers represent the principle
of simplicity and evangelical poverty..... The
Independents represent the rights of the laity; the
Wesleyans cherish the devotional principle; the
Irvingites, the symbolical and mystical; the High

Church party, the principle of obedience; the Liberals are the guardians of reason." Thus Vincent in "Loss and Gain;" and in like manner Utopus "made a law that every man might be of that religion he pleased," and he did so, not only for preserving the public peace (which he saw suffered much by daily contentions and irreconcilable heats), but because he thought the interest of religion itself required it, "doubting whether those different forms of religion might not all come from God." In More's time "religion" meant a religious order, and he may have desired merely to exhort the various "religions" to put aside their rivalries. But if the word be understood in its present-day sense, it is obviously one thing to advocate "religious toleration" as the only practicable and rational course in the midst of a bewildering confusion, and quite another to allow the free propagation of a new religious teaching bitterly hostile to a faith universally held. In Utopia itself a Christian neophyte was sentenced to banishment for denouncing the existing religions of the land; yet in his case the pretence for his punishment was that he "inflamed the people to sedition," just as More himself was afterwards executed for "high treason," though his real offence was religious. Hence More was not inconsistent when in later life as Lord Chancellor he showed himself, as he says in his epitaph, "to heretics grievous." Father Bridgett naturally and justly protests against those who accuse him of

J. H. Newman,
Gerontius
p. 29.

"....Spite and grudge,
And bigot mood,
And envy and hate,
And greed of blood;"

showing that the principal stories against him, inconsistent with themselves, are probably nothing more than corruptions of an incident proving that More, as a judge, could be severe though not cruel. He

himself protests: "If all the favour and pity that I have used among them to their amendment were known, it would, I warrant you, well and plain appear [that I hate the vice of heretics and not their persons]; whereof, were it requisite, I could bring forth witnesses more than men would ween;" referring probably to those who had been handed over to him as Chancellor to be punished, and whom he had gained by gentle persuasions—means similar to those he had used in the case of William Roper, the husband of his beloved daughter Margaret, who for a time, even in More's own household, had professed an attachment to the new Lutheran opinions.

If, in regard to the modern notion of toleration, which is only superficial after all, and in other respects, the "Utopia" does not bear out all that some of the author's admirers have discovered in it, it does show his humanity, taking the word in its widest sense, his desire to advance the general good of the people even should the pride of the few suffer; and herein it is consistent with his beautiful life and glorious death.

J. B.



E—— F——.

O WISE kind face of Atropos the Fate,
And brow yet knit with old pain oft renewed;
Sundered from all in tragic solitude,
A mind with which no sister's mind could mate;
O dauntless courage no force can abate,
Wise head to will the Right, whate'er ensued,
True heart whereon no falsehood dare intrude,
Happy am I, who found you, not too late.

The others understood not, but we two,
But we two understood, and are secure;
Striving towards what we knew of good and true,
Through all the years to come our love is sure,
You will give help to me and I to you,
Surely to dare and strongly to endure.

TWO loves I have, that draw me either way;
Towards sweet content and dreamful ease the one;
The other ever upward towards the sun,
Nobly to live in the full light of day.
The sweeter one would bid me ever stay,
Dulled by soft music till our day be done;
The stronger one would bid me haste away,
And know no rest until the world be won.

And so these twain divide my very heart,
And nowise know I which way I must choose.
Make answer thou, if true and brave thou art,
Were't well, for dreamful ease the world to lose?
Were it not wiser, from sweet ease to part:—
Not cowardly, a great fate to refuse?

C. SAPSWORTH.



A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

DURING this "Long" the Skipper has left the *Thistle* to rest peacefully on the quiet water of Ipswich Dock, and decides to make his long-talked of Norway trip in the yawl *Kate*, 26 tons, of which he has recently become the owner. He has of course found it necessary to add to his former crew, and, reinforced by the Mate, the Doctor, the Navigating Officer, one A.B., and a professional steward (engaged to do only the cooking, with a view to save us from inconvenience resulting from having to face the stove in a sea), he feels that he is equal to cope with the North Sea and arrive all standing at Bergen. Unfortunately we lack the presence of the Savant, and so must forego the benefit of that philosophic reference of all marine discomfort to natural causes, which never failed us so long as he was able to speak.

It is proposed to leave the *Kate* in some port in Norway with a view to fitting out during next spring for a cruise still further north, and her crew have been much impressed with the details vouchsafed by the Skipper from time to time of the projects he has for penetrating the unknown, and hastening the extinction of the ice bear. At all events, the first thing to do is to get safely to Bergen, and one dull and squally afternoon late in August we assemble at Brightlingsea, fired with the idea that we are entering on a trip which is the first stage of an amateur North Pole expedition.

The Skipper is anxious to get round to Lowestoft without delay and pick up the Mate, who is to join

us there. His desire to depart is intensified by the state of the weather, a condition of mind on his part which some of us have observed before, and which is usually, as on this occasion, accompanied by the statement that he "would like to shake down his crew in the bit of a tumble that we are sure to meet with outside." However, from the strength of the squalls it is pretty obvious that we shall feel some of the tumble if we stay where we are for to-night, and the crew is respited for the present and turn in with the information that squalls or no squalls we must be up before daybreak to catch the morning ebb. About 3.30 we come on deck in a perfect deluge of rain, in which, after about an hour's hard work we fail to get the anchor on board. By this time as the tide has fallen rapidly the yacht touches bottom again, and it is now useless to think of starting before the afternoon.

As we shall be careened on the mud for the next twelve hours, the crew go ashore after breakfast to get dry, while as Bo'sun I remain in charge. Wind and rain continue all day long and about two o'clock the *Kate* is run into by a large trawler which is trying to beat out. Single-handed nothing can be done except stand clear of the smash, but the collision does not result in much damage beyond tearing away all the bowsprit rigging on one side. The crew see the disaster from afar and come aboard at once, when the Skipper, after inspecting the damage, decides that it can be repaired at Harwich, and that we must not lose this tide.

From the look of the sea over Colne Bar it is obvious that his hopes with regard to his crew in connexion with a tumble will be fully realised. Our oilies have kept the rain out so far, but once out of the shelter of the creek the water comes along the deck with each wave and everyone is drenched through in two minutes, while the Doctor is his

own patient, and bandages up an eye which has been damaged by some tackle which has broken adrift. Once over the bar we do not ship so much water and all hands are no longer required. It is not my watch and so I devote my time to an effort not to disgrace myself before the new hands, or at any rate not to succumb before the Doctor, whose eye is now recovering, but who has withdrawn into himself in an ominous manner. This subject need not, however, be pursued further—suffice it to say that the Doctor and Bo'sun are companions in misfortune before we reach Harwich Harbour.

By about nine in the evening we run a little way up the Stour, and after arranging the remains of our medical officer in his berth, a process which all hands are sufficiently convalescent to assist in, we have dinner and set an anchor-watch, as it is now blowing hard. Next morning the weather is no better, but we are glad to find that the guardship *Hotspur* is no nearer to us than she was last night, for if we had commenced dragging, the *Kate* would probably have been brought up by that ironclad's ram. The Doctor, who has not time to cross to Norway, decides to leave us here, volunteering to find the Mate and tell him how we have been delayed.

The damage to the bowsprit takes a day to repair, and it is not till next morning that we get to sea again. Harwich to Lowestoft is not a long run, but nearly every kind of weather is met with on this half-day's sail. A good S.W. breeze takes us nearly to Orfordness and then fails entirely. A sort of non-committal thunderstorm soon varies the calm, and finally passes into a steady drizzle, in which we sit about on deck and grumble, while the *Kate* creaks and rolls on a slight lop left by the morning's breeze. By about three o'clock we creep past the Ness into a white fog and are becalmed again off Aldeburgh, till finally a holding breeze comes up astern, and

before long gathers sufficient strength to snap the mizzen-yard while we are gybing. Shortly after sunset we make the lights of Lowestoft, and enter the harbour while the regatta fireworks are in full play. Mooring by the light of fireworks is uncertain work, and we all but run down two smacks in finding a berth, while the Skipper and A.B. in the small boat are nearly brained by a rocket stick.

As we have a good deal to do before the long run is commenced, it is decided to obtain a snugger berth in the river, and in shifting next morning we narrowly escape losing the yacht. On our starboard hand a string of mud-barges is being towed out to sea, and each of them scrapes away some of our paint, while they prevent our moving clear of two fishing smacks which are running in from the open. These come straight for us, and our second collision this cruise seems imminent, when another steam-tug appears from somewhere and in the general confusion manages to get broadside or astern of the *Kate*, just in time to be run into by both smacks at once. A bowsprit snaps off short, and the splinters from the tug's broken gunwale fly about, while we pass her a general vote of thanks and escape from the mess and incidental strong language into the river. A good berth is found and breakfast served, though we lose some time in smoothing the ruffled spirit of the Navigating Officer, who has been persistently addressed as "young man" by the deputy harbour-master, who is in general charge of our proceedings for the nonce. The N.O. feels that he should be recognised as such, even in his "working dress"; but as this consists of cast-off sweaters and other decaying garments apparently collected from the floor of the L. M. boathouse, perhaps the harbour-master's mistake may be excused.

Three very pleasant days are spent in harbour, during which the Mate is discovered, though he

refuses to desert the ease of his hotel till we start, ship is dressed for a photograph, and we lay in such an amount of stores that a belief becomes current with many that we are going to Australia. The Skipper decides that the time has come, and on the last day of August we are towed out of harbour and head north along the coast. The glass has fallen during the night, but as there are no warnings issued, we take advantage of the wind being off shore to get on our way, for it will be quite possible to run back under shelter of the coast if the depression turns out to be serious. This seems more probable as we pass Yarmouth, for a great black mass of cloud covers the sky everywhere inland, while from under it the S.W. squalls come oftener and with increasing strength. It is decided to hail the Cockle lightship in passing as to our chances of a good passage, and we get the reply that his glass is falling rapidly and that it means wind. As we shall probably make the light on the Newarp shoal before dark, it seems worth while in spite of this warning to stand on towards her three masts and balls, which are just visible in the offing. Off the coast we get into much troubled water, and the "tumble" on the edge of the shoal is very lively. About a mile further out a big cargo steamer is going south and labours heavily into the head seas, while through the glass the way in which they topple over her bows every now and then gives an idea of the ducking we shall get if we go much further. At last an undesired return is no question, for, when just abreast of the lightship, the hook of one of the main-halliard blocks tears out and brings half the mainsail on deck at once. It is "all hands" with a vengeance this time, for the *Kate* gets off her course before order can be restored on deck, and the crest of each wave comes aboard and dashes aft. With a good deal of trouble we go about and stand for the coast under the head sails and mizzen only. We

are in for a run of several hours now before shelter is reached, so those off duty go below for a dry change.

In the upside-down condition of everything in the cabins it is not easy to find anything, and by the time one man has secured a sweater and another a pair of flannels, we hear a sharp crack and tumble up to the second cry in this half-hour of "all hands." This time it is the mizzen boom which has snapped in the middle, and the crew turn to get the wreck of the sail inboard, most of us in some garment or other and one or two in nothing to speak of. After this further loss of canvas, we go very slowly into the face of what is rapidly becoming a full gale, but the *Kate* behaves well and by about nine we cast anchor, very wet and weary, off the Britannia Pier at Yarmouth. We are too played out to trouble about cooking dinner, and after setting an anchor-watch turn in to get some rest, though this is rather hard to do, for as the yacht pounds at her cable it is a matter of uncertainty whether the tired mariner will first have his nose flattened against the bunk side or be pitched backwards on to the floor. By daylight the wind seems to be blowing itself out, while the roads are full of shipping which have also come in for shelter from the heavy sea running outside. Luckily our anchor has held, and by eight o'clock we are under weigh and standing for Gorleston Harbour. As we near the piers the tide runs out very strongly. With the offshore wind in such strength, shooting the narrow entrance will be a difficult matter, and we are glad to have our hawser taken by a harbour tug which has been helping some fishing-boats. But she is evidently in charge of a man with an insufficient grasp of the circumstances and starts off at full speed, so that the tow-rope snaps directly it is taut. The tide at once swings us round and sets the yacht northward and towards the sands, but the tug now gives us her own

rope, though only to break it like the other. She then makes off into harbour and we are left to our fate, though we have our second hawser ready and hail her to that effect. In a few minutes more we drift helplessly into the breakers and bump the sand at about a hundred yards from the shore, to the intense excitement of the crowd which has been watching our manœuvres from the piers.

The poor *Kate* heels over to each wave in a way which renders it a decided case of holding on, while everything loose on deck goes overboard, including the dingey, which has been lashed down, but is now soon torn away and carried off water-logged. We can see the coastguard run down and open the shed of the rocket-apparatus, and the Skipper decides to try making communication with the shore by swimming off with a rope. However, as the beachmen who line the shore evidently mean by their frantic gesticulations that he will be carried out by the tide, we manage to dissuade him from the attempt.

Meanwhile a man has scrambled on board from a yawl which happens to be near, but as all he does is to ask us not to be frightened, he is not of much use, though the way in which he watched his chance and scrambled on board from the end of the bowsprit was very crafty.

Swimming ashore through the breakers is evidently out of the question, and after stowing what canvas we have set, most of the crew go below to secure some "portable property," as it is evident the *Kate* will never take us into harbour again. Going below under the circumstances is not pleasant work, for a good deal of spray comes down the companion-way, and suggests that swimming up to the deck again will be necessary if one stays below for long. Moreover, while he is now lifted up and now banged down by waves he cannot see, the victim grows uncertain whether he will find himself next on the floor or

against the roof. At length the red bow of the lifeboat comes round the pier head and we prepare to leave the *Kate*, first battening her down in the hope of keeping things below fairly dry till the tide has fallen. While assisting in this task the Mate goes overboard on a wave which has caught him unawares, but just succeeds in grasping the gunwale with one hand and holds on till we can pull him up the side.

After much trouble the lifeboat gets near enough for us to jump into her one by one, and we are rescued like a certain classical person, "not drowned, but very wet." Some of the *Kate's* seams already shew signs of starting, but we can do nothing for the present, as the lifeboat would be stove in against her hull if we stay near her. So we give a hand with the lifeboat's oars but cannot get her back against the tide, and as using her sail fails also, the only course is to run clear of the surf and anchor till a tug comes.

After an hour's tossing we are picked up and towed into the harbour, where we land and run the gauntlet of the crowd to the nearest inn. This takes some time, for the multitude seems made up of two kinds of people—seaside visitors with kodaks, who get in our way and immortalize our bedraggled and shoeless state, and reporters, who clutch us from behind and request an interview. The latter we meanly refer to the Skipper, as the only person in authority, and charge onward through the former. These follow us into the house, apparently feeling that they have done their worst and would make amends, for their offers of dry clothes are very numerous and kind. Shortly afterwards we make off to Yarmouth in closed cabs to hide ourselves from the public gaze in the borrowed garments, the hasty selection we have made producing some remarkable results. Breakfast (served in a bedroom to avoid the scandal of our appearance) and then bed are the

next events, and towards evening we turn out to find our story in the late editions, with every variation that the imagination of the reporters has succeeded in producing.

During the next few days we spend all our time in the salvage. This does not realise much, as the yacht's starboard side was soon broken away by the sea, which precluded any possibility of ever floating her off the sand, and of course cleared the cabins. After remaining for the usual auction over what is left of the hull, the crew scatters to the four winds, though without joining in the remarkable conclusion of one newspaper, viz., "that we had every reason to congratulate ourselves on having our proposed trip thus cut short." But no doubt the ice bears are rejoicing over their respite.

THE BO'SUN.

ROSA MYSTICA.

O MYSTIC rose of morning,
Fragrant, and fresh, and fair,
Thou com'st, and with thy coming
I breathe diviner air.

O mystic rose of noontide,
Silent, resistless, sweet;
Sweetest it is of all things
To lie here at thy feet.

O mystic rose of evening,
Fold up thy beauty now;
All tired things seek slumber,
Slumber we, I and thou.

C. SAPSWORTH.



TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

AN APOLOGUE.

IN days of old, when Greek to Greek was true,
Triumphant Greece barbaric hosts o'erthrew,
But, when Greek lips had learned to praise the foe,
See, prostrate Athens feels the secret blow.
Greek and barbarian! glorious the fray!
The combat open!—but beware the day
When Attic accents smoothly counsel peace,
And plead for Philip in their zeal for Greece!

T. E. P.

October 26th, 1891.

IDEM GRAECE REDDITUM.

Ἕλληνες τὸ πάροιθεν ὅτ' ἀλλήλοισι βοήθουν
νικήσας Ἑλλὰς βάρβαρον ὥσεν Ἄρη.
αὐτὰρ ὅτ' ἐχθοδοποὺς θωπεύειν γλῶσσ' ἐδιδάχθη
Ἑλλάς, Ἀθηναίους ἐξανέτρεψε δόλος.
ἐν φανερῇ γε μάχῃ τῷ βαρβάρῳ ἀντιφερίζειν
καλόν. ἐπεὶ δὲ, πάτρη δῆθεν ἀμυνομένη,
Ἕλλησὶν θ' ὑπάγους εἰρήνην Ἀτθὶς ὑπουλον
γλῶσσα φιλιππίζει, φρῶνδος ἐλευθερίῃ.

C. E. H.



A LETTER OF KIRKE WHITE'S.

[Some letters of Kirke White, addressed to the Rev John Charlesworth, of Little Blakenham, near Ipswich, have been printed for private circulation. We are allowed to extract the following, which has more than one point of interest for the present generation of Johnians.]

ST JOHN'S, CAMBRIDGE, 22nd Sept., 1806.

MY DEAR CHARLESWORTH,

* * * * *

Now, am I not very poetical? But on such a subject [referring to matrimony] who would not be poetical? A wife!—a domestic fireside!—the cheerful assiduities of love and tenderness! It would inspire a Dutch burgomaster! and if, with all this in your grasp, you shall still choose the *pulsare terram pede libero*, still avoid the *irrupta copula*, still deem it a matter of light regard to be an object of affection and fondness to an amiable and sensible woman, why then you deserve to be a fellow of a college all your days, to be kicked about in your last illness by a saucy and careless bed-maker; and, lastly, to be put in the ground in your college chapel, followed only by the man who is to be your successor. Why, man, I dare no more *dream* that I shall ever have it in my power to have a wife, than that I shall be Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England. A suite of rooms in a still and quiet corner of old St John's, which was once occupied by a crazy monk, or by one of the translators of the Bible in the days of good King James, must form the boundary of my ambition. I must be content to inhabit walls which never echoed with a female voice—to be buried in glooms which were never cheered with a female smile. It is said, indeed, that women were sometimes permitted to visit St John's, when it was a monastery of White Friars, in order to be present

at particular religious ceremonies; but the good monks were careful to sprinkle holy water wherever their profane footsteps had carried contagion and pollution.

It is well that you are free from the restrictions of monastic austerity, and that, while I sleep under the shadow of towers and lofty walls, and the safeguard of a vigilant porter, you are permitted to inhabit your own cottage, under your own guardianship, and to listen to the sweet accents of domestic affection.

Yes, my very Platonic, or rather Stoical friend, I must see you safely bound in the matrimonial noose, and then, like a confirmed bachelor, ten years hence, I shall have the satisfaction of pretending to laugh at, while, in my heart, I envy you. So much for rhapsody. I am coming to London for relaxation's sake, and shall take it pretty freely; that is, I shall seek after fine sights—stare at fine people—be cheerful with the gay—foolish with the simple—and leave as little room to suspect as possible that I am (anything of) a philosopher and a mathematician. I shall probably talk a little Greek, but it will be by stealth, in order to excite no suspicion.

* * * * *

I am, dear C—,

Very sincerely yours,

H. K. WHITE.

NIL PRAESTAT CAELIBE VITA.

Ave vita caelibis! salve sors Bohaemi!

Melior divitiis nulla potest emi.

Quam securo tempore potest ille frui,

Quam beate vivere, totus potens sui.

Quaere apud Bibliam: vitam angelorum

Praedicat simillimam vitae esse horum.

Quippe semper nesciunt nuptialem facem;

Ergo magnam sentiunt et aeternam pacem.

Huic me vitae dedico; nec infidus ero;

Caelibum in numero semper esse spero!

T. R. G.



THE BLISSFULNESS OF MISERY.

THIS was the tale the old man told me;—

“Once I was rich and handsome and popular; I had a profession to occupy me; at last I became engaged; I was in short desperately happy.

“Some little thing crossed me. Newton’s was not the first apple that fell from tree to earth; I was not the first man pricked through his felicity. No one one before Newton gave a name to Gravity; few besides myself have become object lessons of the Philosophy of Misery.

“Why did this slight event cause me pain? It changed my condition for what men call the worse. The evil held over us by law-givers only affects the action of those *obnoxious* to it. None but the happy are obnoxious to that evil, taking as it does the form of misery.

“The law says, ‘I take away your wine unless you obey me.’ None but those who have wine care a jot. ‘I diminish your happiness,’ says the ruler, ‘unless you do as I desire.’ The wretched happy are the only class that the intimation affects.

“When I came to examine my position, I was appalled to perceive my extreme obnoxiousness to evil. Money has wings, beauty fades, friends forsake, not to mention a hundred-and-one other occurrences painfully possible, any one of which would seriously hurt me, simply because my happiness rendered me a prey to them. What if I got married? The chances were that I should thereby be rendered ten times more happy and liable to another army of evils—

measles, whooping-cough, widowerhood. True, it was possible that men speak the truth, and that marriage brings not happiness but misery, yet that was not certain, and the step not worth the risk. I determined not to marry.

"Then I took my money in hand. What should I do with it? Throw it into the sea? No! I would let mankind have it, and it would make someone happy, and thus enhance my misery, acting as a foil. I scattered it in Whitechapel, well knowing that it would filter back to the West End and render some landowner more obnoxious to evil.

"I was by no means yet thoroughly miserable. My degraded nature fought fiercely against the weaning from books, that my will next determined on. Why were there libraries? They are a curse. Many times I yielded to the temptation and, plunged in a book, became oppressively happy, infallibly incurring the caustic annoyance of closing-time, when the clerk came and turned out the light, in the middle of a sentence.

"Alas! I shall never reach my ideal in this life. It is utterly impossible to *live* without being happy. One *must* either work or starve, and if he works he is dependent on his employer, so that, all the time that he is imagining himself to be supremely miserable, he is obnoxious to a very substantial evil, namely discharge.

"The curve of my existence has many times approached the asymptote and almost seemed to touch, but again happiness has been forced upon me and I have taken it for lack of alternatives.

"I rejoice to say my friends are all gone. No death can touch me now; my own were a welcome event, for there *may* be perfect misery beyond the grave. For a long time I have been growing yellower and more hideous, I rejoiced to see to-day that a fellow-creature looked away from me with loathing. There

is no epithet at all that could raise me to greater misery, so near the top am I.

“Glorious it is when you travel not to have boxes and bags with you, more glorious not to be able to travel at all; still that scarcely makes you miserable when you have nowhere that you wish to go—nothing and no one that you wish to see.

“It is fine to be without the worry of landladies, though one has not even the pleasure of regretting them, when the sky is open and the air is warm. It is on winter nights that misery is more complete, when the chill air bites the bone and the pouring rain rots the skin. Yet bridge-walls and embankments are a vile nuisance. To whatever pitch of philosophy one may have attained, the animal nature in one *will* creep under the lee of shelter when it snows at night, thus rendering one a prey to the evil presented by a policeman, with his lantern and his ‘move on.’ If bridges and balustrades and embankments were swept away, and if it could be so arranged that it rained heavily every night, I begin to think one might be almost perfectly miserable, but it *must* be every night, or sometimes, when the sky was clear and the stars twinkled, one would be in danger of being happy.”

“But,” I suggested, interrupting, I fear, “if you should ever become thoroughly and exquisitely miserable, will you not then be obnoxious to the evil of happiness? will it not be in the power of every philanthropist and good-natured busybody to torture you by taking your misery away?”

The only answer I received was “H’m!”

G. G. D.



TO MY POETS.

Farewell, a little while farewell, companions of my youth,
The music of whose songs has cheered the rugged paths of
truth.

I may not wake that music now, it slumbers in its cell;
I must not bid you sing to-day—a little while farewell.

How often I have proved your power to calm the restless
thought,

To soothe the weariness of heart the toils of day had brought;
How oft when night brought rest again I felt your potent spell;
I listened, and grew strong again—a little while farewell.

For other friends have claimed the place from which you pass
to-night;

Erudite Stubbs, and Erskine May, with Hallam, Green, and
Bright,

And Freeman, freeing slave enchained by Coote's misguided
zeal,

And Bluntschli with his plan to make the Perfect Commonweal.

You sing of rivers as they flow rejoicing to the deep,
Or trees that murmur in the wind, or sunny hills that sleep.
I trace the economic cause of England's foreign trade,
Or wallow deep in ancient laws that Greeks and Romans
made.

Farewell to-day. As years go by, the time will come at last
When Stubbs and Hallam, Gneist and Maine are buried in
the past:

Then when at night I cease my toil in haunts of want and
pain,

I shall return, and bid you sing the old loved songs again.

J. H. B. M.



OUR INDEX TO THE *EAGLE*.

THIS *Index** to vols. I—XV has been drawn up under the supervision of the Editorial Committee to commemorate the completion of the first thirty years of the Magazine's existence. The work has occupied nearly two years, and great pains have been taken to make it as perfect as possible. The first part gives in alphabetical order the *signatures* and pseudonyms used by the contributors to the Magazine, with lists of the articles corresponding to each. Then the *Chronicle*, which records the doings of a generation of Johnians, is minutely indexed, every name that occurs finding its place either in the general list or in those referring to the several clubs and societies connected with the College. Misprints in the text have been corrected, and missing initials have been supplied, so far as the information at the disposal of the Editors permitted. Lastly, for convenience of reference, a complete alphabetical list of the *titles* of the literary contributions is appended.

Among the signatures of contributors one may find the names or initials of many present members of our Foundation from the Master downwards. Many of the other signatures are of no less interest. Some recall men such as Professor Kennedy, Canon T. S. Evans, Professor E. H. Palmer, F. A. Paley, W. A. Forbes, J. H. Clark, S. S. Lewis, who have been removed from us by death: others link us with representatives of our College still active in the outer world, such as Mr Bowling (our familiar "Arculus"), Dr E. A. Abbott, Archdeacon J. M. Wilson, Dr

* May be ordered of Mr Merry, at the Buttery, St John's College. Price half-a-crown.

Augustus Jessopp, Mr J. W. Ebsworth, Mr C. Stanwell, Canon H. Kynaston, Professor C. Pritchard, Professor W. H. H. Hudson, and Mr Page of the Charterhouse. Perhaps some day we may try to compile (if only for editorial reference) a key to the pseudonymous signatures.

The Index to the names in the *Chronicle* occupies all but 60 pages. It is interesting to note the relative space taken by the different College Clubs. Lady Margaret requires 17 columns, the Athletic Club 7, Football $6\frac{1}{2}$, Cricket $5\frac{1}{4}$, Lawn Tennis $2\frac{1}{4}$ (or including the Eagles and the extinct Fireflies' Clubs 5), Lacrosse 1. All Football names come in one list, but the addition of an *a* or an *r* marks whether the player followed Association or Rugby rules. The earlier names in the list belong to a period previous to the sharp division between the two games. Of other College institutions the Debating Society takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ columns, the Musical Society $2\frac{1}{4}$, the extinct Shakespeare Society $1\frac{1}{2}$, the Theological Society $\frac{1}{2}$ a column.

It is amusing to note which surnames occur with most frequency in our annals. *Smith* comes easily first. Of this family 25 individuals find a mention: then *Brown* and *Jones* form a bracket of two with 15 each. *Wilson* claims 12, *Williams* 11, *Taylor* and *Evans* are bracketed with 10, *Adams*, *Bennett*, and *Hill* with 9. *Marshall* and *Walker* occur 8 times, *Browne* and *Hall* 7. Why it should be commonly supposed that *Robinson* takes rank with *Smith*, *Brown*, *Jones* remains a mystery. Only 5 *Robinsons* figure in our list of thirty years.

The Editors hope that the *Index* will be welcomed not only by the subscribers to the Magazine, but by all who take interest in the history of the College and its members. They would adopt the words used by their predecessors in the first number, and trust that the *Eagle* may continue to be 'a rallying point and a watchword among us; something to fasten College spirit upon when here; something by which we can carry it down with us when we go away.'

Obituary.

THE REV GEORGE ASH BUTTERTON D.D.

The Rev George Ash Butterson, whose death on the 3rd of August last removed the Senior D.D. from the roll of St John's College and the University, was born January 22, 1805 at Market Drayton in Shropshire, where his father was a well-known solicitor. The Grammar School at Drayton was at one time held in some repute, and there Robert Lord Clive received the early part of his somewhat desultory education. Butterson was taught till the age of thirteen in his native town, but for the latter half of that time by a private tutor, from whom he received a good grounding in Latin, Greek, and Arithmetic. At thirteen he was sent to Shrewsbury, and was placed by Dr Butler, on his entrance in January 1818, in the Lower Remove of the Upper Fourth. By April of the following year, he reached the Middle Remove of the Fifth, having skipped one or more forms. Continuing to rise, he was examined in August 1819 for a vacant place in the Eighteen—the set immediately under Dr Butler, consisting of the eight Præpostors, or Sixth Form, and the Upper Remove of ten from the Fifth. By January 1820 he was eighth Præpostor. From this point onwards his school career, as indeed his career at the University afterwards, became closely connected with that of the late Dr Kennedy. Benjamin Hall Kennedy had entered Shrewsbury a year after Butterson, but had been placed at the outset a form higher; so that, when Butterson was eighth Præpostor, he was fourth or fifth. This continued to be their relative position till August 1822, when they were at the head of the school: Kennedy captain, Butterson second. In the summer of 1823, however, Kennedy fell ill, and was absent for the last six weeks of the half year; so that at the last distribution of "merit money," the three half-crowns were awarded to Butterson, who was announced by Dr Butler to be head boy amid the plaudits of the whole school. Kennedy, it should have been added, was about three months the older of the two.

The two friendly rivals went up together to St John's in October 1823. How Kennedy was senior classic in 1827 need not be related to readers of the *Eagle*. Butterson, who read high in mathematics as well as classics, was only two places below him in the same tripos, while in the mathematical tripos he was eighth Wrangler. During his undergraduateship he had been placed first in every college examination, both at Christmas and Midsummer, and had been made a Proper Sizar at the beginning of his second year. If the merit of so high a double degree is to be judged by the smallness of the joint number representing it, Butterson was surpassed by very few. The present Bishop Barry just equalled it in 1848, if no account be taken of a bracket; and a pupil of his own, W. S. Wood of St John's, with the same allowance, just excelled it in 1840. In the year after their degree, 1828, Kennedy and Butterson were elected to Fellowships—the only two then vacant—at their college. After this, the lives of the two scholars run in different courses. But in taking leave of Dr Kennedy, it is pleasant to note the kindly feeling entertained by him in later years for his old schoolfellow. Mr S. Butler, who is preparing for publication what promise to be most interesting memoirs of his grandfather, the master of them both, has obligingly sent me an extract from a letter written by Kennedy to Dr Butler in 1836, shortly before his own election to Shrewsbury, in which he says: "If I got to Shrewsbury, I would have given anything in the world to have him [Butterson] second master. His attainments, his temper, his manageableness, and his affection for me, would have been invaluable."

Butterson did not reside long on his Fellowship. An intimate friend, Charles Smith of St John's, the last of the "seven stars" of 1828, had been appointed Vice-Principal of Bristol College, one of the earliest of the Proprietary Schools, then springing up in various parts of the country. Being unable, from ill health, to enter on his duties in January 1831, Smith engaged his friend's assistance as deputy. This became a permanent appointment, when Smith was forced to seek a warmer climate. Though nominally only Vice-Principal, Butterson had the chief share in the instruction of the higher classes. Among his pupils there may be mentioned S. W. Wayte, who took a double first at

Oxford in 1842, and finally became President of Trinity, and Joseph Clark, afterwards Fellow of Christ's College. It was while at Bristol in 1833 that Butterson took Holy Orders.

In January 1834 there was opened at Wakefield what was then known as the West Riding Proprietary School. Handsome buildings had been erected, and Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Morpeth, Sir George Strickland, and many other leading men of the county were present on the occasion. Butterson, had been appointed first Head-master, and under him the promise of a brilliant future for the institution seemed amply justified. The number of boys rose to more than two hundred, as many as the building could accommodate. Though the average scholarship was at first not high, Butterson was fortunate in having a few boys of excellent ability. Among these was the W. Spicer Wood already mentioned, of whose many distinctions the Chancellor's English Medal, Sir William Browne's Medal for Epigrams, and the second Chancellor's Medal at his degree in 1840, were only a small part. But the school was one from which a large portion of the boys passed into mercantile life, and it is not in University Calendars that the record of their successes is to be found. One of these is Sir Matthew William Thompson, Chairman of the Midland Railway. Another, Mr T. K. Sanderson, was afterwards member for Wakefield; and another again, the late Sir W. St James Wheelhouse, Bencher of Gray's Inn, was many years member for Leeds. It is instructive to notice, as an evidence of the perpetuity of our old foundations, that the fine buildings of the Proprietary School are now the home of the Elizabethan Grammar School of Wakefield, having been obtained for it chiefly through the exertions of the late Head-master, the Rev James Taylor. While the Proprietary School, as such, has ceased to exist, the old Grammar School, the school of Richard Bentley, Joseph Bingham, Archbishop Potter, and the Oxford benefactor Dr Radcliffe, still flourishes, and has just been celebrating its tercentenary on November 19, 1891.

In July 1839 Butterson entered on the duties of his next public appointment, the Head-mastership of Uppingham. "I found," he writes (referring, I presume, to the boarders in the Head-master's house), "only six boys left by the

former master, Dr Buckland, but in about a year they had increased to sixty, as many in fact as my house would hold." A few of his old pupils from Wakefield followed him there; among them one who afterwards became Master of Sherburn Hospital and Archdeacon of Durham, Edward Prest. In a letter written long after, in 1858, this scholar expressed what many others would assent to, as the utterance of a mature judgment on the character of Butterson's teaching, when he spoke of "his elegant and accurate scholarship," "powers of memory which I have not seen rivalled," his "purity of taste and exactness of criticism," and above all the "*mitis sapientia* of his discipline."

It would be too long to enumerate all his distinguished pupils at Uppingham during his six years' tenure of office there. A few only can be specified. A most loyal son of his College, Butterson delighted to send his best scholars, when he could, to St John's; but other colleges had a share. Trinity took Henry Erskine Rowe, third Classic and Chancellor's Medallist in 1849; Clare gave fellowships to John Bell, G. R. F. Tryon, and J. Wardale, all first-class men in their years: at Oxford, Brasenose had Henry Temple, successively Head-master of Worcester and Coventry Schools; Magdalen counted among its fellows John Singleton Winder and James and Charles Humphrey Cholmeley. Other eminent Oxford men were R. T. H. Griffith, Boden Sanskrit Scholar in 1849, and afterwards Professor of Sanskrit at Benares; and Robert E. Sanderson, successively Head-master of Bradfield and of Lancing Colleges. Our own College had H. T. Wroth and Arthur Calvert, to both of whom she gave fellowships. In other walks of life the names should not be forgotten of Christopher Beckett Denison, M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire from 1868 to 1880; Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, M.P. for Clitheroe 1853-6; Charles Heycock, Major in the 89th regiment, who served in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny; and Wilfrid H. Simpson (now Hudleston), late President of the Mineralogical Society and of the Geological Association.

At the end of 1845 Dr Butterson (as we must now call him, for he took his D.D. in 1843) left Uppingham. The presentations he received on leaving each of the schools he was connected with need not be mentioned here. But

a kindly tribute of affection, in the following lines appended to the last exercise sent up by the Captain, C. W. Hankin, appears to have gratified him much;—

“Ergo vale: si quid mala mens commiserit olim,
Excidat e memori pectore culpa, precor.
Ergo vale: vento navis velut acta secundo,
Tempus in æternum sint bona cuncta tibi.”

Butterton Englished this as follows:—

“Farewell! whate’er my wayward mind
Hath errèd, be the fault forgot.
As speeds the bark before the wind,
Farewell! all blessings be thy lot.”

We come now to the last and longest stage in Dr Butterton’s career as Head-master. Induced partly by the wish to benefit his wife’s health, she being a native of Rylstone, he applied for and obtained the Mastership of Giggleswick School, in a country which enjoyed the same mountain air. The salubrity of this beautiful and picturesque district is indeed remarkable, if we may judge by the longevity of Head-masters of Giggleswick. “It appears,” wrote Dr Butterton in May of the present year, “that for nearly a century and a half only two Head-masters (the father of Archdeacon Paley and Mr Ingram) have been removed by death.” The elder Paley was appointed in 1785, and his successor, the Rev Rowland Ingram, resigned in 1845. Butterton’s immediate successor J. R. Blakiston is still alive, and after him came the present Head-master Mr Style: so that, at the time when the above remark was penned, the statement, almost incredible as it may seem, was literally true.*

Giggleswick School, when Butterton came to it in January 1846, had its full complement of day-boys, then limited to sixty, twenty foreigners or boarders being also allowed by the statutes. “In point of literary attainments,” writes Dr Butterton, “I found it at a very low ebb.” The general roughness of manners which had characterized this north-country school is described in forcible language in a letter to the writer by one of its most distinguished living pupils, Henry Maudsley, M.D., most of whose time was spent under Dr Butterton’s predecessor. But the new Head-master was

* In the last volume of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the Rev John Howson, father of the late Dean Howson, is said to have been at one time Head-master. But this is incorrect.

soon cheered by the accession of fresh pupils as boarders, attracted by his reputation for scholarship. One of the earliest of these was William Yates, who became Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose. Then followed Jackson Mason, Scholar of Trinity, and Seatonian Prizeman in 1868, in whom early promise of the highest kind was blighted by persistent ill-health; T. Bramley, now Master of Colfe's School, Lewisham; J. Langhorne, W. Heaton, and W. Leeming, all scholars of Christ's; R. Duckworth and D. S. Ingram, both first-class men of St John's; the late John Burrow, of St Catharine's, an accomplished geologist; and one who has become distinguished in another capacity, Sir Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, of the Madras Civil Service. The present writer also had the good fortune, after leaving Wakefield School, to be educated under Dr Butterson at Giggleswick.

At the end of 1858 the veteran schoolmaster resigned this the last of his masterships. Some time after, in the spring of 1866, he finally settled at Rhyl in North Wales. In the autumn of that year he lost his wife. But though now a lonely man with no children, and solaced only by the affectionate care of his nieces, he did not abate his efforts to do well whatever was found him to do. In 1869 he was made a magistrate for the County of Flint. In 1872, as Chairman of the Rhyl Commissioners, he had an important share in obtaining the new Improvement Act, by which that town has been so much benefited. For many years also he kept his old studies from being forgotten, by acting as examiner at various schools—Lancaster, Doncaster, Chelmsford. Not till 1887 had he to contract the circle of his active occupations. A good constitution, aided by his fondness for long walks and for gardening, kept him in health till the very last. When over eighty he was detected, with another octogenarian, in climbing over a five-barred gate. But towards the end of this last summer his strength failed him, and he died peacefully and happily on the 3rd of August in the 87th year of his age. The phrase already used by one of his pupils will occur to the minds of many others, when they recall his wide learning and gentle disposition, as fitly characteristic of their old master—*mitis sapientia Laeli*.

J. H. LUPTON.

. The above account has been drawn up, in the main, from memoranda sent to the writer by Dr Butterson himself for this purpose.

THE VERY REVEREND GILBERT ELLIOT D.D.

Dr Gilbert Elliot, Dean of Bristol, died on August 18, 1891, at the advanced age of 91, after being confined to his house for several weeks. He was the son of the Rt Hon Hugh Elliot, formerly Governor of Madras, and took his B.A. degree at St John's in 1823. From 1824 to 1833 he was Vicar of Holy Trinity, Newington Butts; and from 1846 to 1850 he held the Rectory of Holy Trinity, Marylebone. When he became Dean, 41 years ago, Bristol cathedral possessed no nave, and the portion set aside for public worship was so circumscribed that only a mere handful of persons could attend divine service. Dean Elliot, with the chapter, seeing the necessity for improvement, applied to Sir G. G. Scott, who recommended the removal of the organ gallery which blocked up the centre of the Church, and numerous other improvements which more than trebled the accommodation available to the public. An appeal to the citizens having been made, a considerable sum was raised, and after £12,000 had been expended an enlarged scheme, including the building of the nave and western towers, was undertaken and completed three years ago at a cost of £80,000 or £90,000. The dean was well known for many years as a preacher of the Evangelical school, and as a supporter of the musical festivals which have from time to time been held in the Cathedral. His widow is the authoress of *The Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy*.

HENSLEIGH WEDGWOOD M.A.

Hensleigh Wedgwood, who was born at Gunville, Dorset, in 1803, and died in Gower Street, London, on June 2, 1891, was the youngest son of Josiah Wedgwood, of Maer Hall, Staffordshire, and grandson of the man known to the world by that name. He was educated at Rugby, and entered St John's College, whence he migrated as an undergraduate to Christ's. He was seventh Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1824. The Classical Tripos was initiated that same year; and his name, appearing as the last on the list, was commemorated for nearly sixty years by a little *jeu de mots*. The last of the Junior Optimes

has been for centuries called "the wooden spoon"; and by an obvious play on Mr Wedgwood's name, the holder of the last place in the Classical Tripos was called "the wooden wedge" up to 1882, when the names were for the first time arranged alphabetically in the several classes. His connexion with Christ's College, of which he became a Fellow, was pleasantly recalled in the last year of his life by the invitation of the Master, Dr Peile, to be present at a dinner given to inaugurate the opening of new buildings, at which he would have been "the oldest Christian." It may perhaps claim attention on grounds of a certain historic importance if, as seems probable, it was the result of his impressions and career at Christ's which led to his cousin, Charles Darwin, being sent there four years after Wedgwood took his degree.

After leaving Cambridge Mr Wedgwood went to London to read for the Chancery Bar, at which, however, he never practised. It was the acceptance of a police magistracy in 1832 which enabled him to marry Frances, daughter of Sir James Mackintosh. He resigned the office a few years later from a scruple as to the lawfulness for Christians of administering oaths. He met with little sympathy in his views fifty years ago; but the legislation of late years has borne tribute to their root in the national conscience, and that his name was in no way associated with the reform that followed his efforts was a matter of perfect indifference to him. The loss of income caused by his resignation was partly made up in 1838 by the post of Registrar of Metropolitan Carriages, which he held till its abolition in 1849. He occupied himself at the same time with literary work, publishing in 1844 a little work on *Geometry*, calling in question the method associated with the time-honoured name of Euclid; and in 1848 an essay on *The Development of the Understanding*. Neither of these books found any readers outside the circle of those who loved the author: and it has to be confessed that their perusal is difficult. Mr Wedgwood had very little power of expressing his ideas. All who knew him feel convinced that he had something to say on the subject concerned, but have to allow that, from his lack of capacity for illustration and expansion, these contributions to thought remain mere fragments of suggestion.

Perhaps this very difficulty of expression was an advantage in the work of his life—his *Dictionary of English Etymology*, first published in 1857. It may be that hindrance in the power of expression fastens the attention on the vehicle of expression, and that none are better fitted to study the history of words than those who lack fluency and promptness in using them. From this, or from some other cause, Mr Wedgwood was led to ponder on the origin of language. He was one of the original members of the Philological Society, founded in 1842; and its *Transactions* contain many papers from his pen, preparing the way for the work which set forth his belief that the vehicle of all human communication was no miraculous endowment, but the elaborated imitation of instinctive vocal sounds whether among men or animals. This belief, received at first contemptuously, became suddenly more credible when animals and men were connected as ancestors and descendants. The work, whatever be thought of the theory, has taken its place as a permanent contribution to philology, and Mr Wedgwood's name is known to all students of language. His interest in it, as attested by his contributions to the *Academy*, lasted into the clear evening of his life; nor was it possible for those who aided in his latest etymological researches to detect the slightest relaxation of his sense of relevance, his keenness of perception, or his clearness of memory.

Any notice of him would be incomplete which omitted the fact that, after having treated Spiritualism with great contempt, he became, from experience, convinced of its truth, and ended life as a confirmed Spiritualist. His memory is cherished in obscure and grateful hearts, for whom the experience of life was softened by patient kindness of which often his nearest kindred knew nothing. [See *Academy*, June 27, 1891].

THE REV JOSEPH WOLSTENHOLME M.A. Sc.D.

Dr Joseph Wolstenholme was born on September 30, 1829, entered St John's in October 1846, and graduated as third Wrangler in 1850. He was elected to a Fellowship at St John's, and afterwards to one at Christ's. He was on the staff at Christ's for many years and was several times

Moderator and Examiner in the Mathematical Tripos. He vacated his Fellowship by marriage about 1869, and, after taking private pupils at Cambridge for a short time, became the first Professor of Mathematics in the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, founded for the East Indian Service. He was superannuated a year or two ago and has since been in failing health. He died on November 18.

Professor Wolstenholme was regarded as one of the most accomplished mathematicians of his time. He was joint-author with the Rev Percival Frost of a *Treatise on Solid Geometry*, published in 1863, and collected a large number of original mathematical problems, devised by himself, in a volume which appeared in 1867 and again in an enlarged form in 1878. A gentle and diffident character probably prevented him making his remarkable attainments more generally known. He had a singularly retentive memory and a very wide knowledge of English literature, and was much valued by a small circle of friends. He leaves a widow and four sons. [See *Times*, November 23, 1891.]

WILLIAM HENRY WIDGERY M.A.

William Henry Widgery, who died on August 26, 1891, was a native of Exeter, where his father, Mr William Widgery, is well known as an artist. He was born on March 11, 1857, and was educated at Hele's School and the Exeter Grammar School. On entering St John's College at the age of eighteen, he obtained the Stephens and Vidal Exhibitions from this school, as well as a Sizarship. Later he became Proper Sizar and Foundation Scholar of the college; and in 1879 he graduated as seventh Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos, ill-health having prevented his taking the high place which his college performances had given him the right to expect. On leaving Cambridge, he held for a short while a Mastership in Dover College; and in 1880 he gained the Harness Prize of the University for an Essay on the First Quarto of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*—a scholarly piece of work, which was favourably noticed in the *Athenæum*, and also abroad, in *Anglia* and *Englische Studien*. From 1880 to 1882 he was Second Master at the Brewers' School, Trinity

Square, London, and during that period gained prizes for Icelandic and Gothic at University College, London. In 1883 he was elected Assistant Master at University College School; and held this post till his death. In 1886 he matriculated at the University of Berlin. Mr Widgery's enthusiasm for the cause of sound education, and his generous public spirit and energy, won for him the respect and affection of all who came to know him—and they were many. Many will remember his earnest brilliant pleading in the *Educational Times* for a better study of Phonetics by all teachers of language, and the striking series of articles which he wrote in the *Journal of Education* on the teaching of languages in schools. This series was afterwards published in the form of a pamphlet, which is being translated into Swedish, and only the other day was reviewed with high praise in *Englische Studien*; while quite lately a review of Mr Russell's translation of Guimps' *Pestalozzi* drew from the late Mr Quick a warm expression of approval. But, after all, what Mr Widgery accomplished was little in comparison with that of which he gave such brilliant promise. It was rather the man himself, with his inspiring love of literature and philology and art, which counted for so much. No young schoolmaster ever took a keener or more intelligent interest in teaching and in school life than he did. He was always making thoughtful use of his experience, and endeavouring to add to it in every way both at home and in Germany. He was full of energy, public spirit, and enthusiasm, and singularly pure-hearted and manly. It will be long before his fellow-workers cease to miss the help he so generously gave, and to feel that their work is the lonelier for his absence.

Of his qualities as a teacher Mr Eve writes:—"His teaching was singularly clear and interesting. He had the power of making boys think, and of bringing them face to face with principles. In algebra, for example, a subject on the teaching of which he has more than once lectured, he took the greatest pains to keep his lessons from degenerating into mere practice in manipulation. English was, on the whole, his favourite teaching subject, and he managed to make it both interesting and a real discipline, even to a class of unscholarly boys. I never knew any one who set himself more systematically to study method in teaching; he was constantly making notes

of the difficulties boys encounter, and of the way to meet them. At the same time, he was always trying to refer even the details of school work to general principles, and to avoid the error into which so many of us fall, of not seeing the wood for trees."

The literary work he leaves behind him is all too scanty. He was only just beginning to feel sure of his ground. Another ten years and it would have been very different. The Cambridge Essay, the short tract on the Teaching of Languages, an unfinished series of papers in the *Modern Language Monthly* on Modern Philology, a Report to the American Government, a few signed articles, and a few unsigned reviews—and the short list is complete. But though the list is short, the work all bears the unmistakable stamp of real insight, original thought, and a strong impersonal desire for the truth. [See *Educational Times*, and *Journal of Education*, for October 1891.]

THE REV HERBERT RICHARD HANNAM M.A.

Seldom has a young man's death called forth from his neighbourhood such a manifestation of deep and widespread grief as that which followed the death of Herbert Richard Hannam at South Norwood on August 17 last; but seldom surely has there been a nature at once so sunny and sympathetic, so self-sacrificing, and so sternly pure as that which then was lost to earth.

Mr Hannam was born at Kirk Deighton in Yorkshire on October 25, 1858, and came up from Pocklington School to St John's with a Dowman Exhibition in October 1878. We believe that this small exhibition was the only help he had towards meeting the expenses of his course—all the rest he defrayed by taking pupils. He took his degree in the Classical Tripos of 1882, and was ordained deacon in the following September. His first work was that of chaplain and assistant-master of the Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury, which he soon left to become curate of Goudhurst, Kent. After three years at Goudhurst, during which he won many friends, he accepted his last charge, the curacy of St Mark's, South Norwood.

A few extracts from articles written since his death will give the best idea of the spirit of self-sacrifice and human-heartedness which Mr Hannam threw into his work.

His friend Mr Ernest Foxwell writes :

“He was an exceedingly *human* priest: this was what made him so liked by children, and as popular with boys as with girls. The same thoroughness which led to his being “a rigid Anglican” in matters of Church discipline made him the heartiest competitor in every children’s game. Hence reckless over-exertion, followed by dangerous chills—many a time before last month. His appreciation of the ordinary comforts of life was equally keen. A good cigar or a bottle of sound wine—he had many given him—was often the text for a panegyric on the donor; he would draw round the fire and sit in his shirtsleeves to enjoy it the more. Some kind young friends who right through his last winter kept him supplied with the freshest of new-laid eggs would now be more than pleased had they heard his admiration of the gifts and the givers. (To tell the truth I should add that many of those eggs, being of such rare quality, were exported to sick beds in the neighbourhood of Portland Road.) His friends were legion, and their kind remembrances were of perpetual recurrence.”

Mr Chas. J. Letts, of Royal Exchange Buildings, writes :

“When the Temperance Society was formed Mr Hannam joined it, but found that his active life and feeble constitution rendered it unwise for him to become a total abstainer. Very recently however he adopted this course, and to the enquiry why he had done so replied that ‘it was the better to influence some poor soul who found it difficult to keep sober.’ The result to himself was probably not for a moment considered, although the doctors had cautioned him that a certain amount of stimulant was a necessity for him. How it was that with all this work Mr Hannam yet managed to find time for ministering spiritual consolation and giving friendly advice to so many, it is difficult to tell. He knew the homes and the inner lives of nearly everyone in the district—not of churchgoers only, but of many dissenters—and so bright and cheerful was he, and so entirely free from any hauteur or stiffness, that his visits were looked forward to with uniform pleasure, and he was, except in very rare

cases, received with the heartiest of welcomes. Occasionally indeed he did meet with a rebuff, or come across some crossgrained individual who regarded a visit from a 'parson' as an insult. In such cases his patient good temper was not in the least ruffled and in the end he managed to win over the grumbler by sheer kindness and gentle argument. The fact is there was no resisting the sunshine of Mr Hannam's good nature; one might do so for a time, but in the end it was sure to conquer."

"He had a remarkably deep sympathy and interest in the everyday life of the working classes, in their joys and in their sorrows, and an expression which he sometimes used was that 'the truest aristocracy was to be found amongst the poor.' He also showed a generous liberality, which would often lead him to stint himself that he might give to others. Of his able work in the parish, volumes might be written. During the distress consequent on the severity of the past winter Mr. Hannam took a leading part in administering the 'relief fund,' and it was noted that almost every applicant was personally known to him, as well as, in most cases, the actual circumstances under which the application was made. So, too, with the Samaritan Society, Mr Hannam's actual knowledge of facts often proved of the greatest service to the committee, and enabled them to discriminate between the deserving and the worthless. Many of us will recall with painful pleasure the genial manner in which Mr Hannam extracted a subscription to some parochial charity, or beguiled us into taking tickets for some entertainment. Of all these he was the very life and soul, and his success in organising had become quite proverbial."

Unfortunately, with all his energy, Mr Hannam's constitution was not equal to the strain he put it to. He took cold at a Sunday School treat on August 5 last, and his lungs becoming affected he succumbed to acute pleuro-pneumonia on the evening of Monday, August 17.

The consternation and grief which was occasioned by Mr Hannam's loss was a striking testimony to the hold which he had gained on the parish.

"The body, which was clothed in his surplice, was placed in a shell, taken to the church, and placed in the chancel, where there was a continued stream of those who desired

to look upon the face of the departed. A very touching scene was witnessed on Tuesday, when a large number of poor children, some only a few years old, took small bunches of flowers, which they were allowed to place on the body. I took one into the church, about 6 years old, who had brought three dandelions, and the others would not let her take them in. By Wednesday morning the body was completely embedded in beautiful floral tributes, sent by residents in the neighbourhood. Upwards of eighty wreaths had been sent by the early part of Wednesday, and before Thursday, the day of the funeral, the church had the appearance of a large conservatory.

On Thursday afternoon the remains of the deceased were interred in the pretty little churchyard of Shirley. At the time appointed for the first part of the service to be held in St Mark's Church, more than 1000 persons were packed in the church, while outside it was estimated that there were over 2000 waiting to see the procession. Every shop in South Norwood was closed during the time of the funeral, and in spite of the fact that it was such an inclement afternoon all the public houses remained closed.

Unfortunately, the rain fell in torrents as soon as the *cortège* left for Shirley, but that did not deter some 2000 people from following for the three miles to the grave."

So amid demonstrations of the love and gratitude of rich and poor, young and old, was laid to rest one of whom his College may be proud.

"He was, beyond all question, the ideal priest, whose life was better than a sermon, and though an Anglican of rigid orthodoxy, and a devoted Churchman, he was possessed of that far-reaching sympathy which is the religion of humanity."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

MOSS BANK,
AUGHTON,
ORMSKIRK,

November 23, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,

Upon the advice of Canon Raven, with whom I have been in correspondence about our Tenor Bell, I send you drawings of the inscription and ornaments it bears. It is believed that the Bell was given to the Priory of Burscough by Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and at the dissolution of that Monastery given to Ormskirk.

I shall be pleased to hear if you can make anything out of the inscription, and to give you any further particulars.

Yours truly,

W. L. HUTTON.

[The inscription is given below, but the Editors have failed to decipher all its meaning. They are prepared to present a copy of the *Index* to the member of the College who furnishes them with the best explanation of it.]

RB 1497 ✠

in honore trinitatis



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1891.

The Rt Hon Sir J. E. Gorst, Honorary Fellow of the College, has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in succession to Mr Jackson, now Chief Secretary for Ireland. Sir John Gorst was invited to be a candidate for the University seat vacant by the death of Mr Raikes, but felt it expedient to decline. A memorial requesting him to stand at the General Election for the seat now held by Sir Gabriel Stokes, who does not seek re-election, has received much support, and it is hoped that this time it will be successful. Since 1832 St John's has sent up only one University member, namely, Mr C. E. Law (M.A. 1812), who was returned in 1835, 1837, 1841, and 1847.

The late Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Honorary Fellow of the College, bequeathed to St John's "his Lady Margaret two-handled cup, trusting it will be used in each year on the 6th May and the 27th December at least."

Dr Taylor, our Master, was chosen to act as Chairman of the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists held in London this summer. He delivered a very interesting presidential address, in which he referred to the labours of Sir Patrick Colquhoun in promoting the organization of the Congress. On September 11 a number of the members visited Cambridge, and were received by the Master, as Deputy Vice-Chancellor, in the Senate House. The visitors were afterwards entertained by him at luncheon in the College Hall.

At the Annual Election on November 2 the following were elected to the vacant Fellowships:—William McFadden Orr B.A., Senior Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos Part I 1888, First Class (division 1) Part II 1889, Examiner in Mathematics in the Royal University of Ireland; Percival Horton-Smith B.A., First Class (distinction in Physiology) Natural Sciences Tripos 1888-9, late Hutchinson Student; and Edward Ernest Sikes B.A., First Class (division 1) Classical Tripos Part I 1889, First Class (*a, d*) Part II 1890, late Newton Student in Archæology in the British School at Athens. Among the dissertations

submitted to the Electors by the successful candidates for Fellowships were:—by Mr Orr, *Method of transforming theorems in Spheroconics*, and *Some contact relations among systems of circles, being extensions of Hart's Theorem*; by Mr Horton-Smith, *On the composition and action of peptonised milk*, and *The life and times of Stilicho*; by Mr Sikes, *The Nike of Archermos, a dissertation on the winged female type of the sixth century B.C.*

The first election to the newly founded Isaac Newton Studentships in Astronomy and Physical Optics took place on November 4, when the choice of the electors fell on Mr Ralph Allen Sampson, Fellow of the College. The value of the Studentship is £200 a year. Mr Sampson was third Wrangler in 1888, and first Smith's Prizeman in 1890, and has lately been Lecturer in Mathematics at King's College, London. We understand that he proposes to come into residence at Christmas.

Our Junior Dean, the Rev Alfred Caldecott, has been appointed Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy at King's College, London, in succession to our late Fellow, Dr Momerie.

The following extracts from the Annual Report of the University Library Syndicate, and from that referring to the Divinity Library, issued last June, deserve record in the *Eagle*, for the references they contain to the Johnian benefactors, Mr Hancock and Professor Selwyn.

"The Syndicate wish to record here the names of the benefactors who are commemorated by statues placed in the niches of the old gateway. On the outside, in the lowest row, Henry VI (included because of his connexion with the site), between Sir R. Thorpe and Archbishop Rotherham; above them, Dr Andrew Perne, between Archbishop Parker and Bishop Tunstall; and at the top Dr Holdsworth, between Bishop Hacket and Mr Henry Lucas. On the inner front is placed George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, between Mr Rustat and Mr Worts. A statue of Mr Hancock, whose bequest of £10,000 was expended upon the new building, stands in the N.W. corner of the court. The cost of these statues was defrayed out of the donation of Dr Taylor, in whose vice-chancellorship the work was mainly done."

"We have also received from the executors of the late Professor Selwyn about 140 volumes, which by his will were to be given to the library after the death of Mrs Selwyn. These comprise a few very fine editions of the Fathers, and many books of great value for the study of the Septuagint. They are all in most excellent condition."

Dr H. D. Rolleston, Fellow of the College, has been appointed Assistant-Examiner in Anatomy at the University of London, and Examiner in Osteology and Anatomy at the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Mr James Ross Murray M.A. (B.A. 1884), has gained the Maitland Prize for an essay on *The Present State and probable Development of the Native Ministry in the Indian Missions of the English Church*. The prize was founded in 1844 by friends of Sir Peregrine Maitland K.C.B., and consists of the interest on £1,000.

T. T. Groom B.A. (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1887-89), formerly Scholar, has been appointed Assistant-Lecturer and Demonstrator of Zoology in the Yorkshire College, Leeds.

The Worshipful Chancellor L. T. Dibdin (B.A. 1874) has this term been delivering a course of lectures on *Parochial Law* at Ridley Hall. On June 24 he was admitted to the degree of D.C.L. *honoris causa* at Durham. In presenting him to the Warden, the Ven Archdeacon Watkins, Professor of Hebrew, said:—"Mr Warden and Proctors, it is no small honour to this our University that one of her younger graduates, Dr Sir Francis Jeune, has been called to the high office and dignity of a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice. It is no small loss to our diocese that it has thus been deprived of the judgment and counsel of so eminent a Doctor of the Civil Law. But

.....Primo avolso non deficit alter.

Lewis Tonna Dibdin, a Master of Arts of St John's College, Cambridge, is known in his own University by a successful effort to restore the study of three centuries of silenced Ecclesiastical Law, and has obtained from experts full recognition of his wide and exact knowledge of the subject. He is known to a larger class of readers by his studies of monasticism, and by a series of articles over which the veil of anonymity has hitherto been allowed to rest. He has for some years been Chancellor of the dioceses of Rochester and Exeter. He has by the choice and appointment of our Visitor become Chancellor of the diocese of Durham, and now, with the assent of this Convocation, Doctor of Civil Law of the University of Durham. Those who know him best doubt not that the Alma Mater which by adoption honours him will in him, too, find a son who will reflect honour upon herself.

.....Primo avolso non deficit alter
Aureus : et simili frondescit virga metallo.

I present to you Lewis Tonna Dibdin, Chancellor of this diocese, to be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law in this University."

The Rev O. Rigby M.A. (B.A. 1882), has been appointed Professor of History at Trinity College, Toronto.

On June 25 the University of Dublin conferred the degrees of M.A. (*ad eundem*), LL.B., and LL.D. on the Rev D. Bain M.A. (B.A. Natural Sciences Tripos 1884), Principal of Waterloo College, near Liverpool.

Mr J. W. Iliffe M.A. (B.A. 1884), has been appointed Master of Method in the Day Training College about to be established in Cambridge under the direction of the Teachers' Training Syndicate.

Ds F. F. Blackman (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1889—1891), Scholar of the College, has been appointed University Demonstrator of Botany.

The Rev Norman Langham M.A., F.L.S., F.C.S. (B.A. 1885), formerly Science Master at Ripon Grammar School, has been appointed Head-master of Rastrick Grammar School. There were 96 candidates for the post.

The Rev F. W. Tracy (B.A. 1880), Head-master of Totnes Grammar School since 1887, has been appointed Head-master of the South Eastern College, Ramsgate.

L. B. Radford B.A. (First Class Classical Tripos 1890—91), Scholar of the College, has been appointed Second Master of the Warrington Grammar School.

St J. B. Wynne-Willson B.A. (First Class Classical Tripos 1890), Scholar of the College, has been appointed Assistant Master at the Leys School, Cambridge.

The Rev E. Hill, Rector of Cockfield, has been appointed by the Council of the Senate a Governor of Woodbridge Grammar School, Suffolk.

The Rev F. Sandford M. A. (B.A. 1883), formerly Scholar and Naden Divinity Student, joined in November the Cambridge Mission at Delhi. Two other members of the College have been some years at work there, namely Mr Allnutt (Principal of the Mission College) and Mr Kelley.

Mr S. Lavington Hart (B.A. 1880) D.Sc. London, Fellow of the College and Lecturer in Physics, has given notice of his resignation at the end of the present academical year. With his wife and his brother he proposes to proceed to Northern China to undertake missionary work under the London Missionary Society.

The second series of *Mind* will be edited by Mr G. F. Stout, Fellow of the College, with the co-operation of Dr Sidgwick, Dr Venn, Dr J. Ward, and Professor William Wallace. Mr Stout succeeds as Editor Professor A. Croom Robertson, of University College, London.

The Managers of the John Lucas Walker Fund have made a grant of £60 to Mr E. H. Hankin, Fellow of the College, in aid of his bacteriological researches. The Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association have made a grant of £50 to Dr William Hunter, Fellow-Commoner, in recognition of his work on tuberculosis. Mr A. A. Kanthack, one of the members of the Leprosy Commission, who is the new John Lucas Walker Student in the University, has joined the College as a Fellow-Commoner.

In a letter by Mr R. Hamilton Lang, which appeared in the *Times* of August 11, 1891, it is stated that the first fragments of Hittite inscriptions were brought home from Syria by Professor Palmer in 1870. Mr Lang writes:—

“While resident in Cyprus, I travelled from Beyrout to Larnaca with that gentleman and his companion, Captain Drake, on August 15, 1870, and from a letter written home on that day I extract the following:—

“‘There were on board this steamer two Englishmen who have been engaged in an accurate survey of the Sinaitic Peninsula. They travelled through the desert on foot, taking observations. One is Mr Palmer, and the other Captain Drake. Both are considerable Oriental scholars. Mr Palmer is proud of two trophies which he carries away—one, some inscriptions from Homs (Syria) which he thinks are in unknown characters; and another is a piece of an ancient Kufic translation of the Koran, which he supposes to be at least 800 years old. I have seen neither, and perhaps they may not prove to be so interesting as the finder supposes. Every new baby is a wonderful pet, as I know by experience.’”

“These inscriptions ‘in unknown characters,’ I believe I am right in saying, were what was afterwards baptized ‘Hittite.’”

Charles Lennox Somerville Russell, a Minor Scholar of the College, and formerly Senior Classical Scholar at Rugby, was one of the successful candidates at the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India held last summer.

The Collected Sermons of Thomas Fuller D.D. (1631—1659), edited by John Eglinton Bailey F.S.A. and completed by William E. A. Axon M.R.S.L. (2 vols., Unwin Brothers), is dedicated ‘To the Rev JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. Senior Fellow of St John’s College and Professor of Latin in the University of Cambridge.’ Mr Axon says:—“To whom can I so appropriately dedicate this first collected edition of the Sermons of Thomas Fuller as to you, who so worthily represent the learning, the earnestness, and that union of enthusiasm and sobriety which is the note claimed, and not without good cause, for the University of Cambridge—the Alma Mater of the author of the *Worthies of England*, the *Church History of Britain*, of *Good Thoughts in Bad Times*, and of so many other contributions to the solid and enduring literature of English history and English theology.”

In *Church and Town for Fifty Years* (pp. 17 to 21) there is an account of the Bishop of Hereford's work as Vicar of Leeds 1859 to 1868; we read of his "clear mind, few words, and sound judgment....steady business powers... integrity of character and strong kindness of heart"; and not less to his credit is the exclamation of one poor woman, "Eh, but I liked Jeems Atlay! he was a right homely man."

In the earlier records of the parish is to be found one other Johnian vicar "John Lake, whose name is famous wherever the English language is spoken and the liberties of Englishmen honoured" (pp. 61 to 63).

The College has recently come into possession of a portrait of the Right Rev William Tyrrell D.D., the first Bishop of Newcastle in Australia. The portrait was bequeathed to the College by Mrs Elizabeth Dollond Blandy, who died on the 28th June 1891. Mrs Blandy was the last surviving sister of Bishop Tyrrell, and widow of the Rev Francis Jackson Blandy, who died in 1869, after having been for 30 years Vicar of Netheravon, Wilts.

The Portrait, which is by George Richmond R.A., is in coloured chalks and was made in 1847, just before the Bishop left England for his Diocese. It was given by him to his two sisters Miss Ann Tyrrell, the founder of the Tyrrell Cottage Hospital at Ilfracombe, and Mrs Blandy. The following brief record of the Bishop's career may be of interest to our readers.

He was the youngest of the ten children of Timothy and Elizabeth Tyrrell. His father was Remembrancer of the City of London, and his mother was a grand-daughter of John Dollond the optician.

He was born 31st January 1807 at the Guildhall, and was educated at Reading School under Dr Valpy, and afterwards as a day boy at the Charterhouse.

He entered St John's in 1826 and took the B.A. degree as 4th Senior Optime in 1831. He was one of the early members of the L.M.B.C. and rowed repeatedly in the College boat from 1828 to 1832.

After leaving Cambridge he at first studied for the law, but on the death of his father in 1832 he resolved to take orders and was ordained Deacon on the 23rd September 1832 by Bishop Kaye of Lincoln, and Priest by that Prelate 22nd September 1833. He worked as a curate for six years at Aylstone, near Leicester, and then for nearly a year at Burnham, near Maidenhead.

In 1839 the Duke of Buccleuch presented him to the Rectory of Beaulieu in the New Forrest. There he remained for about eight years, when he was offered and accepted the newly formed Bishopric of Newcastle in Australia.

He was consecrated on St Peter's day, the 29th June 1847, in Westminster Abbey, with three other Colonial Bishops, those

of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Cape Town, by Archbishop Howley and the Bishops of Winchester, Chichester, Gloucester, and Lichfield.

He landed in Australia 16th January 1848. He never married and never returned to England. He completed thirty-one years of active episcopal work, and died at Morpeth, his house in his Diocese, 24th June 1879, having left his Diocese only once, when he went in 1851 to New Zealand to consult his College friend George Augustus Selwyn of New Zealand on matters respecting their Colonial Dioceses, and to visit Melanesia with him. This voyage is commemorated in the verses entitled *The Ladye Margarett in the days of old* (*Eagle* x. 304).

Our gallery of College worthies has received an interesting and important addition in the Portrait of Professor Mayor, painted by Professor Herkomer, R.A. The appeal for subscriptions issued in March 1890 by Dr Sandys, who has acted as Treasurer of the Fund, met with a ready response from no less than 247 subscribers, of whom as many as 170 were members of the College. The portrait was completed in the early part of the Long Vacation; and it has been presented to the College in accordance with a resolution proposed by the Master of Clare, and seconded by Dr Reid, Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College, at a meeting of subscribers held in the Combination Room on May 20, 1890. At a meeting of the Council held on July 24, 1891, the best thanks of the College were offered to the subscribers for their valuable gift. It has been placed in the Hall above the Scholars' table, next to the portrait of Dr Kennedy by Mr Oules, R.A., and it has been widely recognised as being no less admirable as a likeness than as a work of art. The Professor is represented in his gown, seated, and holding in his hands an open volume of poems by his favourite German poet, Rückert.

Mr Herkomer has also executed an etching from the life in the same general attitude as that of the oil painting. Copies of this etching can be obtained through Mr Herkomer's Secretary, Mr D. J. Williams, Dyreham, Bushey, Herts. The size of the plate is nearly 8 inches by 6. There are to be 15 impressions on vellum at five guineas each; and as many more as the plate will yield from the copper surface on old English, old German, and Japanese paper at three guineas.

On August 25 the Dowager Lady Williams Wynn laid the foundation stone of the Memorial Church in the township of Brithdir, in the parish of Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant, to be erected by public subscription in memory of Bishop Morgan, who, while vicar of the parish, 300 years ago, "finished his great undertaking of translating the Bible into the Welsh language." William Morgan, the translator of the Welsh Bible,

was the son of John Morgan, of Gwibernant, in the parish of Penmachno, Carnarvonshire, and was descended from Ednyfed Hardd, the founder of the sixth noble tribe of North Wales. There is some doubt as to the date of his birth; according to an old manuscript at the ancient house of his family, it was about 1530, but the general impression is that he was born in 1539. He was educated at St John's College. In 1575 he was instituted to the vicarage of Welshpool, in Montgomeryshire, and three years later to that of Llanrhaiadr. In 1587 he had completed his great work, and in that year was engaged, as the guest of Dean Goodman at Westminster, in superintending it as it passed through the press. In 1588 it was published in a handsome folio volume, a fine copy of which is preserved in Glan Aber Library. He afterwards became "possessor of divers Welsh livings," which he held until 1595, when, by the express command of Queen Elizabeth, he was raised to the bishopric of Llandaff. In 1601 he was translated to the see of St Asaph, and he died in 1603. The spot where his remains were interred in the burial ground attached to St Asaph Cathedral is unknown.

The preachers in the College Chapel this term include The Master, Mr C. B. Drake (Rector of Teversham), and Mr J. M. Wilson (Archdeacon of Manchester). Mr W. H. Browne LL.M., one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Missionaries to the Assyrian Church, was expected to preach, but was unfortunately called back to Persia the week before. The Junior Dean who preached in his stead took the opportunity to give some account of this interesting endeavour to help an ancient Church. Mrs Bishop, the famous traveller (*née* Miss Isabella Bird), has publicly described Mr Browne as the peacemaker, medical adviser, and general friend of his district, besides speaking warmly of the specially religious effect of his work.

The following portraits have been added to the collection in the smaller Combination-room.

(1) An engraving by F. Bartolozzi R.A., from Holbein's chalk portrait of BISHOP FISHER [see *Eagle* XVI, 327 (1a)], in perfect condition, published November 1, 1793, by I. Chamberlaine. *Presented by Mr J. Larmor, Fellow and Lecturer.*

(2) A platinotype permanent photograph (by Mr Dew-Smith) of the REV J. E. B. MAYOR, Professor of Latin. *Presented by Mr W. F. Smith, Fellow and Lecturer.*

(3) A lithograph of SIR WILLIAM MARTIN, Chief Justice of New Zealand, formerly Fellow (B.A. 1829). *Presented by Sir G. E. Paget K.C.B.*

The portraits of Mr St J. B. Wynne-Willson and Mr E. H. Hankin, late editors of the *Eagle*, have been added to the collection in the Editorial Album.

Dr Taylor, our Master, has been appointed a member of the Special Board for Divinity, and a Governor of the Perse Schools; Dr Sandys a member of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate; Professor Gwatkin and Mr J. Larmor members of the Library Syndicate; Professor Liveing a member of the Local Examinations Syndicate; Mr F. C. Wace a member of the Proctorial Syndicate and of the Examinations Board; Mr W. Bateson a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr J. T. Ward a member of the Non-collegiate Students' Board; Mr G. F. Stout an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Dr T. G. Bonney an Examiner for the Sedgwick Prize; Mr A. Caldecott, Junior Proctor, a member of the Watch Committee; Mr C. E. Haskins an Examiner for the Classical Tripos Part I; Professor Gwatkin an Examiner for the Historical Tripos; Mr A. E. H. Love an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part I; Mr R. Pendlebury an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part II; Professor Liveing an Examiner in Chemistry for the Natural Sciences Tripos and in Elementary Chemistry for the First M.B. Examination; Mr J. R. Tanner a member of the Special Board for History and Archæology; Dr D. MacAlister Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic; Mr J. J. H. Teall and Mr J. E. Marr Examiners in Geology, Dr A. Milnes Marshall in Zoology, Dr A. Macalister in Human Anatomy, and Dr L. E. Shore in Physiology, for the Natural Sciences Tripos; Mr E. H. Acton an Examiner in Pharmaceutical Chemistry for the Second M.B. Examination; Mr A. W. Flux and Mr A. C. Seward Lecturers at Affiliated Lectures Centres; Mr H. H. B. Ayles an Examiner for the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship and the Mason Prize.

Mr E. J. S. Rudd has been preferred by the College from the rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, to the rectory of Barrow, near Bury St Edmunds, vacant by the death of Mr Keeling.

Dr J. Merriman, Fifth Wrangler in 1860 (when members of the College were second, third, fourth, and fifth), formerly Fellow, and at present Head-master of the Surrey County School, has been presented by the College to the rectory of Freshwater, vacated by Mr Rudd. Dr A. Jessopp was offered the presentation, but was unable to accept it.

Mr J. B. Slight, Senior Optime 1859, formerly Scholar, and sometime Head-master of King's Lynn Grammar School, has been presented by the College to the rectory of Moreton, Essex, vacant through the death of Mr Calvert.

Archdeacon Wilson paid Cambridge a visit in the middle of November, when instead of forgoing most of his engagements, as he had written to say he must, he was able to preach before the University and in the College Chapel, and to open a very important subject at a meeting of the University Clerical Society next day.

The Rev A. S. Stokes, who resides in Cambridge, has just received an Honorary Canonry in Ely Cathedral. Mr Stokes took a First Class in the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1871, and also one of the Carus Greek Testament Prizes. After serving some important Curacies, Mr Stokes became Diocesan Inspector of Elementary Schools, and has served in that office with great ability for fourteen years. The parish clergy have most cordially greeted the bestowal of this mark of approval by the Bishop of Ely.

Mr R. B. Davies M.A. (B.A. 1882), who went to Zanzibar as one of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, had to return after a three months' stay, and has been greatly disappointed to learn that on grounds of health he cannot go back to the tropics at all. Mr Davies (who was in Cambridge for some time after his degree, first at the Clergy School, and afterwards as a Curate in Barnwell) is now enquiring about work in one of the more Southern dioceses of South Africa.

The Rev E. F. Miller M.A. (Senior Optime 1871) has retired from the Archdeaconry of Colombo. Mr Miller served for nearly fourteen years in Ceylon, his chief work being at St Thomas's College, Colombo, which he rescued from imminent collapse and raised to a position of great influence in the Colony.

Mr George Billing M.A. has recently been appointed to the Vicarage of Sturry, in Kent, after twenty years of unusually varied service in India.

A letter to the *Guardian* of June 24 speaks in terms of deep regret of the loss of John Holford Plant (B.A. 1877), resident in Norfolk Island in the service of the Melanesian Mission. His character is described in terms of singularly appreciative affection.

The following ordinations of members of the College have taken place

At Trinity Ordination (additional):

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish or Mission.</i>
Atlay, G. W.	Central Africa	Universities' Mission
Christie, W. N.	Hereford	Pencombe

At the September Ordination:

Smith, Harold	Ely	St Matthew, Cambridge
Bach, C.	Llandaff, for Peterborough	
Salisbury, C. H.	St Albans	
Scholfield, J. R.	Wakefield	Kirkheaton

Ds H. Smith was at Ridley Hall for a year after taking his degree, and is in residence in Cambridge as a Naden Divinity Student. Ds G. W. Atlay was ordained by his father, the Bishop of Hereford, at the request of Bishop Smythies.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>to</i>
Lowry, C. S., M.A.	(1886)	Dioc. Miss. for St Peter's, Lower Edmonton
Jones, H. D., M.A.	(1864)	Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral
Burwell, G., M.A.	(1870)	V. Chipping, Preston
Drew, C. E., M.A.	(1870)	R. West Tofts, Norfolk
Anderson, W. P., M.A.	(1874)	V. Latton, Cricklade
Merrikin, M., M.A.	(1882)	V. Gt. Wilbraham, Cambs.
Hall, W., M.A.	(1878)	V. St Cleopas, Liverpool
Thomas, W. M., M.A.	(1858)	V. Billingborough, Lincs.
Howlett, H., M.A.	(1869)	R. Ackworth, Pontefract
Mathews, Ven A.D., M.A.	(1861)	Commissary for Bp. of Mauritius
Sammons, R.T.H., M.A.	(1863)	V. Hogsthorpe, Lincs.
Trasenster, E. A.		V. Saxilby, Lincs.
Woodhouse, A. C., M.A.	(1876)	V. Stantonbury, Bucks.
Pitman, E. A. B., M.A.	(1867)	R. Stonegrave, Malton
Drake, C. B., M.A.	(1869)	R. Leverington, Wisbech
Fox, E. S.,	(1877)	Org. Sec. Ch. of E. Sunday Sch. Institute
Churchyard, M. W.	(1881)	Chaplain to the Forces.
Hopton, C. E., M.A.	(1882)	V. Stretton, Hereford
Kirby, R. R., M.A.	(1852)	R. Mixbury, Oxon.
Powell, E., M.A.	(1883)	V. of St Mary, Greenfield, Oldham
Coggin, F. E., M.A.	(1881)	V. Lemsford, Hatfield
Poole, Canon, M.A.	(1855)	R. West Meon, Hants.
Chadwick, T. H., M.A.	(1872)	V. Bole, Notts.
Mc Cririck, H.	(1890)	V. Wiveliscombe, Somerset
Morice, C., M.A.	(1864)	R. Elworthy, Somerset
Yeld, C., M.A.	(1865)	V. Exton, Oakham
Mould, J., M.A.	(1838)	R. D. Rutland I.
Steer, W. H. H., M.A.	(1885)	Chap. to Countess of Rothes.
Cooper, H., M.A.	(1845)	R. Stanningfield, Suffolk
Haworth, H., M.A.	(1877)	V. Altham, Accrington
Boys-Smith, E. P., M.A.	(1884)	R. Hordle, Lymington
Smith, F., M.A.	(1858)	R. Church Lench, Evesham
Stokes, A. S., M.A.	(1871)	Hon. Canon of Ely
Towle, C. S.	(1866)	V. St Clement, Bournemouth
Billing, G., M.A.	(1871)	V. Sturry, Kent.
Ham, J. M.	(1884)	Assoc. Sec. to Col. and Cont. Ch. Society
Hodges, H. C., M.A.	(1869)	Chap. (Hon.) to Seamen at Shanghai.
Mant, N. W. J., M.A.	(1871)	V. of Hendon.

At the election of Officers and Committee of the University Union Society for the Lent Term, G. D. Kempt was chosen Secretary of the Society, and of the six members elected to the Standing Committee three were Johnians—J. H. B. Masterman, Mahomed Ahmed, and P. Green. Mr Sikes has served on the Library Committee during the present term.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Handbook of the London Geological Field Class* (G. Philip), by Prof. H. G. Seeley F.R.S.; *The Statutory Investment Guide* (F. C. Mathieson and Sons), by R. Marrack; *St Martin of Tours: Hulsean Prize Essay 1870* (Heywood), by Rev H. H. Scullard; *Education and Heredity*, by J. M. Guyau (Walter Scott), with an introduction by G. F. Stout; *Greek Syntax and Note-Book* (Percival), by Rev T. B. Rowe; *Mulato*

Nomine (University Press), by Professor J. E. B. Mayor; *Vergili Bucolica* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *The Influence and Development of English Gilds* (University Press), by F. A. Hibbert; *The Frog: an introduction to Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), by Dr A. Milnes Marshall; *Materials for the Study of Variation in Animals: Part I, Discontinuous Variation* (Macmillan), by W. Bateson; *The Algebra of Co-planar Vectors and Trigonometry* (Macmillan), by R. B. Hayward; *A History of the Theory of Elasticity and of the Strength of Materials* vol ii (University Press), by Dr I. Todhunter, edited and completed by Prof Karl Pearson; *Elementary Thermodynamics* (University Press), by J. Parker; *Catalogue of Type Fossils in the Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge* (University Press), by H. Woods; *Vertebrate Embryology* (Smith, Elder and Co.), by Dr A. Milnes Marshall; *Thucydides: book v* (Macmillan), by Rev C. E. Graves; *Theory of Numbers: part i* (Deighton Bell), by Prof G. B. Mathews; *Studies in Jewish Statistics* (Nutt), by Joseph Jacobs; *Celtic Fairy Tales* (Nutt), by Joseph Jacobs; *British Colonisation and Empire* (Murray), by Rev A. Caldecott; *A First Book of Mechanics for Young Beginners* (Cassell and Co.), by Rev J. G. Easton; *Mathematical Problems on the Subjects for the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos Examination Part I* (Macmillan), by Prof J. Wolstenhome; *Woolwich Mathematical Papers for admission into the Royal Military Academy for the Years 1880—1890*, new edition (Macmillan), by E. J. Brooksmith; *The History of the Law of Prescription in England: Yorke Prize Essay* (University Press), by T. A. Herbert; *Greek and other studies at Cambridge* (Macmillan), by Prof E. C. Clark; *Grecia Victrix* (W. Tomlin), by Arculus (Rev T. W. Bowling); *The Meaning of Ecclesiastical History* (Deighton Bell), by Professor H. M. Gwatkin.

The echoes of the Great Greek Controversy, which came to a decision in the Senate-House on October 29, will have reached even the remotest of our readers. Members of the College took an active part in the discussion, on both sides of the question, though those against the proposed enquiry were undoubtedly in the majority. Among the multitudinous fly-sheets and comments which the occasion called forth Mr Bateson's was one of the most notable, and deserves to find a record in the *Eagle*. In order to preserve our judicial impartiality we give the other side, as it appeared to a well-known writer in the *Educational Times* of December 1891.

Mr Bateson says:—

“Most boys, we are told, have no literary aptitude; to them the Classical System is hateful and absurd; for them it is said to fail. It is as one of those for whom the Classical System may thus be said to have failed that I now speak in its behalf. .

"For many reasons which have often been put, the System is good. It is both rigid and subtle. It is liked by few, thus few escape its discipline. It is foreign to ordinary life. It is 'useless,' and from grim analogies in Nature it must be feared that it is in just this 'uselessness' that the unique virtue of the System lies. If this were all, it would be perhaps enough.

"But there is something more than this. The change is asked for on behalf of common men who are going to lead common lives. It has been asked for especially on behalf of Natural Science men. Now it is exactly for common men in general and for Natural Science men in particular that the System should be kept.

"To common men a Classical Education gives the single glimpse of the side of life which is not common. It is in the Classics and especially in the Greek Classics which he is forced to read, that such a man is for once brought into the presence of the things which are beautiful and have no 'use.' He will not meet them again, but it is good that he should see them if only for a moment. He does not understand these things; they mean nothing to him. But sooner or later there comes a time when he looks back at these things and remembers, and he knows that there is something which he has not got, which he does not understand, which is not for him. He is then afraid of that other side of life, if only a little, and when power comes to him he will perhaps not use it to destroy. In the arid mind of many a common man there is an oasis of reverence which would not have been there if he had never read Greek. For society it would be dangerous, and for the common man it would be hard, if he had never stood thus once in the presence of noble and beautiful things. Some one may say that he may meet things as noble and as beautiful in the literature of England; that is true, but the common man does not read the literature of England. If with 'A Country Schoolmaster' he lays the 'basis of a Technical Education,' be it never so 'sound,' he will begin his life where he must needs end it, in the Black Country of the commonplace.

"Of all others it is the Natural Science man who most needs the things which Classics give, if only that he may know the greatness of his own calling. He, forsooth, will read the riddle of Nature. In the fulness of time he has set himself up to solve the old problems, and the answer that he will give is to be final. It is right, then, that he should know that his problems are those which the poets have put. If there had been no poets there would have been no problems, for surely the unlettered scientist of to-day would never have found them. To him it is easier to solve a difficulty than to feel it. It is good, besides, that the Science man should be made to know that there was a people as sharp as he is, who saw the same

Nature that he sees, and who read it otherwise with no less confidence than he.

"If Compulsory Greek is abolished it will be done by men of two classes. The one has culture by instinct; to them it is inconceivable that any should be really without it, or that to any it can be taught. The other class by instinct and training is barbarous and would fain destroy what it cannot understand. It is unfortunate that these two classes cannot become acquainted with each other, for perhaps both would then vote for Greek."

The other writer tries to answer him as follows:

"Through the great world of the British educated, I wander—a savage. Sombre, sad, travel-stained, and weary, wrapped in a dusty patchwork garment of English, I prowl through the great broad ways of the noble race, and the dainty citizens turn in amused surprise at my barbaric array. I am the self-educated man; I toiled across a weary desert of ignorance to this; I followed my own instincts on the journey, and lighted on no oasis of sizarship or welling endowment, where I might learn the fashions of the city. And so it comes about that they esteem me meanly because I have no undergarment of Greek.

"At first it was difficult to understand. I had in my journey contracted a habit of being elementary. I took a little country curate in the palm of my hand, and holding him aloft, I said: 'Tell me, my little fellow, why it is that you are a cultivated gentleman and I am an outer barbarian; for I take it, that you also were not *born* in this city.' Complacent pity made his face shine like the beatified. 'My poor common man,' he said, 'no one *can* be a cultivated person who has not learnt Greek.' 'A dainty answer,' said I; 'but a thing I have heard before. What I want to discover now is not the difference in education, but the difference in result. Tell me, I pray you, that which makes the man with Greek culture better than his neighbour.' Then he babbled.

"There is this Greek literature I have never read, warm, glowing and living. Even in a translation it is, to us barbarians, splendid, though they tell us that, translated, it has lost its warmth and glow.' Of the true value of that literature we barbarians can only judge by results. To praise the literature itself is shirking the question. What I cannot observe is any satisfactory evidence of exaltation in those who have freely bathed in the life-giving stream, as compared with people well educated in other ways. It may be barbaric bluntness, but that seems to me to be the crucial test of the value of Greek. To a coarse mind the properly cultivated people, who had been debating this matter lately, appear to have done anything rather than come to this essential point.

"So far as one may judge from a mass of conflicting argument for Greek, it is pretended that by that study only,

or superlatively, the mind is strengthened and given a wider scope, a keener appreciation of beauty, a subtler sense of humour; an 'oasis of reverence,' says one apologist, is kept green in the heart. In the lives and works of men cultivated through the classics, then, we must look for this superiority and refinement; and if this discussion is to be anything but an idle giving of opinions, after the manner of old women at tea, it must become more decidedly personal. The exhibition of bad reasoning and bad taste by those who have 'breathed with the Greeks,' will, at the least, considerably weaken the position of the advocates of this culture as the supreme one. And, on the other hand, men who have displayed exceptional power, or an exceptional sense of beauty, without any distinctively classical education, go far to suggest that educational influences of a better kind exist.

"Now, in a comparison of the mighty men among the barbarians with the Grecians, it must be borne in mind how difficult it is and has been for any really promising boy to escape instruction in Greek, and therewith enlistment on the side of the classics. When we reflect upon this, the roll of splendid barbarians seems no longer respectable but astonishing. Shakespeare, Chaucer, Blake, Chatterton, Burns, Keats, lived in the zone of intellectual shadow beneath the illuminated feet of Professor Freeman, the *St James's Gazette*, the *Morning Post*, the *Globe*, and *John Bull*. A host of great novelists, sailors, and generals lived in this darkness. Roger Bacon, Faraday, Charles Darwin, Tyndall, William Smith, and Hugh Miller blundered along, in Science, in sad ignorance of the original text of Greek science—and so, perhaps, happened upon many things that are 'not in Aristotle.' In Education, neither Comenius, Pestalozzi, or Froebel knew Greek. On the other hand, we have, in the November *Contemporary*, an article by Professor Freeman, who claims to be the typical product of Greek culture, and whose controversy is certainly a remarkable instance of its fruit. He begins with boasting like a Red Indian or Greek hero; he is acrimonious; he takes exception to his opponent's 'fine English,' quarrelling with his sound to elude his sense; and he repeats a joke which, to my barbaric mind, is simply an opaquer rendering of the street boy's accusation, 'Mr Welldon thinks hisself everybody—but he ain't.' The outer barbarian modestly wonders if his own standards of literary excellence are wrong, and if this matter is, after all, literary *caviare*.

"And then he goes over the things that are, and have been, in his mind, and sorrowfully counts the gains that are not 'culture.' How he wondered, when a boy, at the tar-refuse floating iridescent and wonderful down a reedy stream, and worked his way with the keenest delight to the reason why scum could be so glorious. How he wondered why the

forget-me-nots did not grow on land, and why the sedge-blades cut like knives. How the crisp sparkle of a breeze-stirred river's facets filled him with delightful questions; and how the little fish in the shallows, and the cray-fish sulking wickedly in the tank of the punt, lured his mind away from 'culture' to a world of deceptive beauty.

"No kind friend had he to lead him away and tell him about Ulysses, the bullock's blood, and the anecdotal ghosts, or about the hysterical warriors who stuck inverted in the ground by their helmet spikes, and whose smoky souls escaped when a sufficiently large hole was made in them, or of any of the backstairs business of the gods. He would spend hours star-gazing, in the blackest ignorance that half the constellations had been clapped up there as a consequence of little divine intrigues, and he thought the facts of astronomy wonderful and the names of constellations a bore. Whereas, really, the only use of the heavens is to remind us of our heathen mythology.

"He followed where his curiosity led him. He dreamt at last of a world full of life; not a particle in it that is not a kinetic centre working with all else in a vast elusive scheme. It seemed grand, luminous, and noble; nothing mean in it save the vain greatness of man, who was the quaint fool of the play—nothing altogether uncommon in it or unclean. But that, to a Greek scholar is a dull 'utilitarian' world. The poor barbarian, however, does not perceive he is in a desert devoid even of that 'oasis of reverence' preserved to a pamphleteering Cambridge scientist by his Greek. To his untutored eyes there is wonder and pleasure even in grains of sand.

Surely Greek must be a Gorgon if the everyday world is so dead to its scholars. The barbarian tries thus to console himself for his undeniable barbarity. 'Sour Grapes,' he murmurs. In spite of his scientific affectation of large-mindedness when he studies the English style of this Homeric scholar, the magnanimous personalities of that professor, Mr Lecky's poetry, and the rank and file of University churchmen, literary men, and philosophers, he catches himself stumbling perilously on the edge of a sneer. He affects to find comfort in the vastness of the universe. 'Shout,' he says, shout while ye may, triumphant five hundred odd, in that little University town with the funny trams and narrow streets. The stars go on in their courses, the swift-winged winds are not stirred by your shouting; not a drop of water pauses on its journey to the sea; the great mill of God grinds on. Not five hundred, not five thousand Cambridge graduates can save a sham from its fate. Therefore, if it please you, shout, and with my blessing.

"So bitterly speaks the barbarian, knowing withal that he has no 'culture,' and being moved by envy to revile, after the manner of vain, despised and destitute men."

JOHNIANA.

In the charter given by James I. to the Virginia Company it was provided that 'the word and service of God be preached, planted, and used, not only in the said colony, but, as much as may be, among the savages bordering among them, according to the rites and doctrines of the Church of England.' The Rev Robert Hunt was appointed to accompany the expedition. Raleigh, though his fortune was gone, yet gave £100 to the Virginia Company for the establishment of religion in the colony; and the names of Lord Delaware, of Whitaker, son of a master of St John's College, Cambridge, of Sandys, the pupil of Hooker, and of the saintly Nicholas Ferrar, who were influential members of the company, are a guarantee that other than commercial motives prompted the venture. The baptism of Pocahontas, daughter of the native chief, and her subsequent marriage to an English gentleman, who brought her to England, are familiar to all.

H. Tucker: The English Church in other Lands, p. 8. (1886).

The first Bishop of Newcastle (Tyrrell) is famous, among other things, for having resolutely remained at his post. He is known as 'the one bishop who never came home.' From his arrival in 1848 until his death in 1879, he never left Australia except to make a voyage of inspection and evangelisation, in company with Bishop Selwyn, in the Melanesian group. He lived in the saddle, making visitation tours of 1,500 miles at a time. His great diocese had 800 miles of coast-line, extended inland 700 miles, and was five times as large as Great Britain. With very high spiritual gifts, he had the rare combination of excellent habits of business. He was a great financier; setting a munificent example, he induced the colonists to give largely. He inaugurated an endowment scheme of £100,000, taking care that no parish should possess a sum that would provide the full stipend of its clergy, for that, he said, 'would not be a healthy state of things'; but by a combination of partial endowments and the voluntary system, he maintained the advantages and avoided the evils of both. His own property he carefully invested, and it prospered wonderfully. He had always intended to bequeath it to his diocese; and by his will he crowned the edifice of his scheme by providing a magnificent endowment, which, on the return of more prosperous times, will probably be worth £250,000. Nor was this secured by parsimonious hoarding; on the contrary, his gifts in his lifetime were on a lavish scale. In 1859, he contributed largely to the endowment of the See of Brisbane.....In 1867, not without Bishop Tyrrell's liberal help, the See of Grafton and Armidale was formed.....

H. Tucker: The English Church in other Lands, p. 74 (1886).

St. John's, January 28, 1806.

My dear Sullivan....The small colleges cannot but look with jealousy upon Trinity,* when they see it start candidates for every honour in the gift of the university: the representation, the high Stewardship, and the Duke of Gloucester for the Chancellorship.....

Ever yours affectionately,
PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston: Evelyn Ashley's Life and Correspondence of Henry John Temple Viscount Palmerston, i. 12, (1879).

* Lord Palmerston was at St John's College.

Stanhope Street, July 17, 1826.

....One advantage [of my re-election] at Cambridge will be, that party feeling on the Catholic question must abate; for all the Johnians who supported me cannot hold now on this subject the violent language which they formerly did. The whigs supported me most handsomely, and were indeed my chief and most active friends; and to them and the Johnians I owe my triumph over the No Popery faction behind the Government, if not in it.

Ibid: i. 97, (1879).

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

To the Editor.

SIR,—The following communication from Leader Williams, Esq., may interest some of your readers:—"In the excavation of the ship canal opposite Sir Humphrey de Trafford's park, some pieces of tombstones were found laid face downwards as a support for a cart way over a ditch. It would appear as if the tombstones had been removed from Eccles churchyard at some time or other. I send you copy of the inscription in case they should be of interest to your Society."

*HERE LYETH INTERRED THE
BODY OF JOHN SMITH, BACHELOR
IN ARTS, SCHOOLMASTER,
REGISTER AND PARISH CLARKE
OF ECCLS, DECEASED THE 16th DAY
OF NOVEMBER, ANO DOM. 1656.*

*HERE LYETH INTERRED THE
BODY OF THOMAS SMITH,
SCHOOLMASTER AND PARISH
CLARKE OF ECCLES, DECEAS.*

Our society are anxious to make a record of the find of all objects of antiquarian interest during the excavations. I shall be glad to hear of anything of the kind.—I am, &c.,

GEO. C. YATES, hon. sec.

Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.

Salford Reporter: April 21, 1888.

[The following entry from the Admission Book shows that John Smith was a Johnian. "Jo Smyth of Eckles, son of Thomas Smyth, parish clerk, bred at Eckles under Mr Jones, admitted sizar for his tutor and surety Mr Pauson, 10 Apr. 1646, aet. 18."]

Right Woor.

I doe understand by yor lres that you purpose to send yor sonnes to this universitye, soe soone as you cane be resolved in what colledge, and wth what tutor to place them. Ffor my part I hould St John's colledge to be omni exceptione majus; not inferior to any colledge for the bringinge up of yonge gentlemen but the ffyttest and best house that you cann send yor sonnes unto. And for the choise of a good tutor, (yf I may presume to advice you) yor beast course wilbe to cause yor good brother Mr Rychard Gwyn for to commend them by his ltres unto Mr Dr Clayton the master of our colledge, whoe, I ame well assured, will at my cosen Rychard his comendacione be redie to nominate such a tutor for them as will for his sake be verie respective and carfull of their good.

Touchinge the proportion of allowance that wilbe requisyte for them, I can say lytle; ffor I doe not know whether you will have them to be in the ffellowes' commons ore not, of wch rancke yf it be yor pleasure to have them to be, then cann you allowe me less than three score pounds yearly for bothe, ov^r and besyde the apparell; but yf you purpose them to

be in the schollers' commons then halfe the former allowance will serve, ther apparell being noe part therof. The tuicione for every ffellow comoner is 4 lb per annum and a pentioner paythe 40s yearly to his tutor for readinge to him. Ffurth it wilbe requisyte that they have beddinge wth such furniture as shalbe needfull, sent from home. And when they doe come, they shall find me redy to the uttermost of my power, to performe all good offices towards them. Yf my cosen Mr Owen Gwyn had not beene a discontynewer from the colledge he, I confesse, might have donn them greater pleasure then I can doe; but howsoever yf my cosenes come to St John's, they shall want no ffrends in the house. And thus humbly taking my leave, I rest ever,

Y^r woor^d 's poore kinsman,
most assured to use,
WYLLM: HOLLANDE.

St John's Coll: in Cambr:
November the last 1606.

To the right woor my assured
good cosen Sr John Wynn,
Knight, de: these at Gwyder.

Richard Williams: Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales (1887).

CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS.

An examination for four Choral Studentships will be held in the Hall on June 10, 1892. Two Studentships will be given to Bass and two to Tenor Singers. The Studentships are worth £40 a year, and are tenable till the third year of residence.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Glover, T. R. (<i>div. 1</i>)	Brown, H. (<i>div. 3</i>)	Wallis, A. T. (<i>div. 1</i>)
Aickin (<i>div. 2</i>)	Dinnis	
Lupton "	Field	
Haslett (<i>div. 3</i>)		
Laming "		
Masom "		

Part II.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>
Ds Radford	Ds Nicklin
	Ds Tetley

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Allen	Cole, A. B. F.
Caldwell	
Chambers	
Long, B.	

LAW TRIPOS Part II.

Class III.
Fearon

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Villy	Bennett	King, T. P.
	Cameron, J. A.	Lewis, F. H.
	Goodman, C.	
	Henderson	
	Purvis	
	Sandall	
	Trotman	

Part II.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>
Blackman (<i>Botany</i>)	Cuff
Mac Bride (<i>Zoology, Botany</i>)	Ds Schmitz

Class III.
Ds Theobald

SEMITIC LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Class I.
Bender (*senior*)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, Easter Term 1891.

FIRST M.B.

<i>Biology.</i>	Briggs, G. F.	Lord
	Bythell	Mc Dougall
	Holmes	Rae
	Kershaw, E. B. H.	Reid
	SECOND M.B.	
<i>Pharmacy.</i>	Brown, W. L.	Godson, F. A.
	Ds Bumsted	Jackson, T. L.
	Burnett	Ds Moore
	Edwards, C. D.	

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Ds Stanley Lewis
Ds E. H. Richmond Watts

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D.

Mag H. D. Rolleston

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1891.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

<i>3rd Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>	<i>1st Year.</i>
<i>1st Class (Dec. 1890).</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>
Pickford	Pocklington	Stewart, J. A.
Maw	Hough	Cnmmings
Robertson, C.	Chevalier	Dale
Blomfield	Morton	Heron
Speight	Franks	Hardwick
Gedve	Clay	Hudson
Ayers	Smith, R. T.	Sargent

CLASSICS.

<i>3rd Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>	<i>1st Year.</i>
<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>
Glover (<i>div. 1</i>)	Stone	Sheepshanks
Lupton "		{ Horton-Smith
Aickin (<i>div. 1</i>)		{ Nicklin
{ Haslett "		Jones, H. P.
{ Laming "		Kidd
		Long, H. E.
		Moss

NATURAL SCIENCES.

<i>Candidate for Part II.</i>	<i>Candidates for Part I.</i>
<i>3rd Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>
<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>
Mac Bride	Villy
	Purvis
	Trotman

MORAL SCIENCES.

<i>2nd Year.</i>
<i>1st Class.</i>
Edwards, E.

THEOLOGY (*in alphabetical order*).

3rd Year.
1st Class.

2nd Year.
1st Class.
Nutley

1st Year.
1st Class.
Hutton, A. R. R.
Kingsford, P. A.

LAW.
2nd Year (Dec. 1890).
1st Class.
D'Souza

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE. SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.
Morris
Pickford

PRIZES.

READING PRIZES.

1 Purvis
2 { Hessey
Sturgess

Proxime accessit.
Carnegy

HEBREW.

3rd Year. { Bender
Long, B.
1st " { Hutton, A. R. R.
Kingsford, P. A.

GREEK TESTAMENT.
None adjudged

SCHOLARS *continued*

Ds Greenup *th*
„ Sikes *c*
„ Smith, Harold *c*
„ Horton-Smith, P. *sci*
„ Radford, L. B. *c*
„ Gibson, J. *mor*
„ Bennett, G. T. *m*
„ Reeves, J. H. *m*
„ Hewitt, J. T. *sci*
„ Blackman *sci*
„ Tetley *c*
„ Nicklin, T. *c*
„ Schmitz, H. E. *sci*
„ Woods, H. *sci*
Lupton, J. *c*
Glover, T. R. *c*
Summers, W. C. *c*
Mac Bride *sci*
Cuff *sci*
Pickford *m*
Gedye *m*
Maw *m*
Whipple *sci*
Haslett *c*
Hough *m*
Pocklington *m*
Chevalier, R. C. *m*
Stone *c*
Edwards, E. *mor*
Horton-Smith, L. *c*
Nicklin, J. A. *c*
Jones, H. P. *c*
Sheepshanks *c*
Dale *m*
Cummings *m*

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.

elected June, 1891.
3rd Year. Aickin *c*
Ayers *m*
Bender *sem*
Laming *c*
Masom *c*
Robertson *m*
2nd Year. D'Souza *l*
Franks *m*
Morton *m*
Villy *sci*
1st Year. Stewart, J. A. *m*

PROPER SIZARS.

Hardwick *m*
Heron *m*
Hudson *m*
Hutton, A. R. R. *th*
Kidd *c*
Long, H. E. *c*

CHORAL STUDENTS.

elected for one year.
Rice
Given-Wilson
Raven

EXHIBITIONERS.

2nd Year. Clay *m*
Hooton *c*
King, H. A. *c*
Purvis *sci*
Nutley *th*
Rosenberg *m*
Smith, R. T. *m*
Trotman *sci*
1st Year. Dale *m*
Hardwick *m*
Heron *m*
Hudson *m*
Kingsford, P. A. *th*
Long, H. E. *c*

HUTCHINSON STUDENT-SHIP.

Bender
(*for Semitic Languages*)

HUGHES PRIZES.

Glover, T. R. *c*
MacBride *sci*

HUGHES EXHIBITION.
(*for Church History*).

Nutley

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

3rd Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.
Bender <i>sem</i>	D'Souza <i>l</i>	Sheepshanks <i>c</i>
Pickford <i>m</i>	Pocklington <i>m</i>	Stewart, J. A. <i>m</i>
	Stone <i>c</i>	
	Villy <i>sci</i>	

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER 1890.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

G. Hibbert-Ware (Cheltenham College).
E. A. R. Werner (Blackheath Proprietary School).

Foundation Scholarship of £60 :

R. W. Tate (Shrewsbury School).

Foundation Scholarships of £50 :

C. G. Leftwich (Christ's Hospital).
C. F. Hare (Christ's Hospital).
W. Raw (Newcastle Grammar School).

Minor Scholarships of £50 :

C. Edmunds (Christ's Hospital).
C. E. L. Russell (Rugby School).
A. J. Tait (Merchant Taylors' School).

Exhibitions :

H. H. Emslie (Felsted School).
J. G. Leathem (Queen's College, Belfast).
R. R. McElderry (Queen's College, Belfast).
W. G. Borchardt (Cooper Street School).

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

At a General Meeting held on June 13th the following officers were elected: *First Captain*—J. A. Cameron; *Second Captain*—S. B. Reid; *First Lent Captain*—H. C. Langley; *Second Lent Captain*—F. D. Hessey; *Hon. Treasurer*—W. McDougall; *Hon. Secretary*—A. C. Langmore; *Additional Captains*—B. Long, F. M. Smith, A. E. Buchanan, G. Blair, W. Morton, W. A. Lamb.

University Coxwainless Fours: These races took place on 4th, 5th, and 6th of November. Our crew was beaten on the first day by Jesus, who beat Third Trinity on the second day, and made a very good race with Trinity Hall in the Final. On the first day, Trinity Hall beat First Trinity after a splendid race by about an eighth of a second. We were coached three days a week by J. B. Close of First Trinity, J. J. Lister taking us at the beginning of the term and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox for the last three days. The crew was :

	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i> A. C. Langmore	10	2
2 W. McDougall	10	12
*3 J. A. Cameron	12	2
<i>Stroke</i> S. B. Reid	12	0

* Steerer.

Pearson and Wright Sculls: We had five entries and three good races.

Heat I.

3rd station—	A. A. Economo	.....	1	
1st	„	F. M. Smith	.....	2
2nd	„	C. D. Edwards	.....	3

Economo won by 1 seconds. Time 10 min.

Heat II.

1st station—	G. G. Desmond	.....	1
2nd	„ S. B. Reid	.....	2

Final Heat.

1st station—	G. G. Desmond	1	
2nd	„	A. A. Economo	2

Desmond won by about 3 seconds. The time was 9 min. 53 sec.

The *Colquhoun Sculls* were rowed for on November 17th, 18th, and 19th. There were eleven entries. L.M.B.C. had two competitors, H. C. Langley and G. G. Desmond, the winner of the Pearson and Wright Sculls.

Heat I.

2nd station—	A. H. Storrs (Emmanuel)	.....	1
3rd	„ A. G. Ionides (Clare)	.....	0
1st	„ G. S. Jackson (Jesus)	.....	0

Won by 20 yards. Time 9 min. 31 sec.

Heat II.

3rd station—	G. C. Kerr (First Trinity)	.....	1
2nd	„ G. G. Desmond (L.M.B.C.)	.....	0
1st	„ E. W. Lord (Trinity Hall)	<i>scratched</i>	

Won by 95 yards. Time 9 min. 38 sec.

Heat III.

3rd station—	Sir C. Ross (Third Trinity)	.....	1
2nd	„ H. B. Young (Selwyn)	.....	0
1st	„ H. C. Langley (L.M.B.C.)	.....	0

Won by 30 yards. Time 9 min. 28 sec. Langley was reported as doing fast times in practice, but did not show to advantage in the race.

Heat IV.

2nd station—	A. Bogle (Jesus)	.....	1
1st	„ R. P. Croft (Trinity Hall)	.....	0

Won by 95 yards. Time 10 min. 2 sec.

Heat V.

2nd station—	G. C. Kerr (First Trinity)	.....	1
1st	„ A. H. Storrs (Emmanuel)	.....	0

Won by 25 yards. Time 9 min. 31 sec.

Heat VI.

1st station—	A. Bogle (Jesus)	.....	1
2nd	„ Sir C. Ross (Third Trinity)	.....	0

Won by 20 yards. Time 9 min. 36 sec.

Final Heat.

2nd station—G. C. Kerr (First Trlnity) 1
 1st „ A. Bogle (Jesus)..... 0

Won by 90 yards. Time 9 min. 4½ sec.

Strong streams prevailed during the three days of the Colquhoun Sculls and made the times very slow.

Trial Eights. These were rowed on Saturday, November 28th, on a cold bright morning, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and R. H. Forster coming up to see the races. There were four Senior and three Junior Crews. The Senior Crews were coached by S. B. Reid, J. A. Cameron, G. Blair, and F. D. Hessey. The Juniors by A. C. Langmore, A. E. Buchanan, and W. A. Lamb.

In the first heat Reid's crew beat Cameron's by about 20 yards, and then Hessey's crew had an easy victory over Blair's crew. The final between the two Seniors was a splendid race and was won by Reid's crew with first station by three-quarters of a length.

In the Juniors Buchanan's crew with third station won a splendid race by about 5 seconds. They were stopped by Langmore's crew with second station, and after passing them spurted splendidly up the Long Reach and won as above.

The winning crews were

<i>Senior Crew.</i>			<i>Junior Crew.</i>		
	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
J. H. Pegg <i>bow</i>	9	0	A. J. Davis <i>bow</i>	10	0
2 P. Bone	10	13	2 W. A. Long	10	8
3 L. Horton-Smith	10	7	3 F. M. Dadina	10	7
4 W. M. Payne	11	4½	4 P. A. Kingsford	10	0
5 A. E. Buchanan	11	10	5 W. L. Phillips	10	9
6 G. Blair	12	4	6 G. G. Desmond.....	10	8
7 S. B. Burnett	9	10½	7 P. W. G. Sargent	9	12
H. A. King <i>stroke</i>	9	2	C. E. Owen <i>stroke</i>	10	13
A. N. Wilkins <i>cox</i>	9	0	H. Tomlinson <i>cox</i>	9	9

We must congratulate all the strokes on their plucky rowing, but especially those of the two winning crews; we hope the lack of heavy men will be made up for by more of the pluck and hard rowing that was shown in these races.

A very successful Boating Concert was held on Saturday evening after the races in Lecture-room VI, at which Mr Bushe-Fox distributed the prizes to the winners. Some musical talent was brought to light among the boating freshmen.

Scratch Fours were rowed on Wednesday, December 2nd. There were 5 crews. The following crew won;

	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i> J. A. Telford.....	10	0
2 W. M. Payne	11	6
3 G. Blair	12	3
<i>Stk.</i> W. A. Lamb.....	9	10
<i>Cox</i> G. G. Desmond.....	10	6

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—F. J. Nicholls.

Hon. Sec.—J. J. Robinson.

We played 11 matches, of which 1 was won, 2 were lost, and 8 drawn. Several of the matches were drawn solely on account of the large score we compiled on our first innings.

The following were the matches played:—

July 13 and 14, v. Selwyn, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. Selwyn were assisted by E. C. Streatfeild. St John's, 1st innings, 284 (Nicholls 124, Robinson 43). Selwyn, 1st innings, 158; 2nd innings, 169 for 3 wickets (Streatfeild 138 not out).

July 17 and 18, v. King's and Clare, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 202 for 2 wickets (Robinson 109 not out, Elliott 50, Nicholls 30). King's and Clare, 1st innings, 101; 2nd innings, 58 for 2 wickets.

July 21 and 22, v. Caius, played on their ground, resulted in a draw. St John's, 313 (Nicholls 74, Long 65). Caius, 179.

July 23 and 24, v. Christ's and Emmanuel, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. St John's, 111 (Dewsbury 32 not out). Christ's and Emmanuel, 126 for 7 wickets. We had by no means a representative team.

July 27 and 28, v. Cambridge Victoria, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. Victoria, 199 for 4 wickets (innings declared closed). St. John's, 64 for 3 wickets.

July 31 and August 1, v. Queens', played on our ground, resulted in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 80; 2nd innings, 31 for 5 wickets. Queens', 1st innings, 88.

August 3 and 4, v. Trinity, played on our ground, lost by 1 innings and 48 runs. St John's, 1st innings, 120 (Robinson, 74 not out); 2nd innings, 115. Trinity, 283 (Wells, 80).

August 7 and 8, v. Peripatetics, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. Peripatetics, 1st innings, 40 (King, 6 wickets for 28; Robinson, 4 for 12); 2nd innings, 191 for 6 wickets. St John's, 231 (Long, 69 not out; Elliott, 47).

August 10 and 11, v. Trinity, played on their ground, resulted in a draw. Trinity, 1st innings, 157; 2nd innings, 57 for 4 wickets (innings declared closed). St John's, 1st innings, 95; 2nd innings, 59 for 5 wickets.

August 13 and 14, v. Emmanuel and Christ's, played on our ground, won by an innings and 10 runs. St John's, 362 (Tovey, 120; Robinson, 65). Emmanuel and Christ's, 1st innings, 76; 2nd innings, 176.

August 17 and 18, v. Mr. A. B. Marten's Team, played on our ground, lost by an innings and 16 runs. Mr. Marten's XI., 202. St. John's, 1st innings, 77; 2nd innings, 109 (Wallis 50).

A match was also played against the College Servants and resulted in a draw.

Batting Averages.

Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
J. J. Robinson	416	109*	12	3	46.2
F. J. Nicholls	269	124	7	0	38.4
C. H. Tovey	152	120	4	0	38.0
B. Long	197	69*	10	2	24.6
A. E. Elliott	173	50	10	1	19.2
F. Dewsbury	119	42*	11	3	14.8
A. T. Wallis	147	50	12	1	13.3
T. P. King	132	37*	12	2	13.2
H. Little	91	24	11	3	11.3
F. L. Thompson	13	7	3	0	4.3
J. A. Cameron	23	10	6	0	3.8

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
T. P. King	120.2	35	316	32	9.8
J. J. Robinson	178.0	44	428	28	15.2
A. E. Elliott	94.0	11	291	19	15.3
E. Dewsbury	39.3	4	158	7	22.5
F. J. Nicholls	65.3	9	245	8	30.6

In the batting averages for the May Term (*Eagle* XVI, p 600) C. Moore's averages should have been given as follows :

No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
184	40	14	2	15.4

This will raise his place from 10th to 8th.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

1st XV.

Matches played 15.—Won 8, Lost 6, Drawn 1, Scratched 4 (all by our opponents). Points for us 150. Points against us 86.

A detailed account of the doings of the first XV will appear in next term's *Eagle*, as we shall play a few more matches after Christmas, and we have yet to play Clare this term. Before going to press we hear that E. A. Strickland, H. S. Moss and W. G. Wrangham have received their colours. The remaining ones will be given later.

2nd XV.

Matches played 11.—Won 5, Lost 5. Points for us 86. Points against us 54.

We believe an account of the doings of the 2nd XV. has not appeared, in detail, in the *Eagle* before, but the number of matches played this year and the keenness of the men playing fully entitles them to be criticised, one by one, as are the 1st XV. In doing this we hope they will feel that everything that is said of them is honestly meant to help to eradicate their weak points, and to make stronger their good ones. All of their matches have been carefully watched, and one of them in particular—the return with Sidney—was as good an exhibition of football as one could wish to see. One striking illustration of individual keenness must be recorded if it be only as an example to the slack ones, who sign off at 2 o'clock. It was this:—One of the team, who was put on the reserve, actually turned up on the ground, ready changed, in case any member of our team should fail to put in an appearance. Oh, that we had many such men! Next term we hope to have some good practice games and a few matches. The former with the aid of the "Nines" ought to develop some new talent. If we cannot get some three-quarters sent up to us from the Public Schools, we must manufacture them on the premises.

- J. Broatch* (back)—Kicks well. Poor tackler—he must learn to “go” at his man.
- E. G. Storey* (back)—Played in some of the earlier matches. Kicks well at times, but collars far too high.
- R. Stowell* (wing three-quarter)—Has just the right idea of collaring. Punts well and can take a pass, but has no dash and not much pace.
- F. J. Nicholls* (centre three-quarter)—Rivals Jackson in taking a pass. Does not get the ball out to his wings soon enough. Mauls his man well, and is great at kicking goals.
- A. J. K. Thompson* (wing three-quarter)—Was tried at centre, but was constantly collared with the ball. This is a fatal fault in a centre. As wing he hands off well, but does not make sufficient use of his kicking powers.
- H. E. S. Cordeaux* (half)—Our best thanks are due to him for captaining the team. Despite an impending exam., as captain, he has been most energetic. As a half he is plucky and collars well, but his method of passing is at times not quite orthodox.
- H. H. Brown* (half)—Will make a very good half indeed if he will learn to make better openings for his three-quarters. He must tackle lower.
- S. H. Cubitt*—A real honest worker. Must use his feet more.
- E. A. Kendall*—Keen, but apt to get excited in a rush and kick too hard. Follows up well.
- A. S. Kidd*—Good in the loose, but must work more in the “scrum.” Can collar.
- W. Morris*—Very keen and always means to win. Runs strongly and gets tries. He is *not* a wing three-quarter.
- A. A. Economo*—We are sorry he deserted us in the last two matches, but quite understood the prior claims of the Boat Club. He is very energetic, but has not quite the idea of how to shove.
- W. A. Golby*—Will make a really good forward if he gets more dash.
- C. Edmunds*—Dribbles well and is good out of touch. He must get into the “scrum” quicker and work more when he does get there. Played in the Trial Game.
- H. D. Evans*—Can dribble, but is quite lacking in dash. Much too lethargic to be a good forward. Played in the Freshmen’s match.

Others have helped us on occasions, and in particular we must mention Geen, Long, Field, Winlaw, and Verrall. Geen showed considerable promise at half as did Long at wing three-quarters.

Three of the matches lost were very narrow defeats: namely those with Peterhouse (11 points to 10), Leys School II. (10 to 7) and Trinity II. (4 to 0).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—H. A. Gardiner. *Hon. Sec.*—W. H. Skene.

Matches played 13, won 7, lost 6. Goals scored, for 29, against 25.

With only three old colours, one of whom was disabled early in the season, we have made a poor display. The whole team lacked the keenness that was the most noticeable feature of last season’s eleven. The forwards have been very poor and have

never once been able to combine. Perhaps this was owing to the frequent changes which were deemed advisable, but they have no excuse for their feeble show in front of goal, their shooting being most wretched. The backs with the solitary exception of Hatton, who we think ought to have had a 'Varsity trial, have never shown to any advantage, being much too slow on the ball.

C. Moore, F. O. Mundahl, C. O. S. Hatton, W. H. Ashton, H. A. Merriman, H. H. Davies, H. M. Tapper, and F. W. Walker have received their colours.

The team have been made up as follows :

C. Moore,	Goal	W. H. Skene	
C. O. S. Hatton	Backs	H. Sargent	Forwards
H. M. Tapper		H. A. Merriman	
H. A. P. Gardiner	Half-backs	H. H. Davies	
F. O. Mundahl		F. W. Walker	
W. H. Ashton			

1st XI.

Date.	Club.	Goals for	against
Oct. 17....	Magdalene	Won ... 5.....	1
„ 24....	Trinity Rest	Won ... 2.....	1
„ 29....	Caius	Lost ... 0.....	1
„ 31....	Emmanuel	Won ... 2.....	0
Nov. 2....	Selwyn (cup tie)	Won ... 5.....	3
„ 7....	Corpus	Lost ... 0.....	2
„ 10....	Pembroke	Lost ... 1.....	2
„ 13....	Clare	Won ... 2.....	0
„ 14....	Christ's	Won ... 9.....	0
„ 17....	Jesus (cup tie)	Lost ... 0.....	9
„ 24....	Caius	Lost ... 1.....	4
„ 25....	Emmanuel	Won ... 1.....	0
„ 27....	Corpus	Lost ... 1.....	2

2nd XI.

Oct. 17....	Caius II.....	Drawn ..3.....	3
„ 23....	Fitzwilliam Hall	Won ... 6.....	0
„ 31....	Selwyn II.	Lost ... 0.....	4
Nov. 10....	King's II.	Lost ... 0.....	2

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—C. D. Edwards. Hon. Sec.—A. C. Langmore. Committee—A. E. Gladstone, T. Waite, F. M. Smith, H. M. Tapper, C. C. Lord, E. A. Strickland, J. J. Robinson, J. A. Cameron, Capt. L.M.B.C. (ex-officio).

The College was well represented in the University Freshmen's Sports in getting three firsts.

The Weight was won by C. H. Rivers who "put" 32 ft. 2 in. H. M. Tapper won the Long Jump, clearing 19 ft. 2½ in. A. G. Butler won the Quarter Mile in 55½ secs., G. P. K. Winlaw being second.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—H. R. Tottenham. *Secretary*—T. L. Jackson. *Committee*—J. E. Marr, J. Lupton, G. R. Joyce. *Representatives of Clubs*—J. Cameron, F. J. Nicholls, H. A. P. Gardiner, F. Villy, P. F. Barton, C. D. Edwards.

The Balance Sheet for the year is appended.

Balance Sheet for the year 1890—91.

<i>Receipts</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank, October 1, 1890 (including Reserve Fund £2 2s.)	4	7	9	Paid to Treasurers of Clubs:—			
Balance from Long Vacation	0	11	7	Lady Margaret Boat Club	364	1	6
Subscriptions:—				Cricket Club	85	0	0
Arrears	27	7	6	Football Club	22	7	0
Michaelmas Term, 1890 (and Annual Subscriptions)	196	11	6	Lawn Tennis Club	113	10	2
Lent Term, 1891	150	0	0	Athletic Club	34	10	0
Easter Term, 1891	155	0	0	Lacrosse Club	3	0	0
Overdraft at Bank	127	14	4	C. U. Swimming Club	25	10	0
				Carey (collecting)	9	0	0
				Palmer (printing)	2	12	6
				Cleaning Lecture Room	0	4	0
				Cheque Book & MS. Book	0	6	0
				Cash in hand	1	11	6
	£661	12	8		£661	12	8

H. R. TOTTENHAM, *Hon. Treasurer.*
R. F. SCOTT, *President.*

It will be noticed that for the first time the income of the Club has been exceeded. In order to meet this deficiency the subscription has been raised, and resolutions to observe still greater economy have been formed.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Captain—P. F. Barton. *Hon. Sec.*—W. J. S. Bythell. *Hon. Treas.*—J. Lupton. *Committee*—C. E. Owen, St J. B. Wynne-Willson, F. D. Hessey, and F. M. Dadina.

The Double Ties have been won by C. E. Owen and A. Baines.

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Long Vacation team was extremely successful this year, as we won all the matches we played (viz., Trinity, Pembroke, Christ's, and Cambridge L.T.C., twice each; and Clare and Corpus once each). In more than half of these matches our score was 9 rubbers to love, or 8 rubbers to 1. No less than 9 matches were cancelled owing to rain.

The team was made up as follows:—P. F. Barton (*Captain*), W. J. S. Bythell (*Secretary*), F. D. Hessey, J. Lupton, F. M. Dadina, and C. H. Blomfield. In addition to these C. E. Owen, St J. B. Wynne-Willson, E. Storey, F. Villy, and B. Long played in matches. In the Tournament B. Long and W. J. S. Bythell won the Doubles, and P. F. Barton the Singles Handicap.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr W. F. Smith. *Treasurer*—F. J. Nicholls. *Secretary*—W. McDougall.

At a meeting held on October 28th, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—P. F. Barton, G. Blair, A. E. Buchanan, R. E. Draper, H. C. Langley, F. L. Rae.

LACROSSE CLUB.

Captain—F. Villy. *Hon. Sec.*—L. W. Grenville.

We are glad to say that the practices have been much better attended this season. A good many new recruits have appeared, some of whom show decided promise. Passing has come much more into vogue, with the result that the games are much faster, to say nothing of being better. Next term, when Football has partially subsided, we ought to have a strong team. One match has been played this term.

St John's v. Rest. The Rest had a fairly strong team, while we were not fully represented. A good game ensued, the play being very fast at times. The result was a draw, 3 goals all. Our goals were shot by Villy and Kefford. The following was the team:—F. Villy, J. Lupton, L. W. Grenville, A. Earle, E. J. Kefford, A. Baines, M. Soyeshima, J. A. Nicklin, A. J. K. Thompson, A. F. Ogilvie, G. F. Briggs, J. C. Stephens.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.*B Company.*

We record with extreme regret that Major R. F. Scott has thought fit to "tender the resignation of the Queen's Commission for Her Majesty's acceptance."

Mr Scott joined the Corps on 29th January 1884, and was at once made a Sergeant, having previously served in the 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifle Volunteers. In the May Term of the same year he was elected to the vacant Lieutenancy in the College Company, his Commission bearing date 12th July, 1884. The period (7 years 111 days) of his Commissioned Service is made up as follows:—Lieutenant, 304 days; Captain, 3 years 379 days; Major, 2 years 258 days.

He obtained the coveted distinction of "special mention" at the School of Instruction for Officers of the Auxiliary and Reserve Forces, Wellington Barracks, and has on three occasions commanded the University Detachments at Colchester and Warley Camps. He has always proved a mainstay of the Corps and has done especially good service on the Finance

Committee, in arranging terms with the authorities of Jesus College with regard to the Rifle Range.

He was *not* a "Marksman."—(*vide Eagle* No. 91.)

We are delighted to hear that he is going to rejoin the College Company as a Private. May his example be followed.

Captain A. Hills' name has been submitted to the War Office for promotion to the vacant Majority.

The Commanding Officer has approved of the following promotions:—

Sergeant W. B. Hutton to be Colour-Sergeant.

Corporal A. B. Perkins to be Sergeant.

Lance-Corporal R. R. Cummings to be Corporal.

Private C. M. Rice to be Lance-Corporal.

Private W. F. Wright to be Lance-Corporal.

Congratulations to Corporal Cordeaux, on winning the Grantham Cup, also on making the highest score for Cambridge in the Chancellor's Plate at Bisley.

Lance-Corporal Wright, the winner of B Company Cup, was also in the winning University scratch four.

The College scratch-fours were shot off on 13th November, the names of the winning four are here appended:—D. M. Turner, A. B. Perkins, W. Waldon, A. Hill.

On Wednesday, 18th November, the C.U.R.V. paraded for night operations. Captain Trethewy commanded the Attacking Force, Captain Hill the Defence, and Lieutenant Wilkinson was in charge of the Signallers. The "general idea" was that a force entrenched at Grantchester, having been heavily shelled during the day, had pushed forward a line of outposts in the direction of Cambridge, to hold an advancing enemy in check whilst the damaged works were being repaired. The defenders had a good position, and when attacked fell back slowly and steadily on Grantchester. Very good service was rendered by the signalling department.

Important changes in the uniform of the Corps have for some time been under consideration, it being suggested to substitute light blue and silver for the present red and bronze. These changes will probably come into effect next Term.

The Corps is to be augmented by 12 boy buglers (2 per Company). New bugles have been presented by (amongst others) the Members of B Company, Mr. F. V. Theobald (late member B Company) and Lieutenant Waldon, 1st. V.B. West Yorkshire Regiment (Hon. Member B Company). Last, not by any means least, of the *events* of the Term connected with the College Company, we have to record the holding of a Dinner in Lecture Room VI. Those eligible to come and bring guests were "all *present* Members of the Company, and all *past* Members, who were 'efficient' when they resigned."

There was a good muster and the evening proved a great success. Most excellent was Mr. Marr's excuse for replying to the toast of the "Army and Navy,"—viz. that being a member of *neither*, he could return thanks *equally* well for *both*.

We were glad to welcome several old members of the Company.

Wanted—RECRUITS.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—W. B. Morton. *Vice-President*—J. E. Purvis. *Treasurer*—A. J. Pitkin. *Committee*—G. G. Desmond, J. J. Gillespie. *Secretary*—R. E. Baker.

The following was the list of Debates for the Term :

Oct. 17—"That this House approves of the policy of the Liberal Party as recently expounded by Mr Gladstone and Mr John Morley." Proposed by P. Green ; opposed by J. H. B. Masterman. Lost.

Oct. 24—"That in the opinion of this House, English Universities are fashionable frauds." Proposed by G. G. Desmond ; opposed by J. A. Nicklin. Lost.

Oct. 31—"That this House believes the Twentieth Century will witness the universal adoption of the fundamental ideas of Socialism." Proposed by E. F. Chidell ; opposed by F. D. Hessey. Lost.

Nov. 14—"That competitive examinations are a hindrance to true education." Proposed by J. G. Leathem ; opposed by O. M. Wihl. Lost.

Nov. 21—"That this House approves of the principles contained in the recent Free Education Act." Proposed by J. J. Gillespie ; opposed by H. Drake. Carried.

Nov. 28—"That England ought to disband all her paid Naval and Military forces." Proposed by H. E. Long ; opposed by A. H. Whipple. Lost.

A member of our Debating Society has recently pointed out in the *Review* the opportunity afforded by College Debating Societies for the study of character.

Whether from a desire to study the characters of their fellow-Johnians, or to characterise their studies with the oratorical cultivation begotten of much practice in the art of expression, the Freshmen have gladdened the hearts of the Committee by their hearty support and keen interest.

Indeed, although the number of entries into membership of the College has been slightly smaller this year than usual, the number of these 'additions to the walls of the Society'—as one Hon Member termed them, and immediately had his words translated 'bricks' by another Hon Member—is greater than during any previous term of the Society's history.

The programme of debates, wider even than the Newcastle programme, attracted an average attendance of about 40 members.

Radicals found a champion in P. Green, who manfully and wittily fought the battle of certain Liberal ex-ministers against the equally strong opposition of J. H. B. Masterman, while somewhat less division into politically hostile camps was caused by the duel between J. J. Gillespie and H. Drake, about the principles of our Free Education Act; since both Home-Rulers and Unionists supported the measure.

The older members of the Society had an opportunity of declaring their views on 'Varsity life when G. G. Desmond, before his success in sculling be it noted, stigmatised Universities as fashionable frauds, and those who tread with '*anguish dire*' the stony path to the Tripos of 1892 could receive consolation in supporting J. G. Leathem's view that true Education is hindered by competitive Examinations.

H. E. Long and E. F. Chidell—the latter of whom was heartily welcomed back after an absence of two years in Italy and America—represented the broad principles of Socialism in a desire to see England disband her paid Naval and Military forces, and to behold the adoption of Socialistic views in the Twentieth Century.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stephens. *Secretary*—G. H. Harries. *Ass. Sec.*—H. Collison. *Committee*—F. W. Carnegie, F. D. Sturgess, F. O. Mundahl, E. A. R. Werner.

The Society has given three well-attended Smoking Concerts this Term. Mr Marr, Mr Tanner, and Mr Hankin presided and contributed not a little to the success of the concerts.

We have sustained a great loss by the departure of J. Sanger, who went down last Term; also by the resignation of our energetic Secretary, F. W. Carnegie, to whose efforts during the past two years the Society owes in great measure its present prosperity, financial and otherwise. We gave our Saturday Popular Concert in the Guildhall on November 7th, when our President, Dr Sandys, took the chair. The room was filled with a large and appreciative audience.

The Committee being desirous of ascertaining the general opinion of the Society as to the question whether the May Concert should be held in the Guildhall or the College Hall, sent a voting paper to each of the members. The result of the voting was as follows:—For the College Hall 86: for the Guildhall 6.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—P. G. Smith. *Treasurer*—H. C. Lees. *Secretary*—C. P. Way
Committee—W. A. Long, A. J. Binns.

The following papers have been read :

Babylon, by C. J. Eastwood.

The Origin of the Gospels, by E. L. Simpson.

Constantine, by A. Baines.

History of Criticism of LXX, by A. R. Hutton.

Shepherd of Hermas, by The Master, at the Lodge.

A Social Meeting is announced for Dec. 5th in C. J. Eastwood's rooms, kindly lent for the occasion.

The Meetings this Term have been especially remarkable for the complete absence of all private business; this calm, in contrast to the heated and protracted debates of the three previous Terms, has been a matter of congratulation to all the Officers of the Society.

We feel that it is impossible to close this report without mentioning the great loss we have sustained by the removal of the Rev J. J. B. Palmer to South India. The C.M.S. has gained a devoted adherent, and the Theological Society has lost an able Member.

CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in the Michaelmas Term 1890, for "discussing classical subjects by means of papers." All classical members of the College are eligible for election. The meetings are held on Wednesdays at 6 o'clock, in the rooms of members by rotation.

During the past term the following papers have been read :—

The Daimonion of Socrates, by W. A. Stone.

Theocritus, by A. E. Smith.

Idea of Humour among the Ancients, by J. A. Nicklin.

The Pettiness of Greece, by A. H. Allcroft, Esq., M.A.

The Food of the Ancients, by H. Drake.

Professor Mayor has kindly promised a paper for next Term.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing Term :—

President—B. J. Hayes B.A. *Vice-President*—W. A. Stone.
Hon. Sec.—W. A. Kent. *Committee*—F. W. Groom, A. F. Alcock.

JOHNIAN DINNER.

So much success has attended the Johnian Dinner held in London this year and last at the time of the University Boat Race that it is proposed to arrange another dinner to be held under similar circumstances in 1892. It will probably take place on the evening before the Boat Race. Any Johnians who wish to take part in the gathering are requested to apply for further details to one of the following members of the Committee, as at present constituted:—R. F. Scott, J. E. Marr, G. C. M. Smith, J. A. Cameron, G. R. Joyce, W. M. Payne; R. H. Forster, 6, Fanthorpe Street, Lower Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.; E. Prescott (*Hon. Sec.*), 76, Cambridge Terrace, London, W.

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1892.

Lent Term (81 days, 61 to keep).

Men come upFridayJan. 15.
Lectures beginMondayJan. 18.
College ExaminationsaboutMarch 7—12.
[Term keptTuesdayMarch 15.]

Easter Term (67 days, 51 to keep).

Men come upWednesdayApril 20.
Lectures beginFridayApril 22.
College ExaminationsaboutJune 6—9.
[Term keptThursday.....June 9.]

Michaelmas Term (80 days, 60 days to keep).

Sizarship ExaminationFridaySept. 30.
Freshmen come up byFridayOct. 7.
„ Lectures beginMondayOct. 10.
Other years come upMondayOct. 10.
„ „ Lectures beginWednesday ..Oct. 12.
College ExaminationsaboutDec. 5—8.
[Term keptSaturdayDec. 6.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 15,
April 20, June 10, and Oct. 7.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

Whilst the work at the Mission has been going on satisfactorily, work in college in connexion with it has been, if anything, rather less successful, and the Junior Officers regret being obliged to admit that neither in the number of visitors during vacation nor in the matter of subscriptions and old clothes has this year been so satisfactory as the last. It is hoped that next year may more than make up for this temporary depression.

The Mission has experienced a great loss in Mr Benoy, the sometime Junior Missioner, who left us early in November, to be married; the members of Committee, Senior and Junior, and some other resident members of the college testified to their sense of the services he had rendered during the time he was with us by presenting him with a few books including two by distinguished Johnians, Bishop Moorhouse and Prebendary Sadler.

In answer to an invitation from the Committee, A. T. Wallis B.A. in the Classical Tripos of last June, has, during the last six months, been residing at the Mission and he hopes to be ordained as Assistant Junior Missioner in December. He has been doing excellent work, especially in club-matters, which he has already reduced into better order than the great stress of work which fell to them allowed the Missioners a chance of doing.

The house, No. 6 Chatham Street, which for nearly a year was occupied by Mr Benoy and in which members of the College staying at the Mission were put up, has been given up in favour of a house exactly opposite the Vicarage and situated in Chatham place.

The house next to it has been taken also and is devoted to the most recent development of our work, which consists of supplying shelter and a place in which to rest to the factory-girls during their dinner hour. Cocoa is supplied at a halfpenny a cup, and, after the first feelings of suspicion had worn off, the boon was evidently appreciated. Mrs Phillips and Miss Jaquet—the latter of whom lives in the house—hope to extend its sphere of usefulness, but great care is necessary to avoid frightening the girls, who are apt to look on all such efforts with distrust.

Small pamphlets giving an account of the origin, purpose, and present position of the Mission have been sent round the college in place of the descriptive sheet previously used.

The following account of the terminal meeting is extracted from the college correspondence in the *Cambridge Review*:—

“On Thursday, Oct. 29th, a meeting was held in Lecture Room VI in connexion with the College Mission, the Master in the Chair. The Rev T. L. Palmer B.A., an old secretary of

the Mission, first addressed us, giving a brief account of the work as it at present exists. In the course of his speech he paid a warm tribute of praise to Mrs Phillips, wife of our Senior Missioner, and called on all present to support Mr Phillips to the utmost of their power in the splendid uphill work he is doing. The Rev R. P. Roseveare, sometime First Captain of the L.M.B.C., now Assistant-Master at St Dunstan's, Catford, gave an amusing account of his summer outings with boys from Walworth and other parts of South and of East London. He pointed out that though many might feel little inclination or power for work in the lower parts of London, all might do good work and find pleasure in doing it by turning their attention to this department.

A. T. Wallis, who met with a great reception, and who is at present preparing for ordination as additional Missioner, then gave an account of his work with the men's and boys' clubs, a part of our work to which we are now able to devote more time and funds than when the actual necessities of mission life claimed all our resources."

THE LIBRARY.

• *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer 1891.

Donations.

DONORS.

Plautus. Miles Gloriosus. A revised Text, with Notes, by R. Y. Tyrrell. 8vo. Lond. 1881. 7.31.19.....	
Official Year-book of the Church of England. 1891. <i>Reference Table.</i>	
•Abbott (E. A.). Philomythus. An Antidote against Credulity. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 11.17.25	
•Roby (H. J.). A Latin Grammar for Schools. 8vo. Lond. 1880. 7.24.11	
Danneil (John F.). Wörterbuch der Alt- märkisch-plattdeutschen Mundart. 8vo. Salzwedel, 1859. 7.10.3	
Marshall (W. W.). Cruces and Criticisms. An Examination of certain passages in Greek and Latin Texts. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 8.12.80	Professor Mayor.
Weber (Dr. Albrecht). Akademische Vorle- sungen über Indische Literaturgeschichte. 8vo. Berlin, 1852. 8.27.83	
•Mayor (John E. B.). Mutato Nomine. 8vo. Camb. 1891	
Boston University Year-book. Vol. XVIII. 8vo. Boston, 1891	
•Wilkins (A. S.). Roman Literature. (Literature Primers). 8vo. Lond. 1890 ..	
Cauchy (Augustin). Oeuvres complètes. ii ^e Série. Tome IX. 4to. Paris, 1891. 3.41	
Fermat (Pet. de). Oeuvres. Publiées par MM. Paul Tannery et Charles Henry. Tome I. 4to. Paris, 1891. 3.41.	
Brandt (Sebastian). The Ship of Fools. Translated by Alex. Barclay. [Edited by T. H. Jamieson]. 2 Vols. 4to. Edin. & Lond. 1874. 4.35.41, 42	Mr Pendlebury.
Latham (Henry). On the Action of Exami- nations considered as a means of Selection. 8vo. Camb. 1877. 5.42.31	
Royal Society of London. Philosophical Transactions for 1890. Vol. 181. (2 parts). 4to. Lond. 1891. 3.6	

- India.** General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India during 1888-89. fol. Calcutta, 1890. 6.1 } Professor Babington.
- Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of. Vols. XI—XIII. 4to. Dehra Dun, 1890. 6.1..... }
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- Cambridge University.** A Guide containing a comprehensive Account of the different Colleges..likewise a Description of the Town, County, and Neighbourhood of Cambridge. New Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1811. Ff. 15.1 } Rev Francis Procter.
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John Church's Album

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JOHN COUCH ADAMS.

BY the death, on January 21, 1892, of Professor Adams, Honorary Fellow, the name of the greatest man of science of whom the College can boast has been removed from our roll. His fame as an Astronomer, who had extended by a thousand millions of miles the known limits of the solar system, reflected glory on the College within whose walls the great achievement was planned and carried out. His earnest devotion to duty, his simplicity, his perfect selflessness, were to all who knew his life in Cambridge a perpetual lesson, more eloquent than speech. From the time of his first great discovery, scientific honours were showered upon him, but they left him as they found him—modest, gentle, and sincere. Controversies raged for a time around his name, national and scientific rivalries were stirred up concerning his work and its reception, but he took no part in them, and would generously have yielded to others' claims more than his greatest contemporaries would allow to be just. With a single mind for pure knowledge he pursued his studies, here bringing a whole chaos into cosmic order, there vindicating the supremacy of a natural law beyond the imagined limits of its operation: now tracing and abolishing errors that had crept into the calculations of the acknowledged masters of his craft, and now giving time and strength to resolving the self-made difficulties of a mere beginner: and all the time with so little thought of winning recognition or applause that much of his most perfect work remained for long, or still remains,

unpublished. To such a man the nation for its own sake may raise a monument in the national Valhalla, but his true memorial is elsewhere—in the starry sky, and in the hearts which he inspired with reverent affection.

We give elsewhere an account of the steps that have been taken to record his fame on the walls of Westminster Abbey; here, with his portrait furnished by the kindness of Messrs Macmillan, we are enabled to print an account of his career, written by himself for a biographical work but not hitherto published at length, which Mrs Adams has very generously sent us. No other pen could have written in so subdued a strain of what he was and what he did; of this the reader will constantly have to remind himself. But the unique interest of the piece has led us to prefer it to an ampler account by any other hand.

JOHN COUCH ADAMS M.A. F.R.S. &c. was born on June 8, 1819, at Lidcot, a farm occupied by his father in the parish of Laneast, near Launceston, Cornwall. At a very early age he shewed a great aptitude for calculation, and while he was still attending the village school he taught himself the rudiments of Algebra by the help of Fenning's *Young Algebraist's Companion*, a copy of which he met with in his schoolmaster's scanty library. When about twelve years of age he was sent to a school at Devonport, kept by the Rev John Couch Grylls, a first cousin of his mother.

He remained under Mr Grylls' tuition for a good many years, first at Devonport and afterwards at Saltash and Landulph, and received the usual school training in Classics and Mathematics. He developed a great love for Astronomy, and read with avidity all the books on that subject to which he could obtain access. In particular he read nearly all the astronomical articles in

Rees' *Cyclopaedia*, which he met with in the library of the Devonport Mechanics' Institute. In the same library he came across a copy of Vince's *Fluxions*, which was his first introduction to the higher mathematics.

In October 1839 he entered at St John's College, Cambridge. During his undergraduate course he was invariably the first man of his year in the College Examinations, and in the Mathematical Tripos of 1843 he obtained the position of Senior Wrangler. He was soon after elected to a Fellowship, and became one of the mathematical tutors of his college.

Mr Adams's attention was first called to the existence of unexplained disturbances in the motion of the planet Uranus by reading Mr Airy's valuable *Report on the recent progress of Astronomy* which appeared in the first volume of the *Reports of the British Association*. According to a memorandum dated early in July 1841, he had then formed a design of investigating, as soon as possible after taking his degree, "the irregularities in the motion of Uranus which are yet unaccounted for, in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it, and, if possible, thence to determine the elements of its orbit, which would probably lead to its discovery."

Accordingly in 1843 he attempted a first rough solution of the problem on the assumption that the orbit was a circle with a radius equal to twice the mean distance of Uranus from the Sun. The result showed that a good general agreement between theory and observation might be obtained. In order to make the data employed more complete Mr Adams applied, through Professor Challis, to the Astronomer Royal, Mr Airy, who in February 1844 kindly sent him the results of all the Greenwich observations of Uranus. He was thus induced to undertake a new solution of the problem, now taking into account the most important terms depending on the first power of the eccentricity of the orbit of the supposed disturbing planet, but retaining the same

assumption as before with respect to the mean distance. In September 1845 Mr Adams communicated to Professor Challis the values which he had obtained for the mass, heliocentric longitude, and elements of the orbit of the assumed planet. The same results, slightly corrected, he communicated before the middle of the following month to the Astronomer Royal. These communications were made in the hope that a search for the planet would have been made either at Cambridge or Greenwich, but unfortunately this was not done in consequence of the pressure of other work. On November 5, 1845, the Astronomer Royal wrote to Mr Adams enquiring whether his theory would account for the observed error of the Radius Vector of Uranus, but although the question might easily have been answered satisfactorily, Mr Adams unfortunately neglected to reply to it.

On November 10, 1845, M. Le Verrier presented to the French Academy of Sciences a very elaborate investigation of the perturbations of Uranus produced by Jupiter and Saturn, in which he pointed out several small inequalities which had previously been neglected. After taking these into account and correcting the elements of the orbit, he still found that the theory was quite incapable of explaining the observed irregularity in the motion of Uranus.

On June 1, 1846, M. Le Verrier presented a second memoir on the theory of Uranus to the French Academy, in which he concludes that the discordances between the observations of Uranus and the theory are due to the action of a disturbing planet exterior to Uranus. He then proceeds to investigate the elements of the orbit of such a planet, assuming that its mean distance is double that of Uranus, and that its orbit is in the plane of the ecliptic. He concludes that the most probable value of the true longitude of the disturbing planet for the beginning of 1847 is about 325° , but he does not give the elements of the orbit or the mass of the planet.

The place thus assigned by M. Le Verrier to the disturbing planet was the same, within one degree, as that given by Mr Adams's calculations, which had been communicated to the Astronomer Royal seven months before. This coincidence left no doubt in Mr Airy's mind of the reality and general exactness of the prediction of the planet's place, and he urged Professor Challis to undertake the search for it with the Northumberland telescope of the Cambridge Observatory. Professor Challis did not hesitate to undertake the search, although he expected that it would prove a long and laborious one. His plan was to examine a zodiacal zone having its centre in the ecliptic at 325° of longitude, and extending 15° of longitude in each direction from the central point, and from 5° north to 5° south latitude. He proposed to make two sweeps over each portion of the zone, and then, when the observations were compared, a planet would be at once detected by its motion in the interval.

The observations were commenced on July 29, three weeks before the planet was in opposition, and were continued for two months. For the first few nights the telescope was directed to the part of the zone in the immediate neighbourhood of the place indicated by theory. Unfortunately these observations were not immediately compared with each other, or Professor Challis would have discovered, what he found afterwards to be the case, that he had actually observed the planet on August 4 and August 12, the 3rd and 4th nights of observation. The star-map of the Berlin Academy for Hour xxi of Right Ascension had lately been published, but the English astronomers were not aware of its existence. By the help of this map the search would have been extremely easy and rapid, as the observations could have been compared with the map as fast as they were made.

On the 2nd of September 1846 Mr Adams addressed a letter to the Astronomer Royal, in which he commu-

nicated the results of a new solution of the problem, supposing the mean distance of the planet as originally assumed to be diminished by about $\frac{1}{80}$ th part. The result of this change was to produce a better agreement between the theory and the later observations, and to give a smaller and therefore a more probable value of the eccentricity. Mr Adams inferred that by still further diminishing the distance, the agreement between the theory and the observations would probably be rendered complete, and the eccentricity reduced at the same time to a small quantity. He also shewed that the theory accounted for the apparent error of the tabular Radius Vector of Uranus which had been noticed by the Astronomer Royal.

Meanwhile, on the 3rd of August 1846, M. Le Verrier communicated to the French Academy his second paper on the place of the disturbing planet, which, however, did not reach this country till the third or fourth week in September. In this paper, which is a very elaborate one, the author obtains elements of the orbit of the disturbing planet very similar to those found in Mr Adams's second solution, and he also attempts to assign limits of distance and longitude within which the planet must be found. M. Le Verrier communicated his principal conclusions to Dr Galle of the Berlin Observatory on September 22, and guided by them, and comparing his observations with the Berlin star-map, that astronomer found the planet on the same evening.

At the next meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, November 13, 1846, the Astronomer Royal, Mr Airy, gave an "Account of some circumstances historically connected with the discovery of the Planet exterior to Uranus," and Professor Challis also gave an "Account of his observations undertaken in search of the Planet." These papers contained a full account of the communications which these two astronomers had received from Mr Adams in reference to the supposed

planet. At the same meeting Mr Adams communicated to the Society his paper entitled, "An explanation of the observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus, on the Hypothesis of Disturbances caused by a more distant Planet; with a Determination of the Mass, Orbit, and Position of the disturbing Body."

As it was thought desirable that this paper should be published without delay, Mr Stratford, the Superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac*, kindly agreed to print it at once as an appendix to the *Nautical Almanac* for 1851, in anticipation of the publication of Vol. 16 of the *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, in which the paper appeared a few months later in 1847.

Although the publication of two different investigations, which had been carried on nearly simultaneously, seemed likely at first to give rise to controversy respecting priority, yet this danger passed away, as it was evident that the facts of the case could not be disputed. It was clear that the two researches had been carried on quite independently, therefore the honour paid to one of the investigators could not detract from that due to the other.

Soon after the discovery of Neptune, several members of St John's College, of which Mr Adams was then a Fellow, raised a fund which was offered to the University and accepted by Grace of the Senate for the purpose of founding a prize to be called "The Adams Prize," to be awarded every two years to the author of the best Essay on some subject of Pure Mathematics, Astronomy, or other branch of Natural Philosophy.

In February 1851 Mr Adams was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society, an office which he held for the usual period of two years. In May 1852 Mr Adams communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society new Tables of the Moon's Parallax to be substituted for those of Burckhardt. He showed that the values of several of the periodic terms of the Parallax, as found from the tables last mentioned, are seriously in

error. The new tables are printed in the Appendix to the *Nautical Almanac* for 1856.

In the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1853 there is an important paper by Mr Adams "On the Secular Variation of the Moon's Mean Motion." In this paper the author shows that the value of the moon's secular acceleration due to the secular diminution in the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit is considerably less than that found by Plana, which had been generally accepted by astronomers.

As Mr Adams had not taken Holy Orders his Fellowship at St John's expired in 1852, but he continued to reside in the College until the following year, when he was elected into a Fellowship at Pembroke College.

In the autumn of 1858 he obtained the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of St Andrews, and he resided there and taught the classes until the end of the Session in May 1859, although in the meantime he had been appointed to the Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry at Cambridge, in the room of the late Professor Peacock.

For some years after the appearance of Mr Adams's paper on the Lunar Acceleration in 1853 no other investigator appears to have turned his attention to the subject; but in 1859 M. Delaunay, who had invented a new and beautiful method of treating the Lunar Theory, found by means of it a result entirely confirming that given nearly six years before by Mr Adams.

In the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society for July 1859 M. de Pontécoulant attacked Professor Adams's theory of the secular acceleration, but in his "Reply to various objections," which appeared in the *Monthly Notices* for April 1860, Professor Adams had no difficulty in pointing out the fallacy both of M. de Pontécoulant's objections and of those which M. Plana had brought forward in a separate publication. He also shewed that

the results obtained by these two astronomers contradict each other, and traced to their source the errors by which both of these results are vitiated.

This paper of Professor Adams appears to have terminated the controversy on the subject of the theoretical value of the Lunar Acceleration. A little later Sir John Lubbock, Professor Donkin, and Professor Cayley arrived by different methods at the same result as had been obtained by Professor Adams and M. Delaunay.

In February 1866 the Royal Astronomical Society awarded their Gold Medal to Professor Adams for his investigations respecting the Lunar Parallax and the Secular Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion, and the President, Mr Warren De La Rue, on presenting the Medal delivered a very elaborate address, in which he explained the grounds of the award.

In 1861 Professor Challis resigned the office of Director of the Cambridge Observatory, and Professor Adams was appointed to succeed him.

In the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society for April 1867, Professor Adams published a paper "On the Orbit of the November Meteors," in which he finds the secular motion of the node of this orbit by means of the method given by Gauss in his *Determinatio Attractionis, &c.* He showed that if the periodic time in the orbit be supposed to be $33\frac{1}{2}$ years, the calculated motion of the node almost exactly agrees with that given by the observations of a long series of these meteoric showers.

At the Plymouth Meeting of the British Association, in August 1877, Professor Adams read a paper in which he gave the value of 31 of Bernoulli's Numbers in addition to the 31 previously known. The calculations are founded on a very elegant theorem, due to Staudt, which gives at once the fractional part of any one of Bernoulli's Numbers, and thus greatly facilitates the finding of these numbers by reducing

all the requisite calculations to operations with integers.

In November 1877 Professor Adams communicated to the Royal Society a paper "On the expression of the Product of any two Legendre's Coefficients by means of a Series of Legendre's Coefficients," an expression which he had found several years before; and shortly afterwards he communicated to the same Society a Note giving the values of the Napierian Logarithms of 2, 3, 5, 7, and 10, and of the Modulus of common Logarithms, each carried to above 260 places of decimals. Both these communications are published in Vol. 27 of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*.

Professor Adams has contributed to the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society several papers on special points of the Lunar Theory, of which the principal are the following:

On the motion of the Moon's node in the case when the orbits of the Sun and Moon are supposed to have no eccentricities, and when their mutual inclination is supposed to be small. *November 1877.*

Note on a remarkable Property of the Analytical expression for the constant term in the Reciprocal of the Moon's Radius Vector. *June 1878.*

Note on Sir G. B. Airy's investigation of the theoretical value of the acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion. *May 1880.*

Note on the Constant of Lunar Parallax. *June 1880.*

Note on the Inequality in the Moon's Latitude which is due to the secular change of the plane of the Ecliptic. *June 1881.*

Also in the *Monthly Notices* for November 1879 he gave a "Note on the Ellipticity of Mars, and its effect on the Motion of the Satellites."

Professor Adams was appointed one of the Delegates for Great Britain at the International Prime Meridian Conference which was held at Washington in October 1884.

At the Philadelphia Meeting of the American

Association for the Advancement of Science in September of that year he read a paper "On the general values of the obliquity of the Ecliptic, and of the Precession and Inclination of the Equator to the Invariable Plane, taking into account terms of the Second Order." An abstract of this paper appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Association, and was reprinted in a corrected form in *The Observatory* for April 1886.

Professor Adams was a Member of numerous distinguished Scientific Societies, both British and Foreign.

The 'numerous distinguished scientific societies,' thus modestly alluded to, included, in addition to the Royal Society, the Royal Astronomical Society, and the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the following—The Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St Petersburg, the Royal Academy *dei Lincei* of Rome, the Royal Academy of Sciences of Sweden, the Royal Societies of Sciences of Upsala and of Göttingen, the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and the Royal Irish Academy. Moreover Professor Adams was, *honoris causa*, a Doctor in Science of Cambridge and of Bologna, and a Doctor in Law of Oxford, of Edinburgh, and of Dublin.

It will be of interest to Johnians to record here some reminiscences of his College life given by a few of his contemporaries in communications to Mrs Adams and to his brother, Professor W. G. Adams, formerly Fellow of St John's.

Mr A. S. Campbell (Fourth Wrangler 1843, and afterwards Fellow of the College) tells how Adams and he met on their first day in Cambridge, and went in for the Sizarship Examination together. Campbell had come

up as the first mathematician of his school, and on comparing notes with Adams in the evening, he was 'taken aback' to find what an astonishing mathematician his fellow-candidate was. 'What is my place in the Senate House likely to be, if the first man I meet casually in the College is of this type?' was his natural reflexion. The two friends, for close friends they became, had adjoining rooms in the 'Labyrinth,' behind the old Chapel, a part of the College which was demolished when the new Chapel was built. Those who would mark the spots where great men lived and worked will find small opportunity to do so in the case of Adams: the part of the old house at Lidcot in which he was born, and in which during Long Vacations he toiled at his Neptune calculations, has been pulled down; the 'Labyrinth' in which he spent his undergraduate years has disappeared; and the rooms he occupied in Pembroke from 1853 until he moved to the Observatory in 1861 are likewise gone and replaced by new buildings. But the rooms in Letter A New Court, in which he lived as a Fellow of St John's, still remain and are now tenanted by Mr Marr. The suggestion has been made that a tablet should be erected there to commemorate the fact, and we trust that this suggestion may ere long be carried out. The rooms on the ground-floor of the 'Labyrinth' were very dark, and often on a winter's day Adams had to work by candle-light; it was not surprising that he came to look on the still hours of the night as the best time for work, and so was not always punctual at the 8 o'clock lectures of those days.

In the Tripos Examination, Campbell noticed that in the problem papers, when every one was writing hard, Adams spent the first hour in looking over the questions, scarcely putting pen to paper the while. After that he wrote out rapidly the problems he had solved already 'in his head,' and ended by practically 'flooring the papers.'

Towards the end of the examination, while Adams and Campbell were noting what they had done on the last problem paper, Goodeve, afterwards Professor of Applied Mechanics at the Royal School of Mines, looked over their shoulders. He was so staggered at Adams's record that he straightway left Cambridge, and did not put in an appearance for the last days' papers. In spite of this he came out as Ninth Wrangler, but he did not get his Fellowship. The result of the examination, as shown by marks, was that Adams had over 4000, while Bashforth, the Second Wrangler, had less than 2000. Thus, as it was put, 'there was more between the Senior and the Second Wrangler, than between the Second and the Wooden Spoon.'

The Rev Richard Wall (Twenty-fourth Wrangler 1844) writes from Drayton Basset Rectory, Tamworth:

It was a matter of surprise to most of our set that, besides being *facile princeps* in the mathematical papers in the College Examinations, he used always to head his year in the Greek Testament paper, though he had to compete with good classics. Yet he never professed any special knowledge of Latin and Greek. I suspect that he bestowed more attention on the *matter* of the Gospel in hand, and so, though he knew less of the language, he knew more of the sayings and doings of Our Lord.... In his *statu-pupillari* time he regularly attended Carus's Sunday evening conversational lectures.

The Rev W. T. Kingsley (B.A. 1838), of South Kilvington, says:

He took his degree in 1843, and so did Spencer who was [Fourteenth Wrangler and Fellow of Sidney] in his year; in that year I had become Tutor of Sidney, and I should think it must have been in the October Term of it that I became acquainted with Adams, meeting him in Spencer's rooms. When he wrote his paper on Neptune I was in the habit of seeing a great deal of Professor Challis and from him heard of the paper. My own telescope was quite big enough to have made the discovery, but I looked upon it as poaching to examine the part of the heavens indicated: it was

clear that Challis would find it when he had time, and it seemed to be all but impossible that anyone else should have made the calculation; so that there was no thought of hurry amongst those who had full faith in Adams. One day, however, after Challis had begun the search, I was dining at Trinity and sat next Challis, and naturally our talk turned on the search and its progress, and I suggested to him the propriety of using a high magnifying power on each group of stars whose places he had determined, before going on to a new group: he said he agreed with me, and then added "I have made a note against one star, that it seemed to have a disc;" so I said, "Would it not not be worth while to look at it again and with a higher power?" He replied, "Yes, if you will come with me when dinner is over we will look at it." So I went up to the Observatory with him: it was clear and fine, but, when we arrived, Mrs Challis insisted on our having some tea before we went into the Dome. We unfortunately partook of that fruit, and when we went out clouds had come up, and for many days there was no clear sky; before the star was re-examined the discovery was made in Berlin: you know that the star was Neptune—but for that cup of tea, Adams would have had the full credit some fortnight before the discovery. There was such a feeling of security on my own part, and I am sure also on that of Challis, that I did not resist the tea, because I knew how anxious Mrs Challis often was about her husband's exposure when observing. This is worth being made public.

Another matter, very characteristic, occurred at the Installation of the Prince Consort as Chancellor [1847]. Brumell was Senior Proctor and I Junior; one of Brumell's brothers died, and he went home for the funeral; consequently his duties fell upon me, and Adams, as Moderator, had the duties of Junior Proctor for the time. The Senior Proctor had rather a prominent part to play in the Installation at Buckingham Palace, and so Philpott (Vice-Chancellor) and Romilly (the Registrar) and I agreed to let Adams suppose it was his duty to take the place of Senior Proctor; it was part of that duty to read the long Latin letter offering the Chancellorship to the Prince; Adams dreaded this and came to me to ask if I would take his place, as his natural defect in articulation made it most unpleasant for him to have to do this; so it came about that

I had to take my own place; but I did not tell him the facts, and in the meantime he had taken precedence of me as he supposed was his duty. When he found out what the rule was, he came to apologise to me for having taken that precedence. Of course, he saw then that our trick was simply one of good will, but the apology was due from me. When Challis resigned the Observatory, you know how unwilling Adams was to take charge of it. Challis told me this, and I went up to Cambridge on purpose to urge him to the utmost of my power to accede to the wishes of the University. His modesty and severity in pointing out everything that he thought was a defect in himself was more than I could have believed possible in any man; I could only tell him that he was simply saying that no human being was fit for the office.

He, Challis, and I went to Peakirk, near Peterboro', for the Solar Eclipse which was central there, but it clouded over and we saw nothing. Mr James, the Vicar, and his father, Canon James, were greatly taken with the perfect simplicity of the man of whom they had heard so much.

The Fellows of St John's made a sad mistake in requiring his Fellowship to lapse; they had only to ask for funds to found a new Fellowship for him, and to bear his name afterwards, to have added largely to their own honour and to the benefit of their College. It was strange that this did not occur to them.

The Rev F. Bashforth, Minting Vicarage, Horncastle (Second Wrangler 1843, formerly Fellow, and Professor of Applied Mathematics, Woolwich) writes:

We met at St John's in October 1839. As there were no railways in those days, we spent our Christmas in College. Adams invited me, Campbell, G. S. Drew, and perhaps one more to spend the Christmas Day evening at his rooms, where we spent a very pleasant evening, and not did break up till late. In those days the College was broken up into sides between the head Tutors, Crick and Hymers. Babington and I were on Hymers' side, and Adams, Campbell, Drew, Spencer, on Crick's side, so that we did not meet at lecture till the final preparation for the B.A. Examination. We of course met at dinner, and I recollect those on Crick's side discussing Dickens' *Old Curiosity Shop*, &c., which I believe they read together. For my own part I lived very quietly.

I had one almost constant companion, Symonds, now dead. Adams was elected Fellow in 1843, but I had to wait until 1844, and went out of residence October 1845—1848. It was after my return 1848—1857 that we became more intimate, so that, if Adams was gone down they said they must apply to me. I well recollect that at dinner in Hall, October 1849, I received intelligence of the death of my most valued friend on earth, and that Adams went with me to my rooms, to console me and help to make arrangements for my immediate departure. At that time St John's had so many members who took high mathematical degrees, that for many of us there was no occupation; I therefore took to reading up various books. It seemed to me that a good way of testing the theory of capillary attraction would be to calculate the forms assumed by drops of fluid, and also to compare these with the measured forms. I expected to obtain the forms by some approximate calculations, but that would not do. Adams then contrived a method of calculation which gave the exact forms. The whole proceeding was quite new to me, and I claim some merit in having suggested the question for his solution.

When he went to Pembroke he held the office of Steward, or some small College office. He could not go through the drudgery of these accounts, so I had to spend several evenings in helping him to get his accounts ready for the Audit.

It was about this time that he was troubled by a want of sleep. He went to some water cure, Malvern I believe, which did him good. At that time he was much invited out, and entered with pleasure and interest into the events of the day.

I have always blamed myself for having let an opportunity pass which might, if I had rightly used it, have been of very great service. Homersham Cox, father of the present Fellow of Trinity, was the Mathematical Editor of the *Civil Engineer's Journal*. He first told me that Adams had found the place of the undiscovered planet, and that he had thoughts of obtaining and publishing his results. It seems to me that a word of encouragement from me would have induced him to carry out his good intentions. But unfortunately I lost the opportunity.

It only remains to tell how some two years ago Professor Adams's health began seriously to decline. Partial

recoveries took place, during which he occupied himself with his loved mathematical work, publishing papers in *Nature* and in other journals; but his strength was ebbing, and after grievous trials of many kinds, borne with much patience, and constantly illumined with deeds of kindly thoughtfulness for others, he sank to rest early on the morning of Thursday, January 21.

His funeral in the Chapel of Pembroke College was attended by the most eminent in Cambridge, and the outer world of Science sent also many distinguished representatives. The University, and in particular the Colleges which claimed him as their greatest member, were in mourning, and followed his remains to the quiet cemetery on the Huntingdon Road, where he was laid in peace within sight of the Observatory he had immortalised, and of the home which he had blessed. Too late for any change in the arrangements to be made, came a message from royal hands signifying that a place in Westminster Abbey was felt to be his right. But though many, for the nation's sake and for that of Cambridge, might sympathise with this feeling, it was doubtless fitter that, as his life had been, his burial should be simple and devoid of pomp.

On the same evening a memorial service was held in our College Chapel, attended by members of the family and by a large concourse of friends belonging to the University and to the Town. To the beautiful and touching dirges of the Burial Service were added with peculiar fitness the verses of the Eighth Psalm: *I will consider thy heavens, even the work of thy fingers; the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained. What is man, that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man, that thou visitest him? Thou madest him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and worship. Thou makest him to have dominion of the works of thy hands.*



A JOHNIAN IN KURDISTAN.

JOHNIANS will read with interest the following account of Mr W. H. Browne, LL.M., a member of the Archbishop's Mission to the ancient Nestorian Church in Kurdistan. Mr Browne's visit to Cambridge during last summer, unhappily cut short by the sudden death of a colleague, will be remembered with pleasure by members of the College. The account was referred to in the *Eagle* (xvii 82) and is written by Mrs Bishop, better known as Miss Bird, whose *Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan* (Murray) appeared last year.

“If I were to leave Mr Browne unnoticed I should ignore the most remarkable character in Kochanes. Clothed partly as a Syrian, and living altogether like one; at this time speaking Syriac more readily than English; limited to this narrow alp and to the narrower exile of the Tyari valley; self-exiled from civilised society; snowed up for many months of the year; his communications even with Van and Urmi irregular and precarious; a priest without an altar; a teacher without pupils; a hermit without privacy; his time at the disposal of every man who cares to waste it; harassed by Turkish officialism and obstruction, and prohibited by the Porte from any active ‘mission work,’ it would yet be hard to find a sunnier, more loving, and more buoyant spirit. He has lived among these people for nearly four years as one of themselves, making their interests completely his own, suffering keenly in their persecutions and losses, and entering warmly even into their most trivial concerns till he has become, in fact, a Syrian

among Syrians. He sits on the floor in native fashion; his primitive and unpalatable food, served in copper bowls from the Patriarch's kitchen, is eaten with his fingers; he is nearly without possessions, he sleeps on the floor "among the spiders" without a mattress, he lives in a hovel up a steep ladder in a sort of tower out of repair. Syrian customs and etiquette have become second nature to him.

"He has no 'mission work' to report. He is himself the mission and the work. The hostility of the Turkish government and the insecurity of the country prevent him from opening schools, he cannot even assemble a few boys and teach them the letters; he gets a bit of land and the stones for erecting a cottage, but is not allowed to build; his plans are all frustrated by bigotry on one side and timidity on the other, and he is even prevented from preaching by the blind conservatism of the Patriarchal court. It has not been the custom to have preaching at Kochanes. "Sermons were dangerous things that promoted heresy," the Patriarch said. But Mr Browne is far from being idle. People come to him from the villages and surrounding country for advice, and often take it. They confide all their concerns to him, he acts effectively the part of a peacemaker in their quarrels, he is trusted even by the semi-savage chiefs and priests of the mountain tribes, and his medical skill, which is at the service of all, is largely resorted to at all hours of the day. Silenced from preaching and prohibited from teaching, far better than a sermon is his own cheery life of unconscious self-sacrifice, truth, purity, and devotion. This example the people can understand, though they cannot see why an Englishman should voluntarily take to such a life as he leads.

"His room is most amusing. It is little better than a Kerry hovel. He uses neither chair, table, nor bed; the uneven earth floor is covered with such a litter of rubbish as is to be seen at the back of a 'rag and

bone' shop, dirty medicine bottles predominating. There is a general dismemberment of everything that once was serviceable. The occupant of the room is absolutely unconscious of its demerits, and my ejaculations of dismay were received with hearty laughter.

"Mr Browne is a fair-complexioned, bearded man, with hair falling over his shoulders, dressed in a girdled cassock which had once been black, tucked up so as to reveal some curious nether garments, Syrian socks, and a pair of rope and worsted shoes, such as mountaineers wear in scaling heights. On his head, where one would have expected to see a college "trencher," was a high conical cap of white felt with a *pagri* of black silk twisted into a rope, the true Tyari turban. The fortunate *rencontre* with Mr Browne adds the finishing touch to the interest of this most fascinating Kurdistan journey."

TO THE OLD YEAR.

SILENT with all thy brief joys hast thou flown,

With all thy tedious sorrows. Their desire
Or fond ambition few, how few! have known.

To many wealth, to few that rose unblown—

Happiness, didst thou bring: for some the fire
Of life thou quenchedst, ere their time to tire
Of it had come. To *all* one gift—but one—

The young babe, in whose birth thou wilt expire,
The New Year. Thou'rt a pedlar with a pack

Of many-coloured goods: of rosy glee
A bale or two, a hundred on thy back

Of sad-hued sorrow; without toll or fee
Thou flingest gifts to each, thou hast no lack
Of aught save of repentant memory.

H. T.



ΠΕΡΙ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ.

ἀδύ τι σοι, τριπόθατε, φίλη πλέκε δῶρον ἄνασσα
λευκῷ δεσμὸν ἱὼν ἀμφιβαλοῦσα ῥόδῳ.
κεῖται μὲν φθινύθοντ' ἄνθη, καλύκεσσι δ' ἔτ' ὄσμη
πορφυρέοισι μένει, λευκὰ ῥόδῳ πέταλα.
καί σε τάφος κατέχει, λευκὴ δ' ἔτ' ἐν ἀνδρασι δόξη
σῆς ὄσμη δ' ἀρετῆς ἔσσεται ἀθάνατος.

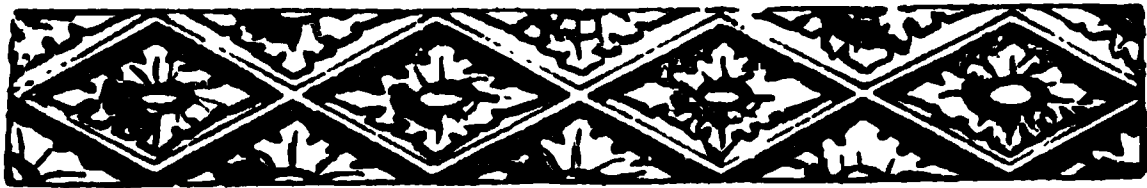
January 1862

ΠΕΡΙ ΛΥΡΑΣ.

τῆς πρὶν εὐφθόγγου, τῆς ἀνθῆσιν ἀμφιπλακείσης
πλήγματι χειμερίῳ νεῦρον ἔαγε λύρας.
τέτλαθι κἄν ἄλγαι κραδίη· τῶν ἡρμωσε θυμὸν
ἀγνὸς ἔρως, ζεύξει καὶ πάλιν ἀγνὸς ἔρως.
ἐνθα γὰρ οὐ χεῖμων, οὐ καλὰ μαραίνεται ἄνθη,
τοῖσιν ὁμοφρονέουσ' ἔμπεδος ἀρμονία.

January 1892

C. STANWELL.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 15)

WE continue the series of letters from Valentine Carey to Doctor Gwynn about the building of the Library.

Salutem in Xro.

S^r I receaved both your letters the last week and this, and am glad thereby to vnderstand of your health.

It seems strange to me, that the money is not payed, I suppose that it is payed before this tyme to M^r Lane, for the party that should pay it, hath sent word hither that it is payed alreddy. If there happen to fall any disapointment in it, yet rather than they shalbe disapointed, or my word fayle, I have left order with my wife, to deliver an rooli, instead of it to any trusty messenger, whom you shall send to her with an acquittance vnder your hand for the receipt of it,—but I thinke this will not be needfull. I pray yo^u proceed in giving order to your workmen for the provisiō of materialls; timber and brick.

I am, this morning, taking iourney towards Exeter, from whence I hard, yesternight, sorowfull newes of the death of the Earle of Bath. I would I had been so happy as to have enioyed your company thither this so^mer. As for meeting at Bath I will be reddy when yo^u will set the tyme of your coming thither, w^{ch} I pray yo^u cast according to your owne best occasions, & yo^u may any tyme send your letter to my house in London, & my wife will send it to me to Exeter, if it come to her on the thursday, she may send it to me on the saturday. But if I come to Bath before the sonday appoynted for making of ministers, then ether I must retorne back to Exeter, about that busynes or disapoint a great many that expect and wait for it. And

therefore I wish rather, that you would put your horses to a litle more travaile and paynes, & come to Exeter sooner, & from thence we would go to Bath, or els I will meete yo^u at Bath sooner as yo^u shall appoynt, if yo^u will go, wth me back to Exeter. Ere it be long yo^u shall heare from me agayne how I find all things there.

I know no newes, on Sondag next, there will be great feasting of the Spanyardes by his Ma^{tie} at Whitehall & then it is thought matters wilbe concluded about the great busynes. I leave my kindest comendations herein to yo^u & to Do^r Allot M^r Lane, M^r Ridding & the like frō my wife & the boyes & so comitting yo^u all to God's keeping I rest ever

yours assured
VALEN: EXON:

July 14, 1623.

Salutem in Xro.

S^r. I suppose you are returned by this tyme to Cambridg as I am to London, but perhaps thus differing, that yo^u left some sick & found all well. I left all well & found some extremely sick. I meane my wife who had bene in myne absence so much weakened as that all about her, doubted her continuance, but since my returne she is much cheared & sayth she should be more, if she might see you here. She hath provided in reddynes for yo^u agaynst your coming a chamber to lodg yo^u in, in her new house & if by advise or entreaty I could prevayle wth yo^u, yo^u should not delay many moneths more then yo^u have done before yo^u saw London & yo^r frendes therein and some whom, by absence, I would not have yo^u seme to slight or neglect.

On Saturday last (the day of my coming hither) yo^r coozin M^r Ellis Wyn dyed, having been cutt of the stone on the day before. He hath made 2 of the pettibag office, who had bene his clarks, his exequtors, how he hath disposed of his estate I know not as yet, whē I shall know more, yo^u shall heare.

On Wednesday last there came newes of the Prince his health at Sa^{ct} Andera in Spayne, there waiting Gods leasure for a fayre wynd to bring him home. But on the 16th day of Septēber he escaped a great danger (God be thanked) for having bene a shipboord in the tyme of that day accompanied

wth some noblemen of Spayne, & returning in his barge towards land before night, they had so farr slipt the tyde, & the wynds arising contrary as that they could not recover land by any meanes. The night came vpon them & it very dark, so that they could not tell which way they were caryed, the winds & waters grew so high & tempestuous as that they were caryed as they pleased. When they had passed some tyme of the night in distresse & danger at length they espyed light in one of the kings ships & towards it they made wth all there might, & as it pleased God coming neare to that ship & catching hold of a rope, throwen from that ship to the barg, they were drawen to the ship & saved from the danger of the seas, whereinto they must otherwise have bene perforce driven to the perill of all there lives.

His Mat^{ie} is now comē neare yo^u, and (as I think) Mr Vice can: & the Heads wilbe with him on Sunday next at Court to performe there anniversary attendance there, this newes will be ripe. I desired Mr Crane (clark of the kitchen) to remember me to yo^u if yo^u were there, as also to Mr Ridding, whom I must now barely salute, wanting matter to fill up a pece of paper, vnto him, as also I send my kynd comendations to Do^r Allott, Mr Lane, Mr Burnel, if he be returned.

I receaved a letter from yo^u when yo^u were at Bath, had I hard of your coming thither 2 dayes before yo^u came or bene certeyne of your stay there 2 dayes after I receaved your letter I would have come vnto yo^u.

I was intreated to write to yo^u from Exeter, by Mr Coggan in the behalfe of his sonne, for a Schollership. I cannot avoyd mens importunities yet I know yo^u will doe that w^{ch} is fitting not wth standing my writing, when it is but officious & for the satisfaction of importunat mens desyres. But now I have presumed to write to yo^u for anoth^r & that not of course but *ex aio et serio* requesting a favour, if yo^u may wth conveniency graunt it to me—tis this.

My brother John Coke hath 2 sonnes whom he intends to send to Cambridg out of hand, they are excellent gram̄ar Schollers both for lattin & greeke—one of them is to abide there some few years & then to travaile abroad to imitate his father in his course of life, the other he desyres to make a Scholler. He hath not yet resolved wth out speach wth me, where to dispose them, now would yo^u show me the favour

as to preferre the younger of them (the intended Scholler) to a Schollership at youre next election, I should be much bound to yo^u for it, that thereby I might give testimony to my brother (the boyes father) both of my respect of him as also of my power with yo^u. His estate and meanes are not yet so greate and good, but that he would be glad of some help of a Schollership for his sonne, his country (as I take it) is Herefordshyre or Glocestershyre, I know not wel in whether he was borne, for I have never had any word wth the father about such a busynes, but would first be sure of it, if it can be done before that I would speak to him about it. If yo^u cane pleasure him & me (still I say wth conveniency) I pray yo^u let me heare from yo^u, so speedily as yo^u cane, that they may be sent to Cambridg before the approaching tyme of your election, but if yo^u can not doe it wthout streyning yourself or denying some greater person, then let it never be known that I moved any such matter vnto yo^u, & he shall stay till some other tyme. I shall be glad to vnderstand from you of the preparation for your new building, whether the foundation be begun to be layd as yet or not. I understand from Mr Ridding that materialls are prepared & that the 4th hundred pounds was receaved, I pray yo^u cause the proceeding therein to be wth due & mature iudgment, the other monyes yo^u shalbe sure of at the tymes appoynted, for the carriadg on of the works. I could never yet receave from yo^u your good liking of the Scituation & forme of building, w^{ch} to the donor seemed most fitt yet wth all your approbatiō is requisite, for he doth not so sette his owne liking vpon it, but that he would also have the concurrence of yours wth all and therefore before yo^u goe too farr in the work let me heare whether yo^u doe not well approve of the place and the forme for the building of a library & 4 chambers vnder it.

The ascent to the Library must needs be at one of the ends of the building, by a stayrecase cast out, for it is to be considered that if it were in the midst of the building, the landing & ingress would cause the loss eth^r of a light, or of a stall for books.

I shalbe glad to heare from yo^u this next week following how yo^u all doe the reports have been great of the sicknes in the Colledg, but I hope, far above the truth—*sic nos deo* from

London, Drury Lane

yor assured frend

Octob. 3^o. 1623

VALEN: EXON

VOL. XVII.

U

I hard yesterday that the Bishop of St Asaph is dead: I pray yo^u let Tho. Clayton deliver this enclosed to M^r [letter torn here] the brewer.

Mention is made in Gardiner's *Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage*, II, 413, of this escape of the Prince. Charles arrived at Santander late in the afternoon and put off to the Earl of Rutland's ship, the *Prince*, which had been appointed to carry him home and had been fitted up with a gorgeously decorated cabin for the Infanta. As he was returning in his barge, the wind rose, and the rowers found it impossible to make head against the tide which was sweeping them out to sea. Fortunately Sir Sackville Trevor in the *Defiance* was aware of the danger and threw out ropes attached to buoys with lanterns, which might attract the notice of the Prince amidst the increasing gloom. One of these ropes was seized by the crew, and Charles, saved from imminent danger, passed the night on board the *Defiance*.

Salutem in Xro.

S^r I returne to your self, and these other my frends with you hartly thanks for the friendly enterteynment, w^{ch} my motion on behalf of my brother Coke his sonne found wth you & them. I made it of myne owne head, & when I speake with my brother Coke I will vnderstand, how he purposeth to dispose of his sons, ere I acquaint him with your kyndness. If I shall find in him a desyre of such a favour to be done him, then I will tell him of it, otherwise I will never mention it, yet remayne nevertheless thankfull to yo^u for your kyndnes.

I had no such meaning in my last letter as to desyre yo^r company here for or about the B^p of St Asaph's, I rather hold it meet that yo^u doe not show yo^rself here, as yet till that busynes be determined, least some might deeme that yo^u came about it—Indeed the event of the last (what-ever was y^r proceeding therein) fell so sinister & vnhappy

ms' that I would not have yo^u named agayne in the like kynd, vnles there were likleyhood of better success—yet now I will tell yo^u what I hard about this.

On ffryday last towards night I went to doe my duty to my Lo: Keeper vpon my returne to London. Who of himself fell into speach wth me of the vacant Bp^k & told me withall that he had named Do^r Gwyn & Do^r Price for it, & would name them to the prince at his coming (this was 2 dayes before that the prince came). I was so bold as to answere his Lp & to request that if he stood affected to Do^r Price in the first place, that then Do^r Gwyn might not be named at all, that his name might not be fayled agayne as before, for I have formerly perceaved his affection to be bent on Do^r Price before others—& wished that if y^e B^p of S^t Da: were translated (as its like he shall be) that then Do^r Gwyn might be preferred to that place, whereto he had once so fyne a possibilitie—his Lo^p asked me if a Deanery (as perhaps Lincolne) were not to liking and acceptation, I answered that I rather wished some place that would remove Dr Gwyn quite away frō Cambridg, where I know he could not take much contentment, by reason that his acquaintance are gone & dayly wearing away.

Since that conference had, I am told, that Do^r ffarmer is like to obteyne S^t Asaph (happily yo^u heare it frō the Court) and then Do^r Price must be reserved for some other place. You may remember what was wont to be wished to yo^r countryman M^r Jones of Queenes Coll: that he were once provided for, for till he were bestowed, no man could hope for anything.

My desyre of your coming hither was principally to see yo^u here and next that yo^u might give some testimony to my Lo: Keeper of yo^r respect of him, that it might not be thought that out of discontentment yo^u neglect him. W^{ch} I wish yo^u to doe sometymes towards the end of the terme, and the rather that yo^u may thank him in the name of the Colledg for his bounty in yo^r new library whereof he is pleased now to be knowen to be the founder. When I first prevayled with him for the building of it, he charged me to conceale his name in it, which I did till I perceaved it well inough knowen by others—

now vpō my last speach with him his lo^p is pleased that it be knowen & told to any that enquire to know that he is the author and founder of it & will be (I thinke) ere I have left him in his good purpose, of more good to the Colledg—about this I would that yo^u came at some tyme to give him thanks or if yo^u will not come that then yo^u send him thanks in the name of the Colledg for his munificence w^{ch} now yo^u have come to know by me, who formerly concealed the donor, but set on foot the work. I pray yo^u when yo^u write next to me give me some good hopes of seeing yo^u here & I shalbe like inough to requite yo^{ur} paynes with visiting yo^u at X^rmas, if God spare me life. I comēd me hartily vnto yo^u & to all my frends wth yo^u Do^r Allot, M^r Lane, M^r Burnel, M^r Spel, M^r Price & M^r Ridding & I must ioyne wth myne owen, the comēdations to yo^u of her who seldome misses day without remembring yo^u.

London, Drury Lane

October 10

1623.

Sic nos deo frō

yo^r assured frind

VALEN: EXON:

Baker, with whom Gwynn is no favourite, has some caustic remarks on the state of affairs disclosed by this letter (*Mayor-Baker* p. 210).

Salutem in Xro.

S^r vpon the receipt of your last I acquainted yo^r benefactor wth the expense of all his mony about provision of materialls & presently of his owne accord he caused an 100^{li} more to be delivered me for the discharg of present payments, & sayed that 200^l more should be payed, wthin 2 or 3 weekes, yo^u may take your owne best & fittest tyme for the signifying the Colledg thankfulness for his munificence, but still I touch the same string about your owne coming hither, in your owne person, to thank him in the name of the Colledg, as also to conferr with him, about some further intended gift to the Colledg.

Of this 100^l in myne hands I have appoynted M^r Perse to pay yo^u the one half & M^r Spicer the other half, they being both to pay me mony here, & for the saving the trouble & hazard of sending mony by the caryer. When it is payd

yo^u, I pray yo^u let an acquittance be sent me of the receipt, leaving out the words of unknowen benefactor, & only that so much is receaved from me for or towards the building of the library.

The further intended gift is for the founding of some schollerships & fellowships. I pray yo^u resolve me; when yo^u have considered thereof, of these poynts—1. whith^r three score pounds *per annū* of the rack, wilbe accepted for 2 fellowships, at 20^l the peece *per annū*, & for 4 Schollerships at 5^l the peece I doubt it is not inough, & yet it must not be refused, least further bounty be stopped—2^{ly} whith^r vpon a dispensation vnder the great Seal, that the countryes whereof these schollers & fellowes are to be, shalbe no way preiudiced, of the benefit of the foundres schollers & fellowes, but that notwithstanding these of the buy foundations, any other persons borne in the same countryes, may be capable of the schollerships or fellowships of the foundres gift, the intended gift wilbe accepted—3^{ly} whether it will be accepted without any part thereof reserved to the dead Colledg, because your statut requyres such a thing—these have been moved vnto me, but I could give no satisfaction thereto, till I vnderstood your mynd & liking thereof.

If yo^u wilbe persuaded by me to come hither, I would desyre your coming to be at or soon after the end of this terme for then busynes passed over, there will be leasure for conference about these things, & it will (I trust) avayle to some further good for yo^u.

Here is a poor woman, would be as glad to see yo^u (she says) as any frend she hath—& if it be, but to satisfy her desyres, yo^u must needs take a fowle iorney, but I know yo^u to be so well horsed that yo^u will make no difficulty of the fowleness of the way or the weather. I pray yo^u give Do^r Allot thanks for his kynd token sent to her & o^r comendations remembered both to yourself, to him & to all the rest of our frendes there with yo^u I comitt yo^u to Gods keeping & rest ever

yo^r assured frend

VALEN: EXON:

Drury Lane—Octob 18

1623

I pray yo^u send this enclosed to M^r Spicer

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. I wrote vnto you in the beginning of this week, by Mr Kidson somtyme of Peterhouse wherein I certified yo^u how I had receaved anothe^r 100^l of my Lo: Keeper towards the building of the library & how for more conveniency I would have Mr Spicer pay yo^u 50^l & Mr Perse 50^l for me, they both being to pay me money here, to that end I inclosed wthin myne to yo^u a letter to Mr Spicer, I hope yo^u receaved and conveyed the same. I doe the like now to Mr Perse, w^{ch} I desyre one of your servants to deliver vnto him—and when they have payed the sayd monyes vnto yo^u I desyre to receave acquittance for my discharge. If so be that they or either of them should fayle in the paying of the same vnto yo^u, I will send yo^u it from hence, so soone as I cane fynd any trusty messinger. Yo^r tyme of electing Schollers now drawes neare, I never saw my brother Coke, as yet, to have any speach wth him about his sonnes, since the tyme of my writing vnto yo^u. I wrote to yo^u, as I was requested on the behalf of Mr Cohan his sonne, & I am importuned now by some, from Sr Tho: Merry to recomēd another Scholler (called Nelson) vnto yo^u. I know him not but only because his father was borne in Barwick his county induceth some frends to intreate my mediation to yo^u on his behalf—but concerning either of these, or any other for whom I shall be thus importuned to write, I leave yo^u to your liberty to doe that w^{ch} yo^u hold most aequal & best beseeming your iudgment & discretion in such matters.

I know no newes worth the writing—the book of newes from beyond the seas (*minimis Gallo belgicus*) is suppress'd & prohibited the sale, he hath bene to playne & open in his reports of o^r Country affayres writing more then ever I had spoken or then I beleve to be true, the terme busynes holds men imployed here, & eith^r as foretelling the increase of law suits or promising an abatement of lawyers the number of Seriants at law is greatly increased 15 more are added to these that were before—there solemnity was celebrated yesterday.

I hope after your election to see some of yo^r company & about or soone after the end of the terme to see yourself here,

where yo^u are often remembred, by her that wishes yo^u well
& by him that will ever be

London, Drury Lane

Octob. 24

1623

yo^{rs} assured
VALEN: EXON:

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. I receaved your letters & when Mr Perse shall have payd the money as I appoynted him I pray yo^u send me your acquittance for the whole 100^l. I thank you for your willingness to have pleased my brother Coke his sonne but since there wanted possibilitie of acting it I am very glad I never mentioned it vnto him—for I still expected when he should have moved me to become a sutor vnto yo^u for such a favour.

The lamentable accident w^{ch} happened here on Sunday last afternoon at the ffrench Embassadors house, in the black fryers, hath afforded matter for many a letter this weeke and though (I doubt not) the fame of it hath spredd further then to you alreddy, yet I for one, among others will stuff one letter wth as certeyne a report of it as I could heare, or cane make & (I think) not much amiss in any poynt.

A gentleman of myne acquaintance & my next door neighbour affected towards that congregatiō (he being a Romanist) was one of them that suffred in that fall some harme of his lims wth escape of his life; on monday I went to visit him, being weake in his bedd & he told me thus much.

The intimation of a sermon to be preached on that day by a Jesuit (called Drury the sonne of Do^r Drury Do^r of the Arches) drew a great concourse of people that way disposed & some protestants, also, both clerics and laity to that place w^{ch} was that part of the house, where my lodging was in the life tyme of Sr Geo. Carey Lo: Hunsdon. The assembly was to the number of 500 persons welnigh—and therein was a great deale of improvidence and misconsiderateness, that so great a burden of people would presume vpon the strength of an vpper flower of a London building to beare them. They being assembled the preacher came & after preparation made sat him down in his chayre, put on his square cap & began his sermon, proceeded therein for the space of almost

half an hower—on a suddeyne without any warning given, by crack, or sound of any thing broke, the mayne beame whereon the flower was borne vp brake in peces in the midst of it & the people togethr with the preacher that stood in the midst of the room fell suddeynly & with the violent and vehement fall vpon the next flower vnder them bore it also downe so that the fall was tow storyes high—many that stood by the side of the roome did not fall but remayned safe, sorrowful spectaters of the ruines of others. Many perished instantly & were stark dead at the very first, others that scrawled vp dyed after some while & some that went away lived no longer. then till the next day, diverse were caryed away in coches & some conveyed away in the night privately by there frends as vnwilling to have them being there knowen, so that the certeyne number of all that perished by that rupture & fall, cannot be knowen—but there were left dead in the place fourescore & seventene—nether are the names and qualitie of all those knowen, who perished, by reason of the close conveyance of many away—there are 4 ladyes, about 28 young gentlewomen found dead, 2 Jesuits & one priest a gentlemen cald Mr Ployden, the sonne of that famous lawyer Mr Ployden— —one protestant minister (cald Mr Gee) did fall, but receaved no harme, he hath been before some great personages & made a relation of the busynes, the comon people gathered together tumultously vpon the newes of this misfortune & but that the gates into the Blackfryers were all lock'd vp, & watch & ward kept in the streets, 3 dayes & 3 nights after, it was feared least in there fury & rage they would have done much mischefe—this is the effect of the busynes. I comend me to yo^u & to all my frends

resting yours

VALEN: EXON

Octob: vlt^o

1623.

After such tyme as I had written my letter Mr Spicer came & brought me your acquittance for the receipt of 50^l by him.

The accident described in the preceding letter is known as the *Fatal Vespers*. It took place on Sunday, November 5, 1623 (N.S.). The preacher was Robert

Drury, a Jesuit, son of William Drury, Judge of the Prerogative Court. About 95 people are supposed to have lost their lives (Lyson's *Environs*, IV, 410). An account of the accident is given in *The Doleful Even Song* 1623 by the Rev Samuel Clarke, a Puritan; and another description, *The Fatall Vesper* 1623, is ascribed to William Crashaw, the father of the poet.

The writer of the next letter is Richard Neile, Bishop of Durham, who has been frequently mentioned in these Notes. Within the folds of this letter has been preserved a copy of Gwynn's reply, which follows. In this it will be observed that Gwynn refers to the salutary rule of the College Statutes that no one was to impose an onus on the College unless he endowed it to the value of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the onus, one-fourth of the endowment going to the general revenues and being called "dead college." This provision, which was first introduced by Fisher in his code of Statutes (1530), was repeated in successive codes of Statutes until it was omitted from those of 1860 by the University Commissioners.

The imperious Williams, however, succeeded in silencing the objections of the College for a time, though after his decease the Fellowships were suppressed.

Mr of St Johns: I know you are in all your courses wth your knowen freindes direct & open as I am assured you hold me to be. And trust me you shall never finde me otherwise. You may marvell what this preamble meaneth. It proceedeth of my love to your selfe & the Colledge occasioned to manifest itselfe vpon some woordes y^t I heard this day from y^e mouth of a very ho^{ble} friende of ours; whose love to your person & good intention to our Colledg I both know & desire by all meanes to cherishe & to my vttermost to increase. And y^t I may doe it the better & perform y^e best offices y^t I can betwixt you & so ho^{ble} a friende & y^e Colledg, I pray you to advertise me truly & so speedily as conveniently

may: what answer is returned from you &c, to be dd. by my L. of Exeter, to y^t hōble well willer of our Colledge, y^t woold geve 50^l p. aⁿum inheritance to found 2 fellowships & 4 Schollerships in y^e Colledge—besides y^e gift of 1200^{li} to build a librarye. I canot conceve y^t you & y^e seniors woold slight such a fayre offer. It may be as the tymes are y^t 20^{li} p. aⁿum for a fellowship, & 5^{li} for a schollership may prove to be somewhat of y^e least. But heare me as a well wishing member of y^e Colledge the offer is honourable & well worthy of a freindly & thankfull acceptance. And you might be very assured y^t he y^t so beginneth: woold not stick heer after to enlarge his goodnes, if it shall appeere y^t the same woold become in tyme ether burdensome to y^e Colledge or y^t his foundation woold prove disproportionable to other fellowships and schollerships. Yet if he should not, is not 20^{li} for a fellowes & 5^{li} for a scholers maintenance better then nothing & y^e want of so much to increase the maintenance of the number of your studients. I presume you will vnderstand my honest meeninge in y^t I write.

I write from Theobalds, but god willing when I come to London on Tewsdays I will send for my L. of Exeter & stay his goinge to y^e L. you wott of before I heare againe from you. If he be not wth him before y^t tyme. I will also speak wth Mr Lane. I desire to heare from you & will expect it on thursday at y^e fardest by y^e Carrier. So wth my love to your selfe & all our freinds. *Nos Deo* & I rest

your very louinge freinde

R. DUNELM:

from y^e Court at
Theobalds. Novemb:

9. 1623.

My hon. good L.

Indeed I marvailed at the preamble of your lres. but I did much more wonder at the contents of the same. My L. for the busines itself thus it standeth. I received lres some weekes agoe from my L. of Exeter, signifying a further purpose of the hon: founder of our librarye for another foundation of fellowship & schollership in our Colledge, in w^{ch} lres also his l^p propounded certain doubts concerning the same w^{ch} he referred to our consideration. First whether 60^l per aⁿ rack'd

would be sufficient to ye perpetuall maintenance of 2 fellowes & 4 Scholers, secondly whither our statutes required of such foundations a fourth part to y^e Colledge, these propositions I made knowen to y^e seniours, who for the first thought that 60^{li} aⁿ was wth the lest, and for the other they hould the statute directly affirmative, we referred this answere to both to be delivered to my L. of Exeter by Mr Lane who I make no question delivered it faythfully wth all due respect to y^e charitable intention of our hon. benefactour, so as I hope no iust exception can be taken against vs or the Colledge, ther are now at London most of our seniours Mr Lane, Mr Burnell, Mr Spell, Mr Horsmanden & Mr Price, if your l^p would be pleased to send for them and conferr wth them of the premises I make no doubt but they will geue your L. good satisfaction therein and whatsoever your l^p and they shall think fitt to be done therein. I for my selfe will most willing assent therevnto.

Now I beseech your l^p to iudge charitable of our deeds we no way respect our owne private benefit but have some care of y^e publick good of the societie and Colledg wherein if your iudgment and conscience find vs ouer strict direct vs better and you shall find vs redy to yeald to reason.

If it shall please your l^p to visite S^t John's in the tyme of his M^a being in these parts I willingly bestow y^e best entermet my poor meanes can afford, and then I shall haue tyme more fully to satisfy your l^p in these busines.

Salutem in Xro

S^r, M^r Spell and my self could never as yet find opportunity of accesse, or speach to my Lo: Keeper & I wish that M^r Lane had found the like difficulty, for he having had accesse & speach vttered some words, w^{ch} his l^p took in ill part, as I vnderstand by my lo: of Durham, who out of his plenitude of well wishing for yo^u & the College advertised yo^u thereof, as I am told.

I trust when I speake wth my lo: Keeper to appease his lo^p: & thereof I shall certify yo^u by M^r Spell at his returne. For I meane to tell his lo^p: that I thinke there nether hath bene proffer made to the Colledg as yet, of his intended bounty for fellowships & Schollerships, nor returne from the Colledg of there refusal of any such proferr, when it shalbe

made. All that I know to have passed in this busynes hath bene only certeyne propositions made by myself to yo^u about the acceptance of such a gift, vpon those three proposed conditions, wherevnto I desyred only your opinion, & no act eth^r of acceptance or refusall, w^{ch} yo^u have not as yet returned vnto me. So that his lo^p: (as I will tell him) hath no cause, as yet to be displeased, at any thing that is done.

Mr Ridding cane tell yo^u all our newes here & so will ease me of writing the same.

Comendations from myself & wife to yo^u & Do^r Allott—
I rest ever

yo^{rs} assured
VALEN: EXON;

Drury Lane—9^{bris}—14
1623.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)

SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

A translation of Mr T. R. Glover's prize epigram (Eagle xvi, 579).

Two youths, equal in wealth, in beauty and family
equal,

Pierced by the self-same shaft, sought for the hand
of a maid.

This one with torrents of words, with eager piteous
pleadings,

Tenderly pressing his suit—nought with the fair one
prevailed.

Not so the other, the victor—the maiden coyly
consenting—

Silently taking her hand, silently kissing her lips.

F. A. BRUTON.



TWO SONNETS.

THE love I bear to you so fills my thought,
That I would gladly lay me down and die,
If, by so doing, there would pass you by
All those strange evils with which life is fraught.
Ah! sweet my love, your love to me has brought
Such happiness as makes the heaven more nigh,
And all things else in earth, and sea, and sky,
Seem only for your service to be wrought.
Nor will I flatter what I love so well,
By forced comparison to that or this;
Against your truth such flattery were sin.
I will but say, that ever with me dwell
Your hands, your hair, your eyes, your lips, your kiss,
And your remembered beauty folds me in.

A million forms of life float in the air,
Swim in the waters, move upon the earth,
From birth to death, and then from death to birth,
Urged onwards by great nature's fostering care.
Her law it seems that everything must bear
Part in some onward process, nor be worth
Aught for itself, nor dying leave a dearth,
But new successive forms her garment wear.
We see the day dawn new eternally,
And dying life to new forms new life lend.
We dream hereafter friend may still know friend,
And all things else we hope for; yet are we
Borne by a mighty current towards the sea
Where all things meet and mingle and have end.

C. SAPSWORTH.

THE HUMOUR OF HOMER.*

THE first of the two great poems commonly ascribed to Homer is called the *Iliad*—a title which we may be sure was not given it by the author. It professes to treat of a quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles that broke out while the Greeks were besieging the city of Troy, and it does, indeed, deal largely with the consequences of this quarrel; whether, however, the ostensible subject did not conceal another that was nearer the poet's heart—I mean the last days, death, and burial of Hector—is a point that I cannot determine. Nor yet can I determine how much of the *Iliad* as we now have it is by Homer, and how much by a later writer or writers. This is a very vexed question, but I myself believe the *Iliad* to be mainly by a single poet.

The second poem commonly ascribed to the same author is called the *Odyssey*. It deals with the adventures of Ulysses during his ten years of wandering after Troy had fallen. These two works have of late years been believed to be by different authors. The *Iliad* is now generally held to be the older work by some one or two hundred years.

The leading ideas of the *Iliad* are love, war, and plunder, though this last is less insisted on than the other two. The key-note is struck with a woman's charms, and a quarrel among men for their possession.

* A lecture delivered at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond Street, London, January 30th, 1892.

It is a woman who is at the bottom of the Trojan war itself. Woman throughout the *Iliad* is a being to be loved, teased, laughed at, and if necessary carried off. We are told in one place of a fine bronze cauldron for heating water which was worth twenty oxen, whereas a few lines lower down a good serviceable maid-of-all-work is valued at four oxen. I think there is a spice of malicious humour in this valuation, and am confirmed in this opinion by noting that though woman in the *Iliad* is on one occasion depicted as a wife so faithful and affectionate that nothing more perfect can be found either in real life or fiction, yet as a general rule she is drawn as teasing, scolding, thwarting, contradicting, and hoodwinking the sex that has the effrontery to deem itself her lord and master. Whether or no this view may have arisen from any domestic difficulties between Homer and his wife is a point which again I find it impossible to determine.

We cannot refrain from contemplating such possibilities. If we are to be at home with Homer there must be no sitting on the edge of one's chair dazzled by the splendour of his reputation. He was after all only a literary man, and those who occupy themselves with letters must approach him as a very honoured member of their own fraternity, but still as one who must have felt, thought, and acted much as themselves. He struck oil, while we for the most part succeed in boring only; still we are his literary brethren, and if we would read his lines intelligently we must also read between them. That one so shrewd, and yet a dreamer of such dreams as have been vouchsafed to few indeed besides himself—that one so genially sceptical, and so given to looking into the heart of a matter, should have been in such perfect harmony with his surroundings as to think himself in the best of all possible worlds—this is not believable. The world is always more or less out of joint to the poet—generally more so; and unfortunately he always thinks it more or less his business to set it

right—generally more so. We are all of us more or less poets—generally, indeed, less so; still we feel and think, and to think at all is to be out of harmony with much that we think about. We may be sure, then, that Homer had his full share of troubles, and also that traces of these abound up and down his work if we could only identify them, for everything that every one does is in some measure a portrait of himself; but here comes the difficulty—not to read between the lines, not to try and detect the hidden features of the writer—this is to be a dull, unsympathetic, incurious reader; and on the other hand to try and read between them is to be in danger of running after every Will o' the Wisp that conceit may raise for our delusion.

I believe it will help you better to understand the broad humour of the *Iliad*, which we shall presently reach, if you will allow me to say a little more about the general characteristics of the poem. Over and above the love and war that are his main themes, there is another which the author never loses sight of—I mean distrust and dislike of the ideas of his time as regards the gods and omens. No poet ever made gods in his own image more defiantly than the author of the *Iliad*. In the likeness of man created he them, and the only excuse for him is that he obviously desired his readers not to take them seriously. This at least is the impression he leaves upon his reader, and when so great a man as Homer leaves an impression it must be presumed that he does so intentionally. It may be almost said that he has made the gods take the worse, not the better, side of man's nature upon them, and to be in all respects as we ourselves—yet without virtue. It should be noted, however, that the gods on the Trojan side are treated far more leniently than those who help the Greeks.

The chief gods on the Grecian side are Juno, Minerva, and Neptune. Juno, as you will shortly see, is a scolding wife, who in spite of all Jove's bluster wears

the breeches, or tries exceedingly hard to do so. Minerva is an angry termagant—mean, mischief-making, and vindictive. She begins by pulling Achilles' hair, and later on she knocks the helmet from off the head of Mars. She hates Venus, and tells the Grecian hero Diomede that he had better not wound any of the other gods, but that he is to hit Venus if he can, which he presently does 'because he sees that she is feeble and not like Minerva or Bellona.' Neptune is a bitter hater.

Apollo, Mars, Venus, Diana, and Jove, so far as his wife will let him, are on the Trojan side. These, as I have said, meet with better, though still somewhat contemptuous, treatment at the poet's hand. Jove, however, is being mocked and laughed at from first to last, and if one moral can be drawn from the *Iliad* more clearly than another, it is that he is only to be trusted to a very limited extent. Homer's position, in fact, as regards divine interference is the very opposite of David's. David writes, "Put not your trust in princes nor in any child of man; there is no sure help but from the Lord." With Homer it is, "Put not your trust in Jove neither in any omen from heaven; there is but one good omen—to fight for one's country. Fortune favours the brave; heaven helps those who help themselves."

The god who comes off best is Vulcan, the lame, hobbling, old blacksmith, who is the laughing-stock of all the others, and whose exquisitely graceful skilful workmanship forms such an effective contrast to the uncouth exterior of the workman. Him, as a man of genius and an artist, and furthermore as a somewhat despised artist, Homer treats, if with playfulness, still with respect, in spite of the fact that circumstances have thrown him more on the side of the Greeks than of the Trojans, with whom I understand Homer's sympathies mainly to lie.

The poet either dislikes music or is at best insensible

to it. Great poets very commonly are so. Achilles, indeed, does on one occasion sing to his own accompaniment on the lyre, but we are not told that it was any pleasure to hear him, and Patroclus, who was in the tent at the time, was not enjoying it; he was only waiting for Achilles to leave off. But though not fond of music, Homer has a very keen sense of the beauties of nature, and is constantly referring both in and out of season to all manner of homely incidents that are as familiar to us as to himself. Sparks in the train of a shooting-star; a cloud of dust upon a high road; foresters going out to cut wood in a forest; the shrill cry of the cicale; children making walls of sand on the sea-shore, or teasing wasps when they have found a wasp's nest; a poor but very honest woman who gains a pittance for her children by selling wool, and weighs it very carefully; a child clinging to its mother's dress and crying to be taken up and carried—none of these things escape him. Neither in the *Iliad* nor the *Odyssey* do we ever receive so much as a hint as to the time of year at which any of the events described are happening; but on one occasion the author of the *Iliad* really has told us that it was a very fine day, and this not from a business point of view, but out of pure regard to the weather for its own sake.

With one more observation I will conclude my preliminary remarks about the *Iliad*. I cannot find its author within the four corners of the work itself. I believe the writer of the *Odyssey* to appear in the poem as a prominent and very fascinating character whom we shall presently meet, but there is no one in the *Iliad* on whom I can put my finger with even a passing idea that he may be the author. Still, if under some severe penalty I were compelled to find him, I should say it was just possible that he might consider his own lot to have been more or less like that which he forecasts for Astyanax, the infant son of Hector. At any rate his intimate acquaintance

with the topography of Troy, which is now well ascertained, and still more his obvious attempt to excuse the non-existence of a great wall which, according to his story, ought to be there and which he knew had never existed, so that no trace could remain, while there were abundant traces of all the other features he describes—these facts convince me that he was in all probability a native of the Troad, or country round Troy. His plausibly concealed Trojan sympathies, and more particularly the aggravated exaggeration with which the flight of Hector is described, suggests to me, coming as they do from an astute and humorous writer, that he may have been a Trojan, at any rate by the mother's side, made captive, enslaved, compelled to sing the glories of his captors, and determined so to overdo them that if his masters cannot see through the irony others sooner or later shall. This, however, is highly speculative, and there are other views that are *perhaps* more true, but which I cannot now consider.

I will now ask you to form your own opinions as to whether Homer is or is not a shrewd and humorous writer.

Achilles, whose quarrel with Agamemnon is the ostensible subject of the poem, is son to a marine goddess named Thetis, who had rendered Jove an important service at a time when he was in great difficulties. Achilles, therefore, begs his mother Thetis to go up to Jove and ask him to let the Trojans discomfit the Greeks for a time, so that Agamemnon may find he cannot get on without Achilles' help, and may thus be brought to reason.

Thetis tells her son that for the moment there is nothing to be done, inasmuch as the gods are all of them away from home. They are gone to pay a visit to Oceanus in Central Africa, and will not be back for another ten or twelve days; she will see what can be done, however, as soon as ever they return.

This in due course she does, going up to Olympus and laying hold of Jove by the knee and by the chin. I may say in passing that it is still a common Italian form of salutation to catch people by the chin. Twice during the last summer I have been so seized in token of affectionate greeting, once by a lady and once by a gentleman.

Thetis tells her tale to Jove, and concludes by saying that he is to say straight out 'yes' or 'no' whether he will do what she asks. Of course he can please himself, but she should like to know how she stands.

"It will be a plaguy business," answers Jove, "for me to offend Juno and put up with all the bitter tongue she will give me. As it is, she is always nagging at me and saying I help the Trojans, still, go away now at once before she finds out that you have been here, and leave the rest to me. See, I nod my head to you, and this is the most solemn form of covenant into which I can enter. I never go back upon it, nor shilly-shally with anybody when I have once nodded my head." Which, by the way, amounts to an admission that he does shilly-shally sometimes.

Then he frowns and nods, shaking the hair on his immortal head till Olympus rocks again. Thetis goes off under the sea and Jove returns to his own palace. All the other gods stand up when they see him coming, for they do not dare to remain sitting while he passes, but Juno knows he has been hatching mischief against the Greeks with Thetis, so she attacks him in the following words:

"You traitorous scoundrel," she exclaims, "which of the gods have you been taking into your counsel now? You are always trying to settle matters behind my back, and never tell me, if you can help it, a single word about your designs."

"Juno," replied the father of gods and men, "you must not expect to be told everything that I am

thinking about: you are my wife, it is true, but you might not be able always to understand my meaning; in so far as it is proper for you to know of my intentions you are the first person to whom I communicate them either among the gods or among mankind, but there are certain points which I reserve entirely for myself, and the less you try to pry into these, or meddle with them, the better for you."

"Dread son of Saturn," answered Juno, "what in the world are you talking about? / meddle and pry? No one, I am sure, can have his own way in everything more absolutely than you have. Still I have a strong misgiving that the old merman's daughter Thetis has been talking you over. I saw her hugging your knees this very self-same morning, and I suspect you have been promising her to kill any number of people down at the Grecian ships, in order to gratify Achilles."

"Wife," replied Jove, "I can do nothing but you suspect me. You will not do yourself any good, for the more you go on like that the more I dislike you, and it may fare badly with you. If I mean to have it so, I mean to have it so, you had better therefore sit still and hold your tongue as I tell you, for if I once begin to lay my hands about you, there is not a god in heaven who will be of the smallest use to you."

When Juno heard this, she thought it better to submit, so she sat down without a word, but all the gods throughout Jove's mansion were very much perturbed. Presently the cunning workman Vulcan tried to pacify his mother Juno, and said, "It will never do for you two to go on quarrelling and setting heaven in an uproar about a pack of mortals. The thing will not bear talking about. If such counsels are to prevail a god will not be able to get his dinner in peace. Let me then advise my mother (and I am sure it is her own opinion) to make her peace with my dear father, lest he should scold her

still further, and spoil our banquet ; for if he does wish to turn us all out there can be no question about his being perfectly able to do so. Say something civil to him, therefore, and then perhaps he will not hurt us."

As he spoke he took a large cup of nectar and put it into his mother's hands, saying, "Bear it, my dear mother, and make the best of it. I love you dearly and should be very sorry to see you get a thrashing. I should not be able to help you, for my father Jove is not a safe person to differ from. You know once before when I was trying to help you he caught me by the foot and chucked me from the heavenly threshold. I was all day long falling from morn to eve, but at sunset I came to ground on the island of Lemnos, and there was very little life left in me, till the Sintians came and tended me."

On this Juno smiled, and with a laugh took the cup from her son's hand. Then Vulcan went about among all other gods drawing nectar for them from his goblet, and they laughed immoderately as they saw him bustling about the heavenly mansion.

Then presently the gods go home to bed, each one in his own house that Vulcan had cunningly built for him or her. Finally Jove himself went to the bed which he generally occupied ; and Juno his wife went with him.

There is another quarrel between Jove and Juno at the beginning of the fourth book.

The gods are sitting on the golden floor of Jove's palace and drinking one another's health in the nectar with which Hebe from time to time supplies them. Jove begins to tease Juno, and to provoke her with some sarcastic remarks that are pointed at her though not addressed to her directly.

"Menelaus," he exclaims, "has two good friends among the goddesses, Juno and Minerva, but they only sit still and look on, while Venus on the other

hand takes much better care of Paris, and defends him when he is in danger. She has only just this moment been rescuing him when he made sure he was at death's door, for the victory really did lie with Menelaus. We must think what we are to do about all this. Shall we renew strife between the combatants or shall we make them friends again? I think the best plan would be for the City of Priam to remain unpillaged, but for Menelaus to have his wife Helen sent back to him."

Minerva and Juno groaned in spirit when they heard this. They were sitting side by side, and thinking what mischief they could do the Trojans. Minerva for her part said not one word, but sat scowling at her father, for she was in a furious passion with him, but Juno could not contain herself, so she said—

"What, pray, son of Saturn, is all this about? Is my trouble then to go for nothing, and all the pains that I have taken, to say nothing of my horses, and the way we have sweated and toiled to get the people together against Priam and his children? You can do as you please, but you must not expect all of us to agree with you."

And Jove answered, "Wife, what harm have Priam and Priam's children done you that you rage so furiously against them, and want to sack their city? Will nothing do for you but you must eat Priam with his sons and all the Trojans into the bargain? Have it your own way then, for I will not quarrel with you—only remember what I tell you: if at any time I want to sack a city that belongs to any friend of yours, it will be no use your trying to hinder me, you will have to let me do it, for I only yield to you now with the greatest reluctance. If there was one city under the sun which I respected more than another it was Troy with its king and people. My altars there have never been without the savour of fat or of burnt sacrifice and all my dues were paid."

"My own favorite cities," answered Juno, "are Argos, Sparta, and Mycenæ. Sack them whenever you may be displeased with them. I shall not make the smallest protest against your doing so. It would be no use if I did, for you are much stronger than I am, only I will not submit to seeing my own work wasted. I am a goddess of the same race as yourself. I am Saturn's eldest daughter and am not only nearly related to you in blood, but I am wife to yourself, and you are king over the gods. Let it be a case, then, of give and take between us, and the other gods will follow our lead. Tell Minerva, therefore, to go down at once and set the Greeks and Trojans by the ears again, and let her so manage it that the Trojans shall break their oaths and be the aggressors."

This is the very thing to suit Minerva, so she goes at once and persuades the Trojans to break their oath.

In a later book we are told that Jove has positively forbidden the gods to interfere further in the struggle. Juno therefore determines to hoodwink him. First she bolted herself inside her own room on the top of Mount Ida and had a thorough good wash. Then she scented herself, brushed her golden hair, put on her very best dress and all her jewels. When she had done this, she went to Venus and besought her for the loan of her charms.

"You must not be angry with me, Venus," she began, "for being on the Grecian side while you are yourself on the Trojan; but you know every one falls in love with you at once, and I want you to lend me some of your attractions. I have to pay a visit at the world's end to Oceanus and Mother Tethys. They took me in and were very good to me when Jove turned Saturn out of heaven and shut him up under the sea. They have been quarrelling this long time past and will not speak to one another. So I must go and see them, for if I can only make them friends again I am sure that they will be grateful to me for ever afterwards."

Venus thought this reasonable, so she took off her girdle and lent it to Juno, an act by the way which argues more good nature than prudence on her part. Then Juno goes down to Thrace, and in search of Sleep the brother of Death. She finds him and shakes hands with him. Then she tells him she is going up to Olympus to make love to Jove, and that while she is occupying his attention Sleep is to send him off into a deep slumber.

Sleep says he dares not do it. He would lull any of the other gods, but Juno must remember that she had got him into a great scrape once before in this way, and Jove hurled the gods about all over the palace, and would have made an end of him once for all, if he had not fled under the protection of Night, whom Jove did not venture to offend.

Juno bribes him, however, with a promise that if he will consent she will marry him to the youngest of the Graces, Pasithea. On this he yields; the pair then go up to the top of Mount Ida, and Sleep gets into a high pine tree just in front of Jove.

As soon as Jove sees Juno, armed as she for the moment was with all the attractions of Venus, he falls desperately in love with her, and says she is the only goddess he ever really loved. True, there had been the wife of Ixion and Danae, and Europa and Semele, and Alcmena, and Latona, not to mention herself in days gone by, but he never loved any of these as he now loved her, in spite of his having been married to her for so many years. What then does she want?

Juno tells him the same rigmarole about Oceanus and Mother Tethys that she had told Venus, and when she has done Jove tries to embrace her.

"What," exclaims Juno, "kiss me in such a public place as the top of Mount Ida! Impossible! I could never shew my face in Olympus again, but I have a private room of my own and"—"What nonsense, my love!" exclaims the sire of gods and men as he catches

her in his arms. On this Sleep sends him into a deep slumber, and Juno then sends Sleep to bid Neptune go off to help the Greeks at once.

When Jove awakes and finds the trick that has been played upon him, he is very angry and blusters a good deal as usual, but somehow or another it turns out that he has got to stand it and make the best of it.

In an earlier book he has said that he is not surprised at anything Juno may do, for she always has crossed him and always will; but he cannot put up with such disobedience from his own daughter Minerva. Somehow or another, however, here too as usual it turns out that he has got to stand it. "And then," Minerva explains in yet another place (Δ 373), "I suppose he will be calling me his grey-eyed darling again, presently."

Towards the end of the poem the gods have a set-to among themselves. Minerva sends Mars sprawling, Venus comes to his assistance, but Minerva knocks her down and leaves her. Neptune challenges Apollo, but Apollo says it is not proper for a god to fight his own uncle, and declines the contest. His sister Diana taunts him with cowardice, so Juno grips her by the wrist and boxes her ears till she writhes again. Latona, the mother of Apollo and Diana, then challenges Mercury, but Mercury says that he is not going to fight with any of Jove's wives, so if she chooses to say she has beaten him she is welcome to do so. Then Latona picks up poor Diana's bow and arrows that have fallen from her during her encounter with Juno, and Diana meanwhile flies up to the knees of her father Jove, sobbing and sighing till her ambrosial robe trembles all around her.

Jove drew her towards him, and smiling pleasantly exclaimed, "My dear child, which of the heavenly beings has been wicked enough to behave in this way to you, as though you had been doing something naughty?"

"Your wife Juno," answered Diana, "has been ill-treating me ; all our quarrels always begin with her."

The above extracts must suffice as examples of the kind of divine comedy in which Homer brings the gods and goddesses upon the scene. Among mortals the humour, what there is of it, is confined mainly to the grim taunts which the heroes fling at one another when they are fighting, and more especially to crowing over a fallen foe. The most subtle passage is the one in which Briseis, the captive woman about whom Achilles and Agamemnon have quarrelled, is restored by Agamemnon to Achilles. Briseis on her return to the tent of Achilles finds that while she has been with Agamemnon, Patroclus has been killed by Hector, and his dead body is now lying in state. She flings herself upon the corpse and exclaims—

"How one misfortune does keep falling upon me after another! I saw the man to whom my father and mother had married me killed before my eyes, and my three own dear brothers perished along with him ; but you, Patroclus, even when Achilles was sacking our city and killing my husband, told me that I was not to cry ; for you said that Achilles himself should marry me, and take me back with him to Phthia, where we should have a wedding feast among the Myrmidons. You were always kind to me, and I should never cease to grieve for you."

This may of course be seriously intended, but Homer was an acute writer, and if we had met with such a passage in Thackeray we should have taken him to mean that so long as a woman can get a new husband, she does not much care about losing the old one—a sentiment which I hope no one will imagine that I for one moment endorse or approve of, and which I can only explain as a piece of sarcasm aimed possibly at Mrs Homer.

And now let us turn to the *Odyssey*, a work which I

myself think of as the *Iliad*'s better half or wife. Here we have a poem of more varied interest, instinct with not less genius, and on the whole I should say, if less robust, nevertheless of still greater fascination—one, moreover, the irony of which is pointed neither at gods nor woman, but with one single and perhaps intercalated exception, at man. Gods and women may sometimes do wrong things, but, except as regards the intrigue between Mars and Venus just referred to, they are never laughed at. The scepticism of the *Iliad* is that of Hume or Gibbon; that of the *Odyssey* (if any) is like the occasional mild irreverence of the Vicar's daughter. When Jove says he will do a thing, there is no uncertainty about his doing it. Juno hardly appears at all, and when she does she never quarrels with her husband. Minerva has more to do than any of the other gods or goddesses, but she has nothing in common with the Minerva whom we have already seen in the *Iliad*. In the *Odyssey* she is the fairy god-mother who seems to have no object in life but to protect Ulysses and Telemachus, and keep them straight at any touch and turn of difficulty. If she has any other function, it is to be patroness of the arts and of all intellectual development. The Minerva of the *Odyssey* may indeed sit on a rafter like a swallow and hold up her ægis to strike panic into the suitors while Ulysses kills them; but she is a perfect lady, and would no more knock Mars and Venus down one after the other than she would stand on her head. She is, in fact, a distinct person in all respects from the Minerva of the *Iliad*. Of the remaining gods Neptune, as the persecutor of the hero, comes worst off; but even he is treated as though he were a very important person.

In the *Odyssey* the gods no longer live in houses and sleep in four-post bedsteads, but the conception of their abode, like that of their existence altogether, is far more spiritual. Nobody knows exactly where they live, but they say it is in Olympus, where there is neither

rain nor hail nor snow, and the wind never beats roughly; but it abides in everlasting sunshine, and in great peacefulness of light wherein the blessed gods are illumined for ever and ever. It is hardly possible to conceive anything more different from the Olympus of the *Iliad*.

Another very material point of difference between the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* lies in the fact that the Homer of the *Iliad* always knows what he is talking about, while the supposed Homer of the *Odyssey* often makes mistakes that betray an almost incredible ignorance of detail. Thus the giant Polyphemus drives in his ewes home from their pasture, and milks them. The lambs of course have not been running with them; they have been left in the yards, so they have had nothing to eat. When he has milked the ewes, the giant lets each one of them have her lamb—to get, I suppose, what strippings it can, and beyond this what milk the ewe may yield during the night. In the morning, however, Polyphemus milks the ewes again. Hence it is plain either that he expected his lambs to thrive on one pull *per diem* at a milked ewe, and to be kind enough not to suck their mothers, though left with them all night through, or else that the writer of the *Odyssey* had very hazy notions about the relations between lambs and ewes, and of the ordinary methods of procedure on an upland dairy-farm.

In nautical matters the same inexperience is betrayed. The writer knows all about the corn and wine that must be put on board; the store-room in which these are kept and the getting of them are described inimitably, but there the knowledge ends; the other things put on board are “the things that are generally taken on board ships.” So on a voyage we are told that the sailors do whatever is wanted doing, but we have no details. There is a shipwreck, which does duty more than once without the alteration of a word. I have seen such a shipwreck at Drury Lane. Anyone, moreover, who

reads any authentic account of actual adventures will perceive at once that those of the *Odyssey* are the creation of one who has had no history. Ulysses has to make a raft; he makes it about as broad as they generally make a good big ship, but we do not seem to have been at the pains to measure a good big ship.

I will add no more however on this head. The leading characteristics of the *Iliad*, as we saw, were love, war, and plunder. The leading idea of the *Odyssey* is the infatuation of man, and the key-note is struck in the opening paragraph, where we are told how the sailors of Ulysses must needs, in spite of every warning, kill and eat the cattle of the sun-god, and perished accordingly.

A few lines lower down the same note is struck with even greater emphasis. The gods have met in council, and Jove happens at the moment to be thinking of Ægisthus, who had met his death at the hand of Agamemnon's son Orestes, in spite of the solemn warning that Jove had sent him through the mouth of Mercury. It does not seem necessary for Jove to turn his attention to Clytemnestra, the partner of Ægisthus's guilt. Of this lady we are presently told that she was naturally of an excellent disposition, and would never have gone wrong but for the loss of the protector in whose charge Agamemnon had left her. When she was left alone without an adviser—well, if a base designing man took to flattering and misleading her—what else could be expected? The infatuation of man, with its corollary, the superior excellence of woman, is the leading theme; next to this come art, religion, and, I am almost ashamed to add, money. There is no love-business in the *Odyssey* except the return of a bald elderly married man to his elderly wife and grown-up son after an absence of twenty years, and furious at having been robbed of so much money during his absence. But this can hardly be called love-business; it is at the utmost domesticity. There is a charming young princess,

Nausicaa, but though she affects a passing tenderness for the elderly hero of her creation, as soon as Minerva has curled his bald old hair for him and tittivated him up all over, she makes it abundantly plain that she will not look at a single one of her actual flesh and blood admirers. There is a leading young gentleman, Telemachus, who is nothing if he is not πεπνυμένος, or canny, well-principled, and discreet; he has an amiable and most sensible young male friend who says that he does not like crying at meal times—he will cry in the forenoon on an empty stomach as much as anyone pleases, but he cannot attend properly to his dinner and cry at the same time. Well, there is no lady provided either for this nice young man or for Telemachus. They are left high and dry as bachelors. Two goddesses indeed, Circe and Calypso, do one after the other take possession of Ulysses, but the way in which he accepts a situation which after all was none of his seeking, and which it is plain he does not care two straws about, is I believe dictated solely by a desire to exhibit the easy infidelity of Ulysses himself in contrast with the unswerving constancy and fidelity of his wife Penelope. Throughout the *Odyssey* the men do not really care for women, nor the women for men; they have to pretend to do so now and again, but it is a got-up thing, and the general attitude of the sexes towards one another is very much that of Helen, who says that her husband Menelaus is really not deficient in person or understanding: or again of Penelope herself, who, on being asked by Ulysses on his return what she thought of him, said that she did not think very much of him nor very little of him; in fact, she did not think much about him one way or the other. True, later on she relents and becomes more effusive; in fact, when she and Ulysses sat up talking in bed and Ulysses told her the story of his adventures, she never went to sleep once. Ulysses never had to nudge her with his elbow and say, “Come, wake up, Penelope, you are not listening”; but, in spite

of the devotion exhibited here, the love-business in the *Odyssey* is artificial and described by one who had never felt it, whereas in the *Iliad* it is spontaneous and obviously genuine, as by one who knows all about it perfectly well. The love-business in fact of the *Odyssey* is turned on as we turn on the gas—when we cannot get on without it, but not otherwise.

A fascinating brilliant girl, who naturally adopts for her patroness the blue-stockings Minerva; a man-hatress, as clever girls so often are, and determined to pay the author of the *Iliad* out for his treatment of her sex by insisting on its superior moral, not to say intellectual, capacity, and on the self-sufficient imbecillity of man unless he has a woman always at his elbow to keep him tolerably straight and in his proper place—this, and not the musty fusty old bust we see in libraries, is the kind of person who I believe wrote the *Odyssey*. Of course in reality the work must be written by a man, because they say so at Oxford and Cambridge, and they know everything down in Oxford and Cambridge; but I venture to say that if the *Odyssey* were to appear anonymously for the first time now, and to be sent round to the papers for review, there is not even a professional critic who would not see that it is a woman's writing and not a man's. But letting this pass, I can hardly doubt, for reasons which I gave in yesterday's *Athenæum*, and for others that I cannot now insist upon, that the poem was written by a native of Trapani on the coast of Sicily, near Marsala. Fancy what the position of a young, ardent, brilliant woman must have been in a small Sicilian sea-port, say some eight or nine hundred years before the birth of Christ. It makes one shudder to think of it. Night after night she hears the dreary blind old bard Demodocus drawl out his interminable recitals taken from our present *Iliad*, or from some other of the many poems now lost that dealt with the adventures of the Greeks before Troy or on their homeward journey. Man and his doings! always the same old story, and

woman always to be treated either as a toy or as a beast of burden, or at any rate as an incubus. Why not sing of woman also as she is when she is unattached and free from the trammels and persecutions of this tiresome tyrant, this insufferably self-conceited bore and booby, man?

"I wish, my dear," exclaims her mother Arete, after one of these little outbreaks, "that you would do it yourself. I am sure you could do it beautifully if you would only give your mind to it."

"Very well, mother," she replies, "and I will bring in all about you and father, and how I go out for a washing-day with the maids,"—and she kept her word, as I will presently show you.

I should tell you that Ulysses, having got away from the goddess Calypso, with whom he had been living for some seven or eight years on a lonely and very distant island in mid-ocean (and who we are expressly told was not considered respectable by the other gods and goddesses), is shipwrecked on the coast of Phæacia, the chief town of which is Scheria. After swimming some forty-eight hours in the water he effects a landing at the mouth of a stream, and, not having a rag of clothes on his back, covers himself up under a heap of dried leaves and goes to sleep. I will now translate from the *Odyssey* itself.

'So here Ulysses slept, worn out with labour and sorrow; but Minerva went off to the chief town of the Phæacians, a people who used to live in Hypereia near the wicked Cyclops. Now the Cyclops were stronger than they and plundered them, so Nausithous settled them in Scheria far from those who would loot them. He ran a wall round about the city, built houses and temples, and allotted the lands among his people; but he was gathered to his fathers, and the good king Alcinous was now reigning. To his palace then Minerva hastened that she might help Ulysses to get home.

‘She went straight to the painted bedroom of Nausicaa, who was daughter to king Alcinous, and lovely as a goddess. Near her there slept two maids in waiting, both very pretty, one on either side of the doorway, which was closed with a beautifully-made door. She took the form of the famous Captain Dymas’s daughter, who was a bosom friend of Nausicaa and just her own age; then coming into the room like a breath of wind she stood near the head of the bed and said—

“Nausicaa, what could your mother have been about to have such a lazy daughter? Here are your clothes all lying in disorder, yet you are going to be married almost directly, and should not only be well-dressed yourself, but should see that those about you look clean and tidy also. This is the way to make people speak well of you, and it will please your father and mother, so suppose we make to-morrow a washing day, and begin the first thing in the morning. I will come and help you, for all the best young men among your own people are courting you, and you are not going to remain a maid much longer. Ask your father, then, to have a horse and cart ready for us at daybreak to take the linen and baskets, and you can ride too, which will be much pleasanter for you than walking, for the washing ground is a long way out of the town.”

‘When she had thus spoken Minerva went back to Olympus. By and by morning came, and as soon as Nausicaa woke she began thinking about her dream. She went to the other end of the house to tell her father and mother all about it, and found them in their own room. Her mother was sitting by the fireside spinning with her maids-in-waiting all around her, and she happened to catch her father just as he was going out to attend a meeting of the Town Council which the Phæacian Aldermen had convened. So she stopped him and said, “Papa, dear, could you manage to let me have a good big waggon? I want to take all our dirty clothes to the river and wash them. You are the chief man

here, so you ought to have a clean shirt on when you attend meetings of the Council. Moreover, you have five sons at home, two of them married and the other three are good-looking young bachelors; you know they always like to have clean linen when they go out to a dance, and I have been thinking about all this.”

You will observe that though Nausicaa dreams that she is going to be married shortly, and that all the best young men of Scheria are in love with her, she does not dream that she has fallen in love with any one of them in particular, and that thus every preparation is made for her getting married except the selection of the bridegroom.

You will also note that Nausicaa has to keep her father up to putting a clean shirt on when he ought to have one, whereas her young brothers appear to keep herself up to having a clean shirt ready for them when they want one. These little touches are so life-like and so feminine that they suggest drawing from life by a female member of Alcinous's own family who knew his character from behind the scenes.

I would also say before proceeding further that in some parts of France and Germany it is still the custom to have but one or at most two great washing days in the year. Each household is provided with an enormous quantity of linen, which when dirty is just soaked and rinsed, and then put aside till the great washing day of the year. This is why Nausicaa wants a waggon, and has to go so far afield. If it was only a few collars and a pocket-handkerchief or two she could no doubt have found water enough near at hand. The big spring or autumn wash, however, is evidently intended.

Returning now to the *Odyssey*, when he had heard what Nausicaa wanted Alcinous said—

“You shall have the mules, my love, and whatever else you have a mind for, so be off with you.”

‘Then he told the servants, and they got the waggon out and harnessed the mules, while the princess brought

the clothes down from the linen room and placed them on the waggon. Her mother got ready a nice basket of provisions with all sorts of good things, and a goat-skin full of wine. The princess now got into the waggon, and her mother gave her a golden cruse of oil that she and her maids might anoint themselves.

‘Then Nausicaa took the whip and reins and gave the mules a touch which sent them off at a good pace. They pulled without flagging, and carried not only Nausicaa and her wash of clothes, but the women also who were with her.

‘When they got to the river they went to the washing pools, through which even in summer there ran enough pure water to wash any quantity of linen, no matter how dirty. Here they unharnessed the mules and turned them out to feed in the sweet juicy grass that grew by the river-side. They got the clothes out of the waggon, brought them to the water, and vied with one another in treading upon them and banging them about to get the dirt out of them. When they had got them quite clean, they laid them out by the sea-side where the waves had raised a high beach of shingle, and set about washing and anointing themselves with olive oil. Then they got their dinner by the side of the river, and waited for the sun to finish drying the clothes. By and by, after dinner, they took off their head-dresses and began to play at ball, and Nausicaa sang to them.’

I think you will agree with me that there is no haziness—no milking of ewes that have had a lamb with them all night—here. The writer is at home and on her own ground.

‘When they had done folding the clothes and were putting the mules to the waggon before starting home again, Minerva thought it was time Ulysses should wake up and see the handsome girl who was to take him to the city of the Phæacians. So the princess threw a ball at one of the maids, which missed the maid and fell into the water. On this they all shouted, and the noise they

made woke up Ulysses, who sate up in his bed of leaves and wondered where in the world he could have got to.

‘Then he crept from under the bush beneath which he had slept, broke off a thick bough so as to cover his nakedness, and advanced towards Nausicaa and her maids; these last all ran away, but Nausicaa stood her ground, for Minerva had put courage into her heart, so she kept quite still, and Ulysses could not make up his mind whether it would be better to go up to her, throw himself at her feet, and embrace her knees as a suppliant—[in which case, of course, he would have to drop the bough] or whether it would be better for him to make an apology to her at a reasonable distance, and ask her to be good enough to give him some clothes and show him the way to the town. On the whole he thought it would be better to keep at arm’s length, in case the princess should take offence at his coming too near her.’

Let me say in passing that this is one of many passages which have led me to conclude that the *Odyssey* is written by a woman. A girl, such as Nausicaa describes herself, young, unmarried, unattached, and hence, after all, knowing little of what men feel on these matters, having by a cruel freak of inspiration got her hero into such an awkward predicament, might conceivably imagine that he would argue as she represents him, but no man, except such a woman’s tailor as could never have written such a masterpiece as the *Odyssey*, would ever get his hero into such an undignified scrape at all, much less represent him as arguing as Ulysses does. I suppose Minerva was so busy making Nausicaa brave that she had no time to put a little sense into Ulysses’ head, and remind him that he was nothing if not full of sagacity and resource. To return—

Ulysses now begins with the most judicious apology that his unaided imagination can suggest. “I beg your ladyship’s pardon,” he exclaims, “but are you

goddess or are you a mortal woman? If you are a goddess and live in heaven, there can be no doubt but you are Jove's daughter Diana, for your face and figure are exactly like hers," and so on in a long speech which I need not further quote from.

"Stranger," replied Nausicaa, as soon as the speech was ended, "you seem to be a very sensible well-disposed person. There is no accounting for luck; Jove gives good or ill to every man, just as he chooses, so you must take your lot, and make the best of it." She then tells him she will give him clothes and everything else that a foreigner in distress can reasonably expect. She calls back her maids, scolds them for running, and tells them to take Ulysses and wash him in the river after giving him something to eat and drink. So the maids give him the little gold cruse of oil and tell him to go and wash himself, and as they seem to have completely recovered from their alarm, Ulysses is compelled to say "Young ladies, please stand a little on one side, that I may wash the brine from off my shoulders and anoint myself with oil; for it is long enough since my skin has had a drop of oil upon it. I cannot wash as long as you keep standing there. I have no clothes on, and it makes me very uncomfortable."

So they stood aside and went and told Nausicaa. Meanwhile (I am translating closely), 'Minerva made him look taller and stronger than before; she gave him some more hair on the top of his head, and made it flow down in curls most beautifully; in fact she glorified him about the head and shoulders as a cunning workman who has studied under Vulcan or Minerva enriches a fine piece of plate by golding it.'

Again I argue that I am reading a description of as it were a prehistoric Mr Knightley by a not less prehistoric Jane Austen—with this difference that I believe Nausicaa is quietly laughing at her hero and sees through him, whereas Jane Austen takes Mr Knightley seriously.

“Hush, my pretty maids,” exclaimed Nausicaa as soon as she saw Ulysses coming back with his hair curled, “hush, for I want to say something. I believe the gods in heaven have sent this man here. There is something very remarkable about him. When I first saw him I thought him quite plain and commonplace, and now I consider him one of the handsomest men I ever saw in my life. I should like my future husband [who, it is plain, then, is not yet decided upon] to be just such another as he is, if he would only stay here, and not want to go away. However, give him something to eat and drink.”

Nausicaa now says they must be starting homeward; so she tells Ulysses that she will drive on first herself, but that he is to follow after her with the maids. She does not want to be seen coming into the town with him; and then follows another passage which clearly shows that for all the talk she has made about getting married she has no present intention of changing her name.

“I am afraid,” she says, “of the gossip and scandal which may be set on foot about me behind my back, for there are some very ill-natured people in the town, and some low fellow, if he met us, might say ‘Who is this fine-looking stranger who is going about with Nausicaa? Where did she pick him up? I suppose she is going to marry him, or perhaps he is some shipwrecked sailor from foreign parts; or has some god come down from heaven in answer to her prayers, and she is going to live with him? It would be a good thing if she would take herself off and find a husband somewhere else, for she will not look at one of the many excellent young Phæacians who are in love with her’; and I could not complain, for I should myself think ill of any girl whom I saw going about with men unknown to her father and mother, and without having been married to him in the face of all the world.”

This passage could never have been written by the local bard, who was in great measure dependent on Nausicaa's family; he would never speak thus of his patron's daughter; either the passage is Nausicaa's apology for herself, written by herself, or it is pure invention, and this last, considering the close adherence to the actual topography of Trapani on the Sicilian Coast, and a great deal else that I cannot lay before you here, appears to me improbable.

Nausicaa then gives Ulysses directions by which he can find her father's house. "When you have got past the courtyard," she says, "go straight through the main hall, till you come to my mother's room. You will find her sitting by the fire and spinning her purple wool by firelight. She will make a lovely picture as she leans back against a column with her maids ranged behind her. Facing her stands my father's seat in which he sits and topos like an immortal god. Never mind him, but go up to my mother and lay your hands upon her knees, if you would be forwarded on your homeward voyage." From which I conclude that Arete ruled Alcinous, and Nausicaa ruled Arete.

Ulysses follows his instructions aided by Minerva, who makes him invisible as he passes through the town and through the crowds of Phæacian guests who are feasting in the king's palace. When he has reached the queen, the cloak of thick darkness falls off, and he is revealed to all present, kneeling at the feet of Queen Arete, to whom he makes his appeal. It has already been made apparent in a passage extolling her virtue at some length, but which I have not been able to quote, that Queen Arete is, in the eyes of the writer, a much more important person than her husband Alcinous.

Every one, of course, is very much surprised at seeing Ulysses, but after a little discussion, from which it appears that the writer considers Alcinous to be a

person who requires a good deal of keeping straight in other matters besides clean linen, it is settled that Ulysses shall be fêted on the following day and then escorted home. Ulysses now has supper and remains with Alcinous and Arete after the other guests are gone away for the night. So the three sit by the fire while the servants take away the things, and Arete is the first to speak. She has been uneasy for some time about Ulysses' clothes, which she recognised as her own make, and at last she says, "Stranger, there is a question or two that I should like to put to you myself. Who in the world are you? And who gave you those clothes? Did you not say you had come here from beyond the seas?"

Ulysses explains matters, but still withholds his name, nevertheless Alcinous (who seems to have shared in the general opinion that it was high time his daughter got married, and that, provided she married somebody, it did not much matter who the bridegroom might be) exclaimed, "By Father Jove, Minerva, and Apollo, now that I see what kind of a person you are and how exactly our opinions coincide upon every subject, I should so like it if you would stay with us always, marry Nausicaa, and become my son-in-law."

Ulysses turns the conversation immediately, and meanwhile Queen Arete told her maids to put a bed in the corridor, and make it with red blankets, and it was to have at least one counterpane. They were also to put a woollen nightgown for Ulysses. 'The maids took a torch, and made the bed as fast as they could: when they had done so they came up to Ulysses and said, 'This way, sir, if you please, your room is quite ready;' and Ulysses was very glad to hear them say so.'

On the following day Alcinous holds a meeting of the Phæacians and proposes that Ulysses should have a ship got ready to take him home at once: this being settled he invites all the leading people, and the

fifty-two sailors who are to man Ulysses' ship, to come up to his own house, and he will give them a banquet—for which he kills a dozen sheep, eight pigs, and two oxen. Immediately after gorging themselves at the banquet they have a series of athletic competitions, and from this I gather the poem to have been written by one who saw nothing very odd in letting people compete in sports requiring very violent exercise immediately after a heavy meal. Such a course may have been usual in those days, but certainly is not generally adopted in our own.

At the games Alcinous makes himself as ridiculous as he always does, and Ulysses behaves much as the hero of the preceding afternoon might be expected to do—but on his praising the Phæacians towards the close of the proceedings Alcinous says he is a person of such singular judgment that they really must all of them make him a very handsome present. "Twelve of you," he exclaims, "are magistrates, and there is myself—that makes thirteen; suppose we give him each one of us a clean cloak, a tunic, and a talent of gold,"—which in those days was worth about two hundred and fifty pounds.

This is unanimously agreed to, and in the evening, towards sundown, the presents began to make their appearance at the palace of King Alcinous, and the king's sons, perhaps prudently as you will presently see, place them in the keeping of their mother Arete.

When the presents have all arrived, Alcinous says to Arete, "Wife, go and fetch the best chest we have, and put a clean cloak and a tunic in it. In the meantime Ulysses will take a bath."

Arete orders the maids to heat a bath, brings the chest, packs up the raiment and gold which the Phæacians have brought, and adds a cloak and a good tunic as King Alcinous's own contribution.

Yes, but where—and that is what we are never told—is the £250 which he ought to have contributed

as well as the cloak and tunic? And where is the beautiful gold goblet which he had also promised?

"See to the fastening yourself," says Queen Arete to Ulysses, "for fear any one should rob you while you are asleep in the ship."

Ulysses, we may be sure was well aware that Alcinous's £250 was not in the box, nor yet the goblet, but he took the hint at once and made the chest fast without the delay of a moment, with a bond which the cunning goddess Circe had taught him.

He does not seem to have thought his chance of getting the £250 and the goblet, and having to unpack his box again, was so great as his chance of having his box tampered with before he got it away, if he neglected to double-lock it at once and put the key in his pocket. He has always a keen eye to money; indeed the whole *Odyssey* turns on what is substantially a money quarrel, so this time without the prompting of Minerva he does one of the very few sensible things which he does, on his own account, throughout the whole poem.

Supper is now served, and when it is over, Ulysses, pressed by Alcinous, announces his name and begins the story of his adventures.

It is with profound regret that I find myself unable to quote any of the fascinating episodes with which his narrative abounds, but I have said I was going to lecture on the humour of Homer—that is to say of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*—and must not be diverted from my subject. I cannot, however, resist the account which Ulysses gives of his meeting with his mother in Hades, the place of departed spirits, which he has visited by the advice of Circe. His mother comes up to him and asks him how he managed to get into Hades, being still alive. I will translate freely, but quite closely, from Ulysses' own words, as spoken to the Phæacians.

"And I said, 'Mother, I had to come here to consult

the ghost of the old Theban prophet Teiresias, I have never yet been near Greece, nor set foot on my native land, and have had nothing but one long run of ill luck from the day I set out with Agamemnon to fight at Troy. But tell me how you came here yourself? Did you have a long and painful illness or did heaven vouchsafe you a gentle easy passage to eternity? Tell me also about my father and my son? Is my property still in their hands, or has some one else got hold of it who thinks that I shall not return to claim it? How, again, is my wife conducting herself? Does she live with her son and make a home for him, or has she married again?’

“My mother answered, ‘Your wife is still mistress of your house, but she is in very great straits and spends the greater part of her time in tears. No one has actually taken possession of your property, and Telemachus still holds it. He has to accept a great many invitations, and gives much the sort of entertainments in return that may be expected from one in his position. Your father remains in the old place, and never goes near the town; he is very badly off, and has neither bed nor bedding, nor a stick of furniture of any kind. In winter he sleeps on the floor in front of the fire with the men, and his clothes are in a shocking state, but in summer, when the warm weather comes on again, he sleeps out in the vineyard on a bed of vine leaves. He takes on very much about your not having returned, and suffers more and more as he grows older: as for me I died of nothing whatever in the world but grief about yourself. There was not a thing the matter with me, but my prolonged anxiety on your account was too much for me, and in the end it just wore me out.’”

In the course of time Ulysses comes to a pause in his narrative and Queen Arete makes a little speech.

“‘What do you think,’ she said to the Phæacians, ‘of such a guest as this? Did you ever see anyone at once so good-looking and so clever? It is true,

indeed, that his visit is paid more particularly to myself, but you all participate in the honour conferred upon us by a visitor of such distinction. Do not be in a hurry to send him off, nor stingy in the presents you make to one in so great need; for you are all of you very well off.'"

You will note that the queen does not say "*we* are all of *us* very well off."

Then the hero Echenus, who was the oldest man among them, added a few words of his own. "My friends," he said, "there cannot be two opinions about the graciousness and sagacity of the remarks that have just fallen from Her Majesty; nevertheless it is with His Majesty King Alcinous that the decision must ultimately rest."

"The thing shall be done," exclaimed Alcinous, "if I am still king over the Phæacians. As for our guest, I know he is anxious to resume his journey, still we must persuade him if we can to stay with us until to-morrow, by which time I shall be able to get together the balance of the sum which I mean to press on his acceptance."

So here we have it straight out that the monarch knew he had only contributed the coat and waistcoat, and did not know exactly how he was to lay his hands on the £250. What with piracy—for we have been told of at least one case in which Alcinous had looted a town and stolen his housemaid Eurymedusa—what with insufficient changes of linen, toying like an immortal god, swaggering at large, and open-handed hospitality, it is plain and by no means surprising that Alcinous is out at elbows; nor can there be a better example of the difference between the occasional broad comedy of the *Iliad* and the delicate but very bitter satire of the *Odyssey* than the way in which the fact that Alcinous is in money difficulties is allowed to steal upon us, as contrasted with the obvious humour of the quarrels between Jove and Juno. At any rate

we can hardly wonder at Ulysses having felt that to a monarch of such mixed character the unfastened box might prove a temptation greater than he could resist. To return, however, to the story—

“If it please your majesty,” said he, in answer to King Alcinous, “I should be delighted to stay here for another twelvemonths, and to accept from your hands the vast treasures and the escort which you are so generous as to promise me. I should obviously gain by doing so, for I should return fuller-handed to my own people and should thus be both more respected and more loved by my acquaintance. Still to receive such presents—”

The king perceived his embarrassment and at once relieved him. “No one,” he exclaimed, “who looks at you can for one moment take you for a charlatan or a swindler. I know there are many of these unscrupulous persons going about just now, with such plausible stories that it is very hard to disbelieve them; there is, however, a finish about your style which convinces me of your good disposition,” and so on for more than I have space to quote; after which Ulyses again proceeds with his adventures.

When he had finished them Alcinous insists that the leading Phæacians should each one of them give Ulysses a still further present of a large kitchen copper and a three-legged stand to set it on, “but,” he continues, “as the expense of all these presents is really too heavy for the purse of any private individual, I shall charge the whole of them on the rates:” literally, “We will repay ourselves by getting it in from among the people, for this is too heavy a present for the purse of a private individual.” And what this can mean except charging it on the rates I do not know.

Of course everyone else sends up his tripod and his cauldron, but we hear nothing about any, either tripod or cauldron, from King Alcinous. He is very fussy next

morning stowing them under the ship's benches, but his time and trouble seem to be the extent of his contribution. It is hardly necessary to say that Ulysses had to go away without the £250, and that we never hear of the promised goblet being presented. Still he had done pretty well.

I have not quoted anything like all the absurd remarks made by Alcinous, nor shewn you nearly as completely as I could do if I had more time how obviously the writer is quietly laughing at him in her sleeve. She understands his little ways as she understands those of Menelaus, who tells Telemachus and Pisistratus that if they like he will take them a personally-conducted tour round the Peloponese, and that they can make a good thing out of it, for everyone will give them something—fancy Helen or Queen Arete making such a proposal as this. They are never laughed at, but then they are women, whereas Alcinous and Menelaus are men, and this makes all the difference.

And now in conclusion let me point out the irony of literature in connexion with this astonishing work. Here is a poem in which the hero and heroine have already been married many years before it begins: it is marked by a total absence of love business in such sense as we understand it: its interest centres mainly in the fact of a bald elderly gentleman, whose little remaining hair is red, being eaten out of house and home during his absence by a number of young men who are courting the supposed widow—a widow who, if she be fair and fat, can hardly also be less than forty. Can any subject seem more hopeless? Moreover, this subject so initially faulty is treated with a carelessness in respect of consistency, ignorance of commonly known details, and disregard of ordinary canons, that can hardly be surpassed, and yet I cannot think that in the whole range of literature there is a work which can be decisively placed above it. I

am afraid you will hardly accept this; I do not see how you can be expected to do so, for in the first place there is no even tolerable prose translation, and in the second, the *Odyssey*, like the *Iliad*, has been a school book for over two thousand five hundred years, and what more cruel revenge than this can dulness take on genius? The *Iliad* and *Odyssey* have been used as text-books for education during at least two thousand five hundred years, and yet it is only during the last forty or fifty that people have begun to see that they are by different authors. There was, indeed, so I learn from Colonel Mure's valuable work, a band of scholars some few hundreds of years before the birth of Christ, who refused to see the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* as by the same author, but they were snubbed and snuffed out, and for more than two thousand years were considered to have been finally refuted. Can there be any more scathing satire upon the value of literary criticism? It would seem as though Minerva had shed the same thick darkness over both the poems as she shed over Ulysses, so that they might go in and out among the dons of Oxford and Cambridge from generation to generation, and none should see them. If I am right, as I believe I am, in holding the *Odyssey* to have been written by a young woman, was ever sleeping beauty more effectually concealed behind a more impenetrable hedge of dulness?—and she will have to sleep a good many years yet before any one wakes her effectually. But what else can one expect from people, not one of whom has been at the very slight exertion of noting a few of the writer's main topographical indications, and then looking for them in an Admiralty chart or two? Can any step be more obvious and easy—indeed, it is so simple that I am ashamed of myself for not having taken it forty years ago. Students of the *Odyssey* for the most part are so engrossed with the force of the zeugma, and of the enclitic particle γε; they take so

much more interest in the digamma and in the Æolic dialect, than they do in the living spirit that sits behind all these things and alone gives them their importance, that, naturally enough, not caring about the personality, it remains and always must remain invisible to them.

If I have helped to make it any less invisible to yourselves, let me ask you to pardon the somewhat querulous tone of my concluding remarks.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

QUO SAL?

Every generation that cometh doth verily stand on the shoulders of that which hath gone before.—Leo Sestertius.

‘Advancing time advanceth wit,’
The ancient saw declares:
We stand upon our fathers’ heads,
Our fathers stood on theirs’.

L. H. S.



A LAMP EXTINGUISHED.

THIS paper—destined by the author for the *Eagle* but by the Editors doubtless about to be relegated to the waste-paper basket—is remarkable in many ways, but in none more than in its origin. The mere facts indeed, *the ground plan neither modelled, glazed, nor framed*, are the results of years of careful observation, comparison, and rejection like those which gave us an *Origin of Species*, but the idea, the vital soul which has vivified those dry bones, came like a heavenly visitant, and came *during a College debate*. Such an event is surely unprecedented, such an unexpected source for an idea should presage something phenomenal. Is the promise fulfilled? It is not for the writer to say; let the Reader read and judge.

The first fact which directed the writer's attention to this subject was the unexplained phenomenon of the Uninhabited Chamber. No, Reader, not the sombre four-post-bedded ghost-haunted chamber of the Moated Grange; not that, but merely the front parlour of the poor struggling for respectability and a social position; the parlour with its Family Bible, bead mats, wax flowers, and daguerreotypes of the last generation. For those who know well admit that when, in the evolution of the social instincts, actual bread, beer, and firing to-day, with prospective bread, beer, and firing as potentialities of to-morrow, have ceased to

occupy all the horizon of their mental vision, the first instincts of the lower classes is for a room which is not lived in. There dwells darkness and other family heirlooms, thence issue damp smells when the door is opened. The other room—or rooms possibly—may be a crowded living room by day and a heated bedroom by night, but the sanctity of the parlour is unviolated. The problem proposed, then, is this. Whence comes this hankering after a room not used, and on what instincts and how acquired is it based?

The answer which solved this problem and co-ordinated with it many other problems hitherto unexplained, and apparently widely different, such as why we wear top hats and what there is of beauty in mountains, is given in the principle that *nothing which is true is beautiful*.

The word *true* is here used in its widest sense, that in which it is used in the *Seven Lamps of Architecture*, where *truth* is *the correspondence with surroundings and fulfilment of the purposes of being*.

It is the great principle above stated, hard to appreciate and baffling on account of its very universality, which the poor East-ender grasps in all its worth. He, more than the inhabitant of Kensington, to whom a picture is useful to cover a stain on the wall-paper, and a garden statue as a mask for the path to the area, recognises that what is useful cannot elevate, and that only a room uninhabited and unfit for habitation can really exercise an influence in the sphere of our ethical and æsthetic being. Such a room becomes therefore to the East-ender the symbol of the useless, the unpractical, the beautiful, as opposed to beer and rent and butcher's meat, which are useful and practical things and minister to the gross body. This principle it was which actuated the reformers of the æsthetic movement. They recognised that a blue plate on the floor was a platter for dogs, on the wall an *objet d'art* for the contemplation of

men and angels. They therefore put fans on the walls, sun-shades in the fire-places, and rejoice in Japanese art which conveys no adequate idea of that which it represents. When *Punch* puts into the mouth of the poet Postlethwaite the beautiful words, "Why should we *be* anything? why not remain for ever content merely to exist beautifully?" the British householder, who reads it over his ham and eggs, laughs mindful of a competency made in trade and conscious of being a warm man. Yet Postlethwaite is right, and *Punch* remains for ever a paying speculation, nor can ever rise to the realms of the truly beautiful.

A public who buy their Ruskin in expensive editions but do not read him, will object that he makes one of his "*Lamps*" the "Lamp of Truth." That is so, and it is the extinction of that Lamp which this paper is intended to achieve.

Truly our theory is not without support from writers of authority. Does not Keats sing—*A thing of beauty is a joy for ever?* But obviously that which is useful and fulfils the purpose of its being does not last for ever. We cannot eat our cake and have it, for it is of the nature of cakes, whether of soap or otherwise, to consume away. Only the purely beautiful is eternal, for to exist beautifully, though difficult, is not exhausting.

Yet it is not from authority, but from facts, that a new and revolutionary theory must receive support. Let us then take facts, the two cited at the commencement of this article for instance, and subject them to careful examination.

We wear top hats and we love them. Of this there is no doubt. To not a few of us, a University Sunday lacks an indefinite something, not to be defined, because the top hat is wanting. Why is this? A top hat is always uncomfortable; in a high wind it necessitates an ungraceful and awkward pose of the head; in a hot sun it becomes an oven and bakes

the brains. It is ill-fitted to protect the wearer from the noon-day heat or the dews of night, and when chased through the dust in March divides with the quondam wearer the honour of being the most ridiculous sight as yet presented to a pitying and pitiful world. Yet in spite, no, *because*, of all this, it is to the Englishman the outward and visible sign of his liberty, a fitting boss to the shield of the British Constitution. Because it is ill-fitted to cover the head, for that reason it is admirably adapted for a centre round which may cluster many of the purest and noblest of human emotions. With it are connected by an association of ideas the dogmas of our faith, the conception of a day of rest, the picture of the father at church among his boys, those boys who shall rise up and call him blessed and themselves carry on the family reputation, and maintain unshaken the framework of our social life. In a word, it belongs not to the sphere of the useful, but to that of the emotional, within which dwell all other fair things which have a purely ethical existence.

Of mountains, too. What of them? They are distinctly clumsy, they impede the view unless one is on the summit, and then the pleasures of sight are lessened by the memory that it will ultimately be necessary to descend. Yet we admire them. It is because they cannot be let in building leases for 999 years, and are eminently unsuitable for the erection of desirable semi-detached villas, because it would be awkward to reap upon them and quite impossible to sow, that they are beautiful. The writer does not deny that a mountain may be useful. It may contain metal. But it is quite certain that the man is yet to be created who can at one and the same time admire the Alps and consider them as the ground plan of a company, capital £1,000,000 in 100,000 shares of £10 each.

No, this paper ends now after the consideration

of two examples, as it would after the consideration of two thousand, with proof positive that nothing which is true or useful can be beautiful. What a pity that this article is probably too beautiful or not sufficiently true to be useful to the Editors of the *Eagle*.

P. G.

OMNIA EXPLORE.

Fashions old, and fashions new,
Fashions false, and fashions true;
Fashions wise, and fashions mad,
Fashions good, and fashions bad;
Some fashions fade, some fashions last,
Prove all, and to the good hold fast!

J. F. B.

IDEM GRAECE REDDITUM.

ὥς αἰεὶ παίζουσα Τύχη ῥέπει ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα,
κιγκλίζει δὲ βροτῶν πάντ' ἀνάμιγδα βίον.
ἀλλάσσει δ' ἀρετῆς κακίαν καὶ καινὰ παλαιῶν,
ψεῦδος ἀληθείας, ἀφροσύνης σοφίαν.
ῥεῖ τάδε, κείνα μένει φρόνιμος δ' ἔσθ' ὅστις ἅπαντα
δοῦς βασάνῳ, χρηστῶν ἀντέχεται στερεῶς.

T. R. G.

Obituary.

THOMAS ROBERTS M.A. F.G.S.

Tom Roberts (for by that name he was always known) who died on January 24, 1892, in Cambridge, aged 35, was a native of South Wales. After a successful course at University College, Aberystwyth, he entered St John's in the Michaelmas Term of 1879, having gained the Natural Science Exhibition. He was elected Foundation Scholar in his second year; his name appeared in the First Class of Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1882, and of Part II in 1883; and soon after taking his degree he was appointed to the post of Assistant to the Woodwardian Professor of Geology, which he retained until his death. In the summer of 1884 he was sent by the University, with a grant from the Worts Fund, to study the rocks of the Jura Mountains. He gained the Sedgwick Prize in 1886, and received an award from the Lyell Fund of the Geological Society in 1888.

Roberts did not publish much, but his papers, like everything he undertook, are marked by thoroughness. Thoroughness and gentleness were perhaps his most striking characteristics, and many are the pupils indebted to him for instruction of rare quality, ungrudgingly and cheerfully given. He was an ideal teacher, never trying to impress his pupils by a showy style, never attempting to cover a wide range of study in a desultory manner; he *made* them learn what they undertook to do, not by compulsion but by persuasion. A dull student might come away from one of Roberts's courses with less knowledge than a more brilliant one, but the knowledge in each case was accurate.

The men who found him ever willing to give help in the Geological Museum, and on those vacation tours conducted by Professor Hughes which were rendered doubly pleasant by the company of his kindly assistant, will sadly miss the massive form and friendly features from their accustomed place. But still greater is the loss to those friends of his own age and standing, who knew his loyalty and his fearlessness

in the cause of right. For them the memory of their lost friend needs no record save that engraven upon their hearts. To others may these words speak of one who fought a good fight, whose watchword was *Duty*, and whose life was blameless.

JAMES ALEXANDER STEWART.

Our fellow-student, Mr J. A. Stewart, whose death in his rooms in the Third Court cast a gloom over the College, was born in Belfast on May 18, 1866, and received his primary education at the Belfast Model School. Afterwards he entered commercial life, being for some time in the offices of the Barrow Steam Navigation Company and of Messrs Sinclair & Boyd in Belfast. While with the latter firm in 1884 he matriculated at the Royal University of Ireland after a period of private study, and on entering the Queen's College, Belfast, in 1885 he obtained a mathematical science scholarship, and at the end of the session secured third place in Professor Purser's class in mathematics. In the session of 1886-87 he secured the first prize in mathematical physics, and at the beginning of the next session he went in for the second year scholarship, and took first place. At the close of the session he obtained first prizes in logic, in mathematics, in mathematical physics, and in experimental physics. From that date he kept at the head of his class in science. At the beginning of the third session he competed for the Porter Scholarship, given for classics, mathematics (pure and applied), logic, and modern languages. He was elected to this scholarship for a year, and during the session he took the first prizes in honour mathematics, honour mathematical physics, and honour experimental physics. That year he went up to the Royal University in Dublin for his degree of B.A., and gained it with first-class honours. At this examination he was placed first in Ireland in mathematical science. Then, on returning to the Queen's College, he entered for the senior scholarship, both in mathematics and natural philosophy, and was placed first for both. He could only retain one, and he elected to hold the senior scholarship in mathematics. At the same time he was elected to the Dunville Studentship, the highest prize

given in mathematics and physics in the College. He taught for some time in Victoria College, Belfast. Upon entering St John's in 1889 he was elected to an exhibition and a sizarship. He steadily improved his position at the College, and was first at the last May examinations, being subsequently elected to a Foundation Scholarship. A chill caught on his journey to Cambridge led to an attack of pneumonia, from which, after nearly a week's illness, he died on Sunday, January 24, 1892. His brother and sister arrived only a few hours before his death. A brief but touching service was held in the College Chapel the next evening, before his remains were removed for burial in Belfast. Wreaths from the Master and Fellows, the Scholars, Mr Ward, his Tutor, and other friends were laid on the coffin, and the procession to the railway station was accompanied by many senior and junior members of the College, who during Mr Stewart's short life in Cambridge had learned to appreciate his sterling Christian character and his high intellectual promise.

ROBERT PEIRSON M.A.

Robert Peirson, the Astronomer, who died on June 15, 1891, at the age of 70 years, was a member of an old Yorkshire family. His father, James Peirson, was born at Whitby in that county, but was settled for many years in Charleston, South Carolina, as a Cotton Planter and Merchant. In 1817 or 1818 he returned home and finally took up his abode in England. He possessed what at any rate at that period was deemed a considerable fortune, and he soon afterwards retired from active business pursuits. He purchased the long leasehold interest in his residence, No. 5, Barnsbury Park, Islington, Middlesex, then a semi-rural neighbourhood of some consequence, occupied by merchants and others of wealth and good position. In this house Robert Peirson was born, and, with the exception of his residence at Cambridge which began in 1842, in this house he thenceforth lived, and there he died a bachelor.

He was admitted a Foundation Scholar in 1842, and took his degree as Third Wrangler in 1845, the year of Dr Parkinson and Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin). He was admitted a Fellow of the College in 1849 in succession

to Mr Blick, who had accepted the living of Brandesburton; and kept his Fellowship till 1855. He does not appear to have held any College office. In 1850 he was awarded the first Adams Prize, founded in 1848, for an essay on *The Theory of the Long Inequality of Uranus and Neptune*, which was printed in vol. ix of the *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*.

After leaving Cambridge Mr. Peirson determined to devote himself to the study of Astronomy and Optics, and those studies formed the occupation of his life. In 1858 he sought the repose of the country, and he purchased the freehold of some five or six acres of land in one of the best and most secluded parts of Wimbledon Park, Surrey, upon which he built, during the years 1859—1861, a substantial residence, which he called *Devonshire Lodge*; but unfortunately, by the time this was ready for his occupation in July 1861, a circumstance occurred which not only prevented his ever occupying this residence, but also tinged and embittered the remainder of his days. Through misplaced confidence in one he considered a friend he lost many thousands of pounds, which so reduced his income that he found it necessary to abandon and sell his country house, and to remain in his London residence at Barnsbury.

Naturally shy and retiring, he never mixed in society. He neither visited others, nor received visitors. He shut himself up almost entirely from the outer world, and spent his time in his favourite studies. But, notwithstanding, he was well acquainted with current literature and politics, as well as with all progress in science generally; and his views on all these subjects were advanced and progressive.

He has left a large quantity of MSS, alike the evidence and the result of his diligent study and search after scientific truth, consisting of many reams of paper covered with notes, &c., and, so far as inspected, fairly written in his own neat handwriting. These papers are now being examined by Mr A. W. Flux, Fellow of the College, with a view to the ultimate publication of some of them.

Mr Peirson was eminently gentle in disposition, considerate of others, just and honourable in all his dealings, and as accurate in his views generally as he was diffident of expressing them. He lived and died a true philosopher.

SIR JAMES WILLIAM REDHOUSE LITT.D.

Sir James Redhouse became a member of the College when he was admitted in 1884 to the honorary degree of Doctor in Letters by the University. He was born on December 30, 1811, in Walworth, London, of a Suffolk family, and was educated at Christ's Hospital. He went to Constantinople in 1826, where he studied French, Italian, Turkish, Arabic, and Persian; and served the Ottoman Government by assisting in the preparation of various military, naval, and literary works. He visited South Russia in 1830, acquiring some knowledge of the language, and commencing the preparation of a Turkish, English, and French Dictionary; he returned to London in 1834 to publish the same, but the appearance of Bianchi's Turkish-French work made the attempt fruitless. After being entrusted with the superintendence of about twenty Turkish naval and military officers sent over to study and serve in the Royal Artillery and Navy, he returned to Constantinople in 1838; was appointed to the Translation Office of the Porte, and in 1839 was selected by the Grand Vizier for confidential communications with the British Ambassador, Lord Ponsonby. After being appointed a Member of the Naval Council, to co-operate with Captain Baldwin Wake Walker R.N. (afterwards Sir B. W. Walker Bart. K.C.B. &c.), he entered the Turkish Naval Service; assisted in drawing up naval instructions for the officers of the Turkish fleet; went to Alexandria when hostilities were commenced by the allies, England, Austria, Russia, and Turkey, against Egypt; accompanied the Consuls-General to the British Fleet at Beyrut; and served as means of communication between the Turkish General on shore and Admiral Sir Robert Stopford concerning a combined attack on St Jean d'Acre, this plan being referred through Mr Redhouse to Lord Ponsonby and the Ottoman Government, and ultimately carried out successfully by orders of the allied Governments. For these services Mr Redhouse received the Turkish Order of the Nishani Iftikhar in brilliants. On a change of ministry in 1841, Mr Redhouse returned to the Porte, and was employed in confidential communications between the Turkish Government and Sir Stratford Canning G.C.B. (afterwards Lord Stratford de Redcliffe K.G.), who succeeded Lord Ponsonby. In January 1843 he proceeded to

Erzerum as Secretary to the Mediating Commissioners, Major Williams (afterwards Sir W. F. Williams Bart., of Kars, G.C.B.), and the Hon R. Curzon (afterwards Lord Zouche), and ultimately assisted in concluding in 1847 a treaty of peace between Turkey and Persia, receiving the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, with Colonel's rank, first class; and publishing meanwhile in Paris his "*Grammaire raisonnée de la langue ottomane*." In 1854 he was appointed Oriental Translator to the Foreign Office, and published an English-Turkish and Turkish-English Dictionary, also a *Vade-Mecum* of Colloquial Turkish for the Army and Navy in the Crimean War. In 1857 he assisted the late Lord Cowley in Paris in wording the treaty of peace with Persia that set our troops free to act under Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn) in suppressing the Indian Mutiny. In 1884 he was engaged in publishing numerous treatises on Oriental subjects. He was formerly Secretary to, and an Honorary Member of, the Royal Asiatic Society; and Honorary and Corresponding Member of several learned societies. He was created C.M.G., 1885, and K.C.M.G., 1888. He presented to the Library of the British Museum a manuscript (incomplete) dictionary of Arabic, Persian, Ottoman-Turkish, Eastern Turkish and English, in ten large folio volumes, the result of sixteen years' labour; and to the University Library, Cambridge, a transcript of a unique Arabic manuscript which was in the Library of the India Office, a gift of Warren Hastings to the East India Company, with translation, commentary, maps, and index. He married, first in 1836, Jane E. C. Slade (who died 1887), daughter of the late T. Slade, of Liverpool, and second, 1888, Eliza, daughter of our late Honorary Fellow, Sir Patrick MacChombaich de Colquhoun Q.C. LL D.

Sir James died on January 2nd. His portrait in official costume has been placed in the smaller Combination-room.

The following Members of the College have died during the year 1891; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Rev John Price Alcock (1831), formerly Precentor of Rochester, Honorary Canon of Canterbury, and Vicar of Ashford for 40 years: died July 11 at Eardemont, Crayford, aged 84.

Rev William Baker (B.D. 1870), Incumbent of Ram's Episcopal Chapel, Hackney: died May 15 at Hackney, aged 60.

- Rev Henry John Barnard** (1845), Vicar of Pucklechurch with Abson, formerly Vicar of Yatton for 38 years, Prebendary of Wells, and Rural Dean of Portishead: died July 2, aged 69.
- Rev Hyde Wyndham Beadon** (1834), Honorary Canon of Bristol: died at Latton, Wilts., May 12, aged 79 (see *Eagle* XVI, 573).
- Rev George Shelford Bidwell** (1852), late Rector of Sympson, Bucks: died March 20 at Worthing, aged 61.
- Rev Thomas Birkett** (1858): died February 26 at Weston-super-mare, aged 55.
- Rev Thomas Henry Braim** (did not graduate), received degree of D.D. from the Archbishop of Canterbury LL.D., late Archdeacon of Portland, Australia, author of a *History of New South Wales*: died October 14 at Risley Rectory, Derby, aged 77.
- Rev George Russell Brett** (1858), Rector of Thwaite, Norfolk: died September 1 at the Rectory.
- Rev Samuel Christmas Brown** (1842), Vicar of Great Clacton: died July 5, aged 72.
- Rev John Henry Browne** (1840), formerly Scholar, Vicar of Lowdham, Notts., for nearly 50 years: died October 11, aged 74.
- Rev Thomas Edward George Bunbury** (1860): died May 6, aged 53.
- Rev George Ash Butters** D.D. (1827): died August 3 at Rhyl, aged 86 (see *Eagle* XVII, 59).
- Rev Arthur Calvert** (1856), formerly Fellow, Rector of Moreton, Essex: died June 2.
- Rev Thomas Stone Carnsew** (1855), Vicar of Constantine, near Penrhyn, for 30 years (1857—1887) Vicar of Poughell, North Cornwall: died January 21, aged 70.
- Rev Edward Keatinge Clay** (1864), Vicar of Great Kimble, Tring: died March 15, at Hastings.
- Rev Henry Cogan** (1837), formerly Vicar of East Dean and Rector of Upper Waltham: died August 29 at Chichester.
- Sir Patrick Colquhoun** Q.C. LL.D. (1837), Honorary Fellow: died May 18, aged 76 (see *Eagle* XVI, 567).
- George Cooper** (1873), Barrister-at-Law: died December 7 near Liverpool, aged 40.
- Rev Thomas Davis** (B.D. 1864): died March 6 at Earl's Court, London, aged 66.
- Rev Hicks Thomas Deacle** (1840), Vicar of Bawburgh, Norfolk: died August 8.
- Rev Charles Rous Drury** (1845), Vicar of Westhampnett, late Archdeacon of Madras: died October 29, aged 69.
- Conrad Clunie Dumas** (1885): died February 7 at Ealing, aged 58.
- Very Reverend Gilbert Elliot** (1823), Dean of Bristol: died August 18, aged 91 (see *Eagle* XVII, 65).
- Rev Edwyn Anthony Ely** (1862), late Rector of Lassington: died December 27 at Abergavenny, aged 53.
- Rev Patrick Fenn** (1852), Rector of Wrabness, Essex, for 54 years: died March 11, aged 91.
- James William Gabb** (1861), Solicitor: died December 29 at Cheltenham, aged 53.

- Rev John Edward Beauchamp George (1880), Vicar of St George's, Douglas, Isle of Man: died May 12, aged 45.
- Rev Herbert Richard Hannam (1882): died August 17 at Norwood, aged 32 (see *Eagle* xvii, 70).
- The Right Honourable Lord Heytesbury (William Henry Ashe a'Court Holmes) (M.A. 1831): died April 21 at Heytesbury House, Wilts., aged 81 (see *Eagle* xvi, 565).
- Rev Edward Kaye Holt (1854), Vicar of Sancton, Yorks.: died May 1, aged 63.
- Rev John Burleigh James (1834), eldest son of the late Rev John James, Canon of Peterborough (author of the homilies *on the Collects*): died November 28 at Vanbrugh Fields, Blackheath, aged 80.
- Rev John Jackson (1840), Rector of Ledbury, Herefordshire: died July 23, aged 75.
- Rev Joseph John Jeckell (1851), Rector of Rylstone, Skipton: died in December, aged 63.
- Henry Martyn Jeffrey (1849) F.R.S., late Head Master of Cheltenham Grammar School, was at St John's for two terms when he migrated to St Catharine's: died in November.
- Rev Robert Joynes (1843), Rector of Gravesend for 45 years: died September 13, aged 70.
- Rev Henry Richard Julius (1839), for 40 years Vicar of Wrecclesham: died March 27 at Redhill, aged 74.
- Rev William Keeling (1826) B.D., formerly Fellow, Rector of Barrow, Bury St Edmund's: died May 7, aged 87.
- Rev William James Kennedy (1837): died June 3 at Barnwood, aged 77 (see *Eagle* xvi, 576).
- Rev Samuel Savage Lewis (1868), Fellow of Corpus Christi College: died March 31 in a train near Oxford, aged 54 (see *Eagle* xvi, 575).
- Rev Francis Michael Mac Carthy (1828), afterwards at Peterhouse, formerly Vicar of Thornes, Wakefield: died February 20, at Chester, aged 86.
- Rev John Howard Marsden (1823) B.D., formerly Fellow: died January 24 at Colchester, aged 87 (see *Eagle* xvi, 478).
- Sir James Meek (did not graduate): died January 10 at Cheltenham, aged 75 (see *Eagle* xvi, 477).
- Rev Robert Stephen Moore (1851), Vicar of Mickley: died June 21, aged 63.
- Rev William Murton (1844), Vicar of Sutton, Wansford, for 43 years: died November 17, aged 73.
- Rev William Anthony Newton (1860), Chaplain of the City of London Industrial School, Feltham: died September 19, aged 52.
- Rev Gregory Nicholls (1860): died February 1 at Leavesdon, Watford, aged 52.
- Rev George Philip Ottey (1847), formerly Rector of Much Hadham, Herts: died December 17 at Bournemouth, aged 67.
- Rev Alexander Shaw Page (1852), rowed against Oxford and at Henley 1851, Vicar of Selsley, formerly Vicar of St Anne's, Lancaster: died April 22.
- Rev Lawrence John Parsons (1849), Chaplain to the Forces: died May 22 at Woodbury, aged 66.
- Rev Thomas Pearse (1819), for 68 years Vicar of Westoning, Beds.: died June 14, aged 93.

- Robert Peirson (1845), formerly Fellow : died June 15, aged 72 (see *Eagle* xvii, 201).
- William Philpot (did not graduate) late of West Farleigh, Kent : died November 4 at Linton, Kent, aged 72.
- Rev John Holford Plant (1877), Mission Priest in the Diocese of Melanesia : died June 8 at Worthing, aged 35.
- Rev Albert John Porter (1862) LL.B., Vicar of St Helen's, Norwich : died June 30 at Norwich.
- The Right Honourable the Earl of Powis (Edward James Herbert) (1840) LL.D., High Steward of the University : died May 7, aged 72 (see *Eagle* xvi, 562).
- Captain Richard Davies Pryce of Cyfronydd (1842) J.P., Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire : died August 21, aged 71.
- Rev Frederick Goode Slight (1861), Vicar of Woodborough, Notts : died January 17.
- Rev Vincent John Stanton (1842) : died May 16 at Nice, aged 73 (see *Eagle* xvi, 573).
- Charles Storer (1835) M.D. J.P. : died February 6 at Lowdham Grange, Notts, aged 78.
- Rev John Taylor (1845) : died March 27 at St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 76.
- Rev John Henry Taylor (1871), of Shillong, Assam, Indian Chaplain on the Calcutta Establishment : died in May, on board Steamship *City of Oxford*, off Colombo.
- Rev Eusebius Andrewes Uthwatt (1830), formerly Rector of Foscott, Bucks : died August 26 at Buckingham, aged 84.
- Rev John Thomas Walters (1850), Rector of Norton Atherstone : died March 11 at Llandudno, aged 74.
- Hensleigh Wedgwood (1824), late Fellow of Christ's College : died June 2 in London, aged 88 (see *Eagle* xvii, p. 65).
- Rev Thomas White (1846), Vicar of Scamblesby : died April 25.
- William Henry Widgery (1879) : died August 26, aged 34 (see *Eagle*, xvii, 68).
- Rev William Wigston (1839), Vicar of Rushmere St Andrew near Ipswich : died September 13 in London, aged 74.
- Rev Charles Edward Wilkinson (1867), Curate in Charge of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight : died November 8, aged 50.
- Rev Joseph Wolstenholme (1850), Sc.D., late Fellow of St John's and of Christ's : died November 18, aged 62 (see *Eagle* xvii, 67).
- Rev Thomas Rowland Wyer (1842), formerly Incumbent of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Peebles : died May 8 at Peebles, aged 84.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

HOCKEY.

DEAR SIRS,

I should like to draw the attention of the College to the existence of the University Hockey Club. There are games three times a week, and the men who neither play football nor row would be enabled to get excellent exercise.

I may mention in its favour that the expense is trifling—7s. 6d. for the season—that is for the Michaelmas and Lent Terms.

It might even be possible next year to start a College Hockey Club, in which we have been already anticipated by Trinity, King's, Clare, Pembroke, and Selwyn.

I am, yours faithfully,

L. HORTON-SMITH.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1892.

In his sermon preached in the College Chapel on Sunday, January 31, Professor Mayor thus referred to the losses which have recently befallen us in Cambridge :

“Since I last spoke from this place, the Angel of Death has called away many of chief note in the University and our own College.

“The venerable Duke of Devonshire, who united high rank with almost unexampled University distinction, whose vast estates were administered with rare wisdom and generosity, and who ranks among Chancellors with Burleigh and Fisher for the benefits which he conferred upon us, has gone ; and also his some-time competitor [Dr Philpott], the Senior Wrangler of 1829, who steered the University, as a resident and as a commissioner, through anxious times of change ; who as Bishop of Worcester, in one of the most arduous dioceses of our church, governed his flock in quietness and peace, with an unresting activity like some force of nature, obeying the great Taskmaster.

“Of many other losses, I can note but a few. The High Steward, Lord Powis, who showed his interest in Scholarship not only by giving a medal for Latin verse, but by personally pleading in the schools for the retention of verse composition in our classical course ; to whom the windows in yonder apse and the Walworth mission bear grateful witness.

“Bishop Perry, Senior Wrangler in 1828, who built two churches in Cambridge, gave form and order to the infant diocese of Melbourne, and after many years of Colonial work, remained to the last, spending and spent, in the service of the church at home.

“Harvey Goodwin, long a power in St Edward’s and St Mary’s pulpits, to whom we are indebted for the life of my contemporary, the missionary Bishop Mackenzie.

“Within the last few days the young and the old have brought us together to lament their loss. Probably never, except in time of plague, has the voice of mourning fallen with such repeated strokes on Cambridge ears.

“The death of the young Prince, who left Trinity College, as he left so many parts of the Empire which he was born to rule, with a spotless character, called forth a sympathy

wider than has yet been known, or indeed could have been known, in the world's history. We learnt once more what a power England possesses in the reverence felt for our gracious Queen, far beyond the limits of her dominions.

"Twice in the past week we have met here to render thanks for Johnians departed this life in the faith and fear of Christ. One, the most famous name on our books, who had passed threescore years and ten when released from suffering, a Cornish Senior Wrangler like Henry Martyn, is one proof among many that from humblest schools self-taught votaries of knowledge ever find at St John's a cordial welcome and room to grow to their full stature. What a fixed prophetic gaze, like that of Newton's statue in Trinity Chapel, lit up his features in those early days, we who knew him then cannot lightly forget: others may gain some faint image of that rapt look—piercing into the depths of the heavenly vault, and divining their secrets—from the picture in the Combination-room. On his coffin was seen a cross, apt emblem of unshaken faith; for to him *the heavens declared the glory*—not, as one profanely said, of Hipparchus, or Newton, or Laplace, but—*of God the Maker*. If Adams were a resident Fellow, and in health, he would assuredly have been among us to-day.

"Last Sunday another Johnian [J. A. Stewart] was called home, not after long chastening, not as a tired veteran, but suddenly from the budding promise of life's spring. Let us hope that his sorrowing relatives, as they conveyed their brother's body from these sacred walls to its resting-place beyond the sea, bore with them some hidden balm of healing for wounded spirits, even the assurance that a college is no mere club of summer friends or school of intellectual fence, but a true *alma mater*, a *royal priesthood*, a christian family, a church catholic in miniature.

"And as the old and the young, so also the middle-aged [T. Roberts]—in the very midst of life's path, as Dante says—has been summoned to his account, amid the urgent stress of useful and honorable labour.

"Reminded by these many warnings that in the midst of life we are in death, let us learn to pray from the heart: *Teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom, even the wisdom which is from above, first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without variance, without hypocrisy.*"

On February 27 the Senatus of the University of Aberdeen did itself and us the honour of conferring on our beloved Professor of Latin the degree of Doctor of Laws. All readers of the *Eagle* will join us in wishing Dr Mayor health and long life to wear this dignity.

We regret to hear that the Rev G. H. Whitaker, formerly Junior Dean of the College, and late Canon of Hereford, has

felt obliged, on account of the state of his health, to resign his Fellowship and his position as Theological Lecturer.

Mr W. F. Smith, Fellow of the College, has announced his intention of resigning the office of Steward at next Lady Day, and the Classical Lectureship, which he has held for many years, at the end of the present academical year. His edition of *Rabelais* is understood to be approaching completion. Mr Smith will carry with him into his retirement the good wishes of the readers of the *Eagle*. Mr W. Bateson, Fellow of the College, succeeds him as Steward.

Three Chancellor's Medals have fallen to the College this year, it seems for the first time on record. The first and second Classical Medals were gained respectively by Ds T. R. Glover and W. C. Summers, Foundation Scholars. The Medal for an English poem (on *Raphael*) has been awarded, for the second time, to J. H. B. Masterman. The Medals will, we understand, be presented to the winners by our new Chancellor, in connexion with the ceremonies of Installation.

Ds Harold Smith, Foundation Scholar, has been awarded one of the Jeremie Prizes for knowledge of the Septuagint. Ds A. P. Bender, Hutchinson Student, is mentioned as deserving of commendation.

The Members' Prize for the best Latin Essay on the subject—*Qua potissimum ratione colonias nostras cum patria conexas esse oporteat*—has been won by Ds Thomas Nicklin, Foundation Scholar, and now master at Liverpool College.

The Rev George Cantrell Allen (M.A. 1881), Assistant-master at Dulwich College, has been appointed Head-master of the Surrey County School, Cranleigh, in succession to Dr Merriman, presented by the College to the rectory of Freshwater.

Mr W. McFadden Orr, Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Mechanism in the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

Mr R. Holmes (B.A. 1885) has been appointed Senior Lecturer at King's College, London, in succession to Mr Sampson. Mr A. E. Monro (B.A. 1889) has been appointed Junior Lecturer in succession to Mr Holmes.

Among the officers for the year of the Geological Society are the following members of the College:—*President*, W. H. Hudleston F.R.S.; *Vice-President*, Prof T. G. Bonney F.R.S.; *Secretary*, J. E. Marr F.R.S.; *Councillors*, A. Harker, J. J. H. Teall F.R.S.

We learn from a report of the proceedings at the Anniversary of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College and High School, Trevandrum, 17th October 1891, that Mr H. N. Read (B.A.

1872), so long resident among us, has been appointed Acting Principal of the College. The institution appears to be in a flourishing condition under his direction. Mr Read is on his way to England on leave, and we trust we shall soon have an opportunity of welcoming him to Cambridge.

In the University Professor Gwatkin has been elected Chairman of the Examiners for the Historical Tripos; Professor Macalister Chairman of the Examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos; Mr R. T. Wright Chairman of the Examiners for the Law Tripos; Professor Macalister has been appointed an Elector to the chair of Physiology, a delegate to represent the University at the Dublin University Tercentenary Festival in July, and, with Professor Liveing, Mr J. E. Marr, and Mr A. Harker, has been elected on the Sedgwick Memorial Museum Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister was appointed to act for the Regius Professor of Physic during the vacancy caused by the death of Sir G. E. Paget, and was made an Elector to the Professorship of Anatomy; Mr J. J. Lister has been appointed Demonstrator in Animal Morphology; Mr P. T. Main and Mr J. Larmor members of the Mechanical Sciences Tripos Syndicate; Mr W. H. Hudleston an Elector to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology; Professor Gwatkin an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarship; Mr H. R. Tottenham an Adjudicator of the Members' Latin Essay Prize, and, with Mr C. E. Haskins and Mr W. A. Cox, an Examiner for the Previous Examination; Mr F. C. Wace and Mr E. J. S. Rudd Examiners for the General Examination; Mr H. H. B. Ayles an Examiner for the Theological Special; Mr F. C. Bayard for the Law Special; Mr J. R. Tanner for the History Special.

A contributor to the *Eagle*, who does not wish to claim the prize offered on page 74 of the last number, writes that in the *History of the House of Stanley*, by Peter Draper, of the *Ormskirk Advertiser*, published at Ormskirk in 1864 (pp. 321—324,) the inscription on "Lady Margaret's Bell" is discussed at length. The full inscription is given as *I. S. de B. armig. et e. ux me fecerunt in honore Trinitatis. R. B. 1497.* The *I. S. de B.* stand for James Scarisbrick of Bickerstaff, whose estates afterwards passed to the Stanleys by marriage. The *R. B. 1497* is supposed to refer to the bell-founder, and the stamps for the various ornaments, which indicate the date rather than the donor of the bell, were no doubt at hand in his foundry, just as a printer has a selection of head-pieces and tail-pieces for filling up empty spaces in a book. The single rose is for Lancaster (or England), the double rose for the united families of York and Lancaster, the portcullis for the Beauforts, the lily for France, and the dragon for Wales (or the Tudors).

The Union elections this term have resulted in the return of an unusual number of Johnians. G. D. Kempt is elected

Vice-President, and J. H. B. Masterman *Secretary*, while we count three of the six Members of *Committee*, viz. Mahomed Ahmed, P. Green, and Yusuf Ali. Mr E. E. Sikes has served on the Library Committee during the present term.

The chief literary event of the term to a great number of us has been the appearance of a second edition of *Soapsuds* (see *Eagle* xvi, 265). Only a hundred copies were issued and these had been eagerly subscribed for months before. The new edition contains many additional poems, hitherto only known to the happy readers of the *Wollerer's Ghost*. Even some new poets appear before us under the impenetrable signatures L. H. K. B. F. and F. D. H. Lastly the work is now for the first time adorned with very delightful illustrations and the cats in the College Arms have only the required three legs.

Our non-resident subscribers will not be content unless we give them one or two characteristic extracts from the new poems. Our space only allows us to quote the last lines of R. H. F.'s Ode on the recent Greek vote in which he sketches the good time that is coming when Greek shall be no more—

“Then sound the ophicleide
For the future ‘flowing tide,’
For a Varsity delivered from the servitude of Greek;
When each shall be D.D.
If he know his A B C,
And a baby a B.A. be, if he can but only speak!”

After such a lyrical outburst the concluding strain of the book by the same poet fills us with sadness.

“Now the Wollerer sings no more,
Its muses softly snore,
The Editors no more for copy call,
The Brickbat's songs are done
Of Bindles and the Bun,
And Woller's self is gone to Montreal.
But I've heard it's ghost may yet
Once or twice a term be met
Revisiting the Cam's pellucid rill,
And echoes of the lays
That it sang in other days
May be faintly heard about the College still.”

The preachers in the College Chapel have been Mr W. A. Cox, Professor J. E. B. Mayor, Mr C. E. Graves, Mr H. P. Stokes, and Professor H. M. Gwatkin.

A portrait and biography of the Rev E. A. Stuart, formerly Scholar, and now Vicar of St James's, Holloway, appears in the January number of the *Churchman's Magazine*.

The portrait of Mr H. W. Simpkinson, formerly Editor of the *Eagle*, has been added to the Editorial Album. The Editorial Committee would again ask those of their predecessors who have not yet favoured them with their portraits to follow Mr Simpkinson's example.

The following members of the College were ordained in December last :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish or Mission.</i>
Smallpeice, G.	York	St Mark's, Hull
Banham, A. F.	London	St Peter's, Islington
Heward, H.	Canterbury	St Alphege's, Canterbury
Hulley, J. J.	Liverpool	St Timothy's, Everton
Hickling, H.	Manchester	St Peter's, Levenshulme
Newbery, H. C.	Newcastle	Tynemouth Priory
Caldwell, W. J.	Norwich	Great Yarmouth
Chambers, W. H.	Norwich	St Bartholomew's, Heigham
Cole, J. H.	Norwich	Quidenham-with-Snetterton
Crabtree, J. E.	Ripon	Sharow
Harrison, E.	Ripon	Bierley
Russell, H. D. G.	Ripon	St Luke's, Beeston Hill
Wallis, A. T.	Rochester	Lady Margaret Ch., Walworth, S.E.
Benthall, W. L.	St Albans	St Stephen's, Walthamstow
Ferguson, W. H.	St Albans	St Paul's, Stratford
Roberts, A. J.	Chichester	Harting
Willis, W. N.	Chichester	Eastbourne

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>to</i>
Newton, H., M.A.	(1864)	V. of St Stephen's, Redditch
Thorman, R., M.A.	(1881)	R. of Marton, Skipton
Rowsell, Canon, F. W. M.A.	(1860)	V. of Topcliffe, Thirsk
Hall, H. A., M.A.	(1884)	H. Master of Totnes Gram. Sch.
Bissett, W.	(1881)	V. of Kenilworth
Walker, T., M.A.	(1854)	R. Dean of Fakenham
Perrin, M. E.		C.-in-Charge, St. Martin's, Leeds
Osborne, J.	(1876)	R. of Hotton, Lincs
Chichester, E. A., M.A.	(1872)	R. Dean of Dorking
Bonney, A., M.A.	(1867)	V. of Buildwas, Salop
Bather, H. F., M.A.	(1855)	Archd. of Ludlow and Canon of Hereford
Evans, L. H., M.A.	(1870)	V. of SS John's and Mary's, Brecon
Briddon, W. H., M.A.	(1871)	V. of Hixon, Stafford
Mitchell, H.	(1852)	V. of Stinsfield, Dorchester
Morris, C. P.	(1880)	Chap. to Shepton Mallet Prison
Sharrock, W. R., M.A.	(1866)	V. of Gt. Driffield, Yorks.
Ward, E. B.		Lady Margaret Ch., Walworth, S.E.
Crick, A. C., M.A.	(1877)	V. of Pennington, Hants.
Bower, R.	(1868)	Chap. to 1st Cumb. Artill. Volunteers
Bradley, W. H., M.A.	(1885)	V. of St Catherine's, Birtles, Crewe
Ware, D. P., M.A.	(1878)	V. of St Paul's, Swindon

The Rev Henry F. Bather, Vicar of Meole Brace, Salop, has been appointed Archdeacon of Ludlow, in succession to Archdeacon Maddison, retired, and Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, in succession to Canon Whitaker, resigned on account of ill-health. The new Archdeacon graduated at St John's in 1855, and was ordained the same year. He was appointed Vicar of Meole Brace in 1858; Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral in 1878; Rural Dean of Pontesbury in 1883; and Rector of Sutton in 1887.

The Rev A. H. Sheldon (B.A. 1888), Curate of St Leonard's, Exeter, has been accepted as a missionary of the Church Missionary Society.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Recapitulatory Examples in Arithmetic, with Answers*, fourteenth edition (Longmans), by the Rev Alfred Hiley; *An Account of British Flies (Diptera)* (Eliot Stock), by F. V. Theobald; *The Corruption of the Church* (Eglington and Co.), by the Rev A. W. Momerie; *In Memoriam: H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale* (Lafleur and Son), a poem by F. W. Driver, set to music by F. W. Goodrich; *The Elements of Plane Trigonometry* (Macmillan), by R. Levett and C. Davison; *Soapsuds* (second edition), edited by W. Harris and R. H. Forster.

JOHNIANA.

Mr Watson had another manner of care of perfection, with a fear and reverence of the judgment of the best learned; who, to this day, would never suffer yet his *Absolon* to go abroad, and that only, because, *in locis paribus*, *Anapæstus* is twice or thrice used instead of *Iambus*. A small fault, and such a one as perchance would never be marked, no, neither in Italy or France. This I write not so much to note the first or praise the last, as to leave in memory of writing for good example to posterity, what perfection in my time was most diligently sought for in like manner in all kind of learning, in that most worthy college of St John's in Cambridge.

Roger Ascham: The Schoolmaster, ii. 307 (ed. 1815).

Doctor Nicolas Medcalfe, that honourable father, was Master of St John's College [1518-1537] when I came thither [1530]; a man meanly learned himself, but not meanly affectioned to set forward learning in others. He found that college spending scarce two hundred marks by the year; he left it spending a thousand marks and more, which he procured not with his money, but by his wisdom: not chargeably bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means, for the zeal and honour they bore to learning. And that which is worthy of memory, all those givers were almost northern men; who being liberally rewarded in the service of their prince, bestowed it as liberally for the good of their country. Some men thought therefore, that Dr Medcalfe was partial to northern men; but sure I am of this, that northern men were partial in doing more good, and giving more lands to the furtherance of learning, than any other countrymen in those days did; which deed should have been rather an example of goodness for others to follow, than matter of malice for any to envy, as some there were that did.....

[But] his goodness stood not still in one or two, but flowed abundantly over all that college, and broke out also to nourish good wits in every part of that university; whereby, at his departing thence, he left such a company of fellows and scholars in St John's College, as can scarce be found now in some whole university; who, either for divinity, on the one side or other, or for civil service to their prince and country, have been, and are yet to this day, notable ornaments to this whole realm.

Roger Ascham: The Schoolmaster, ii. 301 (ed. 1815).

I having now some experience of life led at home and abroad, and knowing what I can do most fitly, and how I would live most gladly, do well perceive there is no such quietness in England nor pleasure in strange countries as even in St John's College, to keep company with the Bible, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, and Tully....therefore, Sir, to be short, ye bind me to serve you for ever, if by your suit the King's majesty would grant me this privilege, that reading the Greek tongue in St John's I should be bound to no other statutes within that university and college; and some reason I have to be made free and journeyman to learning, when I have already served three apprenticeships at Cambridge.

Roger Ascham: Letters to Sir William Cecil, x. pp. 386, 388 (ed. 1815).

Churchill the poet—the English Juvenal—was buried in St Martin's church-yard, Dover, the tombstone containing the single line, taken from a poem called *The Candidate*—"Life to the last enjoyed, here Churchill lies." In another verse he had expressed the wish:—

"May one poor sprig of bay around my head
Bloom while I live and point me out when dead."

Until this week the poet's prayer remained unfulfilled. When Byron visited the grave, in 1816, it was neglected, and the tombstone dilapidated, although the sexton made two or three shillings occasionally by showing it to travellers. The spectacle set Byron into a musing mood on "The Glory and the Nothing of a name." An admirer of Churchill has now planted on the grave a bay tree, which will, it is hoped, point out for many years to come the poet's resting-place. No better memorial could have been given to the man whom Cowper—whose nature and life were the exact antipodes of the satirist's—enthusiastically called the "Great Churchill."

Daily Telegraph: July 9, 1891.

[Churchill was of St John's; there is a portrait of him in the smaller Combination-room.].

If the length of time during which a man's contributions to the mental capital of the race are likely to be remembered and brought to mind has anything to do with it, then certainly Adams ought to have been buried in Westminster Abbey, and not, quietly and unostentatiously as he had lived, in Cambridge.

The Speaker: January 30, 1891.

There are few more interesting personages in the Commons than the Right Hon Charles Pelham Villiers,* the colleague of Cobden and Bright in the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws. The veteran statesman has sat for one constituency Wolverhampton for well over half a century and still attends to his Parliamentary duties as regularly as the weight of his fourscore years and ten will allow.

Daily Telegraph: March 4, 1892.

* Mr Villiers graduated from St John's in 1824.

Lincoln College. Bishop Williams at the same time (1628—1631) built the east side of the Chapel quadrangle. The work cost more than he had promised to give and the College had to complete it at its own charges; £90 being spent on this work in 1629 "as being all the sum that my lord our benefactor did require or the college could spare." It is curious to find the same benefactor doing exactly the same thing in the fixed sum he gave (and would not increase) for building the library at St John's College in Cambridge.

A. Clark: Colleges of Oxford (1892) p. 198.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, December 1891.

FIRST M.B.

Chemistry, &c.

Briggs, G. F.	Lillie
Butler	Lord
Mag Eardley	Nicholls
Ds Elliott, A. E.	Orton
Holmes	Rae
Horton-Smith, R. J.	Sargent, P. W. G.
Brooke	Orton
Gladstone	

Biology.

SECOND M.B.

Pharmacy.

Ds Bennett, N. G.	Ds Seccombe
Draper	

Anatomy and Physiology.

Ds Barraclough	Ds King, T. P.
Ds Cameron	Ds Maxwell

THIRD M.B.

Surgery, &c.

Ds Evans, T. H.
Mag Mason, G. A.

Ds Young

Medicine, &c.

Ds Attlee, J.
Ds Cowell
Ds Edmondson
Ds Evans, T. H.

Ds Glover, L. G.
Ds Godson, A. H.
Mag Mason, G. A.
Ds Simpson, H.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND B.C.

Ds A. H. Godson
Ds T. H. Evans
Ds L. G. Glover

Ds J. Attlee
Ds G. N. Edmondson
Mag G. A. Mason

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER, 1891.

Foundation Scholarship of £80 :

J. M. Hardwich (Durham School).

Foundation Scholarships of £70 :

A. J. Chotsner, (Harrow School).
A. J. Smallpeice (St. Bees School).

Foundation Scholarships of £60 :

F. E. Edwards (Crediton School).
A. B. Maclachlan (Merchant Taylors School).

Foundation Scholarship of £50 :

A. P. McNeile (Trent College).

Minor Scholarships of £50 :

L. A. Body, (Durham School).
J. Small (Hurstpierpoint College).
A. H. Thompson (Clifton College & Totnes School).
W. West (Royal College of Science, London).

Exhibitions :

V. H. Blackman (St. Bartholomew's Hospital).
C. E. Byles (Uppingham School).
K. C. Dé (Presidency College, Calcutta, and Private Tuition).
E. R. F. Little (Fettes College).
C. J. Snowden (Pocklington School).

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We learn from the *Illustrated London News* that the will (executed August 8th 1891) of Mr Frederick James Lowe (B.A. 1844, LL.M. 1878), late of 4, Temple Gardens, Temple, and of Grosvenor Chambers, 395, Oxford Street, barrister-at-law, who died on January 7th, was proved on February 10th by Jonathan Holmes Poulter and Jonathan Watson, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £45,000. The testator bequeaths £300 to

the Old Cheltonian Society, to found a double-sculling prize to be named after him, to be rowed for by the boys of Cheltenham College, and numerous other legacies. The residue of his property up to £300 he gives to the Lady Margaret Boat Club, or other the principal boat club of St John's College, Cambridge, also to found a double-sculling prize to be named after him. The ultimate residue he leaves to his executors. All members of the Club will appreciate the kind feeling thus show by an old comrade.

Bateman Pairs:—This race took place on February 20. Four crews entered and rowed in one heat. The finish was exciting, the winners coming in first by a length and a half.

		Order of coming in.
1st station	{ W. A. Lamb* (Bow) A. E. Buchanan	2.
2nd station	{ W. McDougall (Bow) G. Blair*	1.
3rd station	{ F. M. Smith* (Bow) F. D. Hessey	4.
4th station	{ L. B. Burnett* (Bow) W. R. Lewis	3.

* Steerer.

The two Lent Boats were constituted as follows:

First Boat.			Second Boat.		
	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Bow A. J. Davis	10	1	Bow W. E. Cameron	9	12
2 W. K. Wills	10	11½	2 J. H. Pegg	9	9
3 C. C. Lord	10	4	3 W. J. S. Bythell	11	3
4 W. M. Payne	11	8	4 A. E. Smith	10	1½
5 H. G. T. Jones	12	3	5 H. S. Moss	12	0
6 W. Wright	11	11	6 W. R. Le Sueur	12	4½
7 A. G. Butler	10	13½	7 L. B. Burnett	9	10½
Stroke A. P. Cameron	11	2	Stroke C. G. Leftwich	10	0
Cox A. Alcock	7	9	Cox A. H. Norregaard	9	0
Average 11 st. 1½ lbs.			Average 10 st 8½ lbs.		
Coach—J. A. Cameron.			Coaches—G. Blair and A. E. Buchanan.		

First Boat.

Bow—Works well for his weight. He has improved greatly during the term and should prove a useful man.

Two—Is neat and should do well when he fills out more. His swing forward was not always good.

Three—Has a poor finish and lets his arms bend too soon when swinging back.

Four—Rows hard, especially in races, but his swing forward is uncertain and often unsteady, causing him to hang somewhat.

Five—Is an old friend in Lent races. His hard shoving and very short swing are well known.

Six—Has improved since last term, but has not learnt to get his work on right at the beginning of the stroke.

Seven—Was handicapped severely by a bad attack of influenza in the middle of the term. Rows very hard, but is rather apt to get short in his swing towards the end of the course.

Stroke—Is very neat and has a good swing. Should be useful in the future.

Cox—Managed his crew fairly well on the whole, but did not gain much by his steering in the races. Seemed nervous.

The boat as a whole was well together and travelled well at a stroke of about 32 or 33, but could not keep together at a faster one. This was partly, perhaps, owing to Stroke, but more especially to the men in the middle of the boat not being steady in their swing at the fast stroke, and so keeping bad time. In fact, the time all through the boat was bad at a fast stroke.

Second Boat.

Bow—Has improved, but is very apt to keep bad time and not to get his work on with the others.

Two—Has a poor finish and is unsteady over the stretcher. He rowed much better in the races than in practice.

Three—Tried hard. He went off towards the latter part of the term. His seat was not always very comfortable, owing to the usual affliction of fixed-seat rowing, and this made him lie too far back.

Four—Rowed hard in the races. He pulled with his arms instead of swinging on to the oar with the arms straight.

Five—Was rough, but worked very well. He also did his work too much with his arms and consequently got very "done" over the course. This is a fault he will get out of with practice.

Six—Did not start to row till just a short time before training began, so was at a disadvantage at first. He proved very useful: his crooked swing is his worst fault.

Seven—Also came into the boat very late, but was none the worse for that. Inclined to lie too far back at the end of the stroke.

Stroke—Rowed with great judgment in the races and kept a good swing going all over the course. His blade is rather light sometimes, and he should not let go so much with his outside hand.

Cox—Steered very well all through the races.

The boat as a whole varied very much in practice, sometimes going well and sometimes badly, but it went much better in the races than at any other time. There was a good beginning all through the boat.

We append an account of each day's proceedings.

February 24. The Second Boat, being Sandwich boat, started head of the 2nd Division and rowed over, never being

pressed by Emmanuel I. They did not succeed in making a bump in the 1st Division, though they gained on King's at the start.

The First Boat, starting third on the river, kept their place, Third Trinity being just inside their distance at the finish.

February 25. The Second Boat kept easily away from Emmanuel, who fell to Clare at the Willows. In the 1st Division they gained a length on King's by Post Corner, but afterwards fell off, finishing about three lengths behind.

The First Boat gained at once on Corpus and were a length and a quarter behind at Post Corner; up the Gut Corpus went away again, but at Ditton were only a length to the good. After this our men continued to gain steadily and were overlapping at the beginning of the boarding, but Corpus, rowing with consummate pluck, just managed to keep away, and at Morley's Holt were a quarter of a length ahead. Here our men spurted hard again, but were unable to make much impression on them, and finished about half a length away.

February 26. Clare gaining on the Second Boat from the start were half a length off at the Railway Bridge and overlapping about six inches at the "Pike and Eel," where they made a shot, but were washed off. Our men spurring most gamely, finished half a length ahead. A bump, however, was claimed by Clare, but was disallowed at a Captains' meeting next day. The coxing in our boat was excellent all over the course.

Naturally, after so hard a race, they failed to do anything in the 1st Division.

The First Boat going gradually up to Corpus at the Cottages were about 2 ft. off when they were bumped by Pembroke I.

February 27. The hard course of the day before seemed to tell less on our Second Boat than on Clare, who were never even dangerous, finishing quite a length away. Our men rowed their eighth and last race, finishing up where they had begun, bottom of the 1st Division.

The First Boat rowed over fourth, never being pressed by Third Trinity, who were bumped by Jesus I.

A third boat went out every day, but did not enter for the 'getting-on' races.

CRICKET CLUB.

At a meeting held on February 12, the following were elected officers for the ensuing season:

Captain—F. J. Nicholls. *Secretary*—J. J. Robinson. *Committee*—A. E. Elliott, T. L. Jackson, C. Moore, G. R. Joyce.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—T. L. Jackson. *Hon. Sec.*—G. R. Joyce.

FIRST XV MATCHES.

Matches played 17. Won 9. Lost 6. Drawn 2.

Points scored for us 161. Against 93.

† Penalty goal.

‡ Dropped goal.

Date.	Opponents.	Result.	For			Against		
			gls.	trs.	pts.	gls.	trs.	pts.
Oct. 19	Emmanuel	Won	1	2	9	—	—	—
„ 21	Trinity	Lost	—	1	2	1	1	7
„ 29	Clare	Lost	—	—	—	3†	4	22
„ 30	Selwyn	Lost	—	2	4	1	1	7
Nov. 2	Trinity Hall	Won	5	4	33	—	1	2
„ 4	Caius	Lost	—	—	—	1‡	1	6
„ 6	Corpus	Won	4	3	26	—	—	—
„ 9	Jesus	Lost	—	—	—	4‡	2	23
„ 13	Christ's	Drawn	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 16	Jesus	Lost	—	—	—	3	2	17
„ 20	Trinity Hall	Won	7	9	53	—	—	—
„ 25	Christ's	Won	1	1	7	1	—	5
„ 28	Selwyn	Won	—	3	6	—	—	—
„ 30	Leys School*	Won	—	1	2	—	—	—
Dec. 2	King's	Won	2	2	14	1	—	5
Feb. 8	Trinity	Drawn	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 13	Middlesex Hospital	Won	2	1	12	1	1	7

* Against the Leys School we had two men short for the major portion of the game.

We had five matches scratched, in each case by our opponents.

The team this year have shewn most inconsistent form. At times they have played brilliantly, as in the two matches with Trinity, whilst at other times they have quite fallen to pieces, as in the return match with Christ's. We certainly were not strong behind the scrum, so that our success mainly depended on the forwards. The latter worked very hard as a rule, but many of them failed to "keep on" the ball. Their worst faults were not following up and their ignorance of how to screw the scrummage. For the former there is no excuse, except it be want of condition: the latter can only be learnt by constant practice. We hope they will remedy these faults next season.

Of those not actually in the XV. we must mention S. H. Cubitt, C. C. Lord, A. S. Kidd, W. A. Golby, and C. Edmunds as shewing very good form forward. We are very grateful to W. H. Skene and H. M. Tapper for helping us this term. Both shewed much dash, while Skene runs very strongly indeed. The XV is as follows:

R. A. Draper (back)—A fair back. Has gone off somewhat since last season. Can tackle and stop rushes well, though much too slow in getting his kick in.

F. L. Rae (three-quarters)—Has improved on last year's form. Runs pluckily and, at times, collars well. His kicking is still weak.

S. R. Trotman (three-quarters)—Powerful centre. Collars well, but is weak in kicking. Unselfish, but does not always pass at the right moment.

- E. A. Strickland* (three-quarters)—A good wing. Kicks and collars well. Has dash, but does not always use it.
- T. L. Jackson* (half)—As Captain his thorough knowledge of the game has stood him in great stead. Has much improved in his kicking: in his dodging he is, perhaps, hardly as good as last season.
- E. Ealand* (half)—An excellent half. Certain to stop a rush. Runs and kicks well. Must be careful not to crowd his man before passing.
- A. E. Elliott*—We must heartily congratulate him on getting his blue. A sterling forward. Always played his hardest for the College.
- B. Long*—Plays a good game. Passes accurately and collars well. Needs more dash.
- J. Lupton*—Though a light forward, should do much more work in the scrum. Can collar.
- C. D. Edwards*—To be relied on in a hard match. Is very game and works his utmost. Must follow up more.
- G. R. Joyce*—Energetic worker. Collars well and has improved in his passing. Needs more finish in dribbling.
- J. J. Robinson*—Dribbles well and is good out of touch. Follows up very keenly. Must pass sooner.
- W. G. Wrangham*—A powerful forward. Makes good use of his height out of touch and in passing. As a rule works hard in the scrum, but sometimes takes a rest there.
- H. S. Moss*—A conscientious worker. Very good on his own line. Must pass more. Collars strongly.
- R. B. Harding*—Must go straight into the scrum and use all his weight there. Tackles strongly, but must learn to dribble.

SECOND XV MATCHES.

Date.	Opponents.	Result.	For			Against		
			gls.	trs.	pts.	gls.	trs.	pts.
Oct. 17	Peterhouse	Lost	2†	1	10	2	1	12
" 19	Trinity II	Lost	—	—	—	3	3	21
" 27	Sidney	Won	2	—	10	—	—	—
" 28	Selwyn II	Won	2	3	16	—	—	—
Nov. 5	Sidney	Won	2	1	11	—	—	—
" 6	Christ's II	Won	—	1	2	—	—	—
" 16	Leys School II	Lost	1	1	7	2	—	10
" 18	Trinity II	Lost	—	—	—	—	2	4
" 23	Caius II	Won	4	5	30	—	1	2
" 26	Christ's II	Lost	—	—	—	—	3	6
Feb. 6	Pelicans	Won	5	6	42	—	1	2
" 10	Pelicans	Won	2	1	12	—	1	2

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Owing to the bad weather we have only been able to play four First XI matches this Term, with the following results:

First XI.

Opponents.	Result.	Goals.	
		For.	Agst.
Jesus	Lost	0...	8
Sidney	Won	3	1
Peterhouse	Drawn	1	1
Magdalene	Drawn	1	1

Second XI.

Fitzwilliam Hall Won 3.....1

These matches make a total of 17 played during the season, of which 8 have been won, 7 lost, and 2 drawn. A record which compares very unfavourably with that of last year.

C. Moore (goal)—A fair goal-keeper, kicks well, but should learn to use his hands more.

C. O. S. Hatton (back)—A consistently good back; kicks and tackles well; has fallen off slightly this term.

H. M. Tapper (back)—A fast energetic back, but is apt to be very erratic.

H. A. P. Gardiner (half-back)—As Captain has had to make his team out of poor material, and has only partially succeeded. Tackles and passes well but slow. Can shoot.

F. O. Mundahl (half-back)—A greatly improved half, tackles well; kicks too high and uses no judgment in feeding his forwards.

W. H. Ashton (half-back)—A strong half, tackles and passes well, and makes good use of his weight.

H. Sargent (right outside)—A better goal-keeper than goal-getter; fairly fast, but never centres soon enough.

F. W. Walker (right inside)—A slow but persevering forward, but does not pass well. A fair shot.

W. H. Skene (centre)—A good centre, keeps his wings together and feeds them well; can also use his head. Very unlucky in being hurt so early in the season.

H. A. Merriman (inside left)—A wonderfully improved forward; fast on the ball, good shot; also played outside left.

H. H. Davies (outside left)—A disappointing forward, is too selfish and never centres soon enough; has also played centre.

H. W. Fraser (inside left)—A fairly good twelfth man; fast, but takes the game too easily. Poor shot.

The Scratch Sixes secured more entries than last year and have been won, after a very hard struggle, by the following six:

C. O. S. Hatton (Capt.)
J. J. Gillespie
G. H. Smith
H. E. Cordeaux
H. H. Brown
S. Patch

ATHLETIC CLUB.

The first day of the Sports was successfully brought off on Tuesday, the 8th of March.

The Programme was as follows:

100 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat*: G. P. K. Winlaw, 1; A. G. Butler, 2; A. G. H. Verrall, 0. Winlaw won easily. *Second Heat*: C. O. S. Hatton, 1; G. H. Smith, 2. *Third Heat*: P. G. Sheppard 1; W. L. Phillips, 2.

Putting the Weight.—S. R. Trotman, 36ft. 6in., 1; C. H. Rivers, 32ft. 4in. Trotman is to be congratulated on his 'putting'; we wish him success in the 'Varsity Sports. Rivers was handicapped by an injured knee.

120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat*: B. Long, 2½ yards, 1; G. P. K. Winlaw, scratch, 2; A. G. Butler, scratch, 0; W. L. Phillips, 3 yards, 0;

J. J. Gillespie, 4 yards, 0. *Second Heat*: A. G. H. Verrall, 2 yards, 1; G. H. Smith, 1 yard, 2; P. G. Sheppard, 2 yards, 0; C. C. Lord, 2½ yards, 0. *Third Heat*: F. A. Godson, 8 yards, 1; C. O. S. Hatton, 2 yards, 2.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—S. R. Trotman, penalised 3 yards, 1; B. Long, 2; A. E. Elliott, 0. Trotman in spite of his penalty won easily in 20 secs.; the slow time was due to the heavy ground. A close race for second place.

Quarter Mile Race.—A. G. Butler, 1; G. P. K. Winlaw, 2; W. L. Phillips, 0; A. E. Elliott, 0; C. C. Lord, penalised 10 yards, 0. Winlaw got away well and kept the lead till within sixty yards of home, when Butler came up with a spurt and won by five yards. Time 55 secs.

Long Jump.—C. O. S. Hatton, 17ft. 6in., 1; G. H. Smith, 17ft. 3in., 2; C. C. Lord, 16ft. 2in., 0.

One Mile Race.—B. Long, 1; A. G. Butler, 2; C. D. Edwards, 0; W. A. Long, 0; G. G. Desmond, 0; J. J. Gillespie, 0. Long showed the way for the first two laps, when Edwards went ahead. Long however resumed his lead at the long-jump pit, and won by about seven yards from Butler. Time 4 min. 54 secs.

So far bad weather has prevented the second day's programme from being carried out.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr W. F. Smith. *Treasurer*—F. J. Nicholls. *Secretary*—W. McDougall.

At a meeting held on February 12, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—H. E. Knight, H. S. Moss, W. H. Skene, W. G. Wrangham.

LACROSSE CLUB.

Captain—F. Villy. *Hon. Sec.*—L. W. Grenville.

The weather has interfered so much with both Practices and Matches that there is little to report. Several freshmen have appeared this term, who should do good service next season.

We had arranged six matches, but for the reason mentioned above were only able to play one against the Leys School. The result was a draw, 2 goals each. Hatton, Lees, and Kefford have received their College colours. Hatton has also obtained his University Cap. F. Villy, J. Lupton, and L. W. Grenville have also once more had places in the University team, Villy being Captain.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B Company.

The following promotions have been approved of by the Commanding Officer during the past term:

Lance-Corporal C. M. Rice to be Lance-Sergeant.
Private E. H. Colman to be Lance-Corporal.

Since last term great alterations have been effected in the uniform, the old red braid having been given up in favour of

light blue cloth trimmings, and silver ornaments and buttons taking the place of the former bronze accoutrements. The new uniform is modelled to a great extent on that of the 60th Rifles. The change has been made with very little inconvenience to members of the Corps, principally owing to the time and energy lavished on it by Major Hill, who has succeeded to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Major Scott, and has had the general supervision of the arrangements connected with the new uniform.

Turning to the Colonel's official report of the year ending 31st October 1891, we find that four marksmen (the same number as last year) belong to B Company, namely Corporal Cordeaux, Private Reeves, Major (late Captain) Hill, and Colour-Sergeant Hutton. Mr Cordeaux's score is the third highest for the year, and the badge for best marksman in the Battalion goes to him, the first and second marksmen, A. R. Pope and W. D. Bushell, both being officers.

The University Aldershot detachment goes into quarters on March 17th; not in the North Camp as last year, but into the Permanent Barracks near the South Camp and end of the Long Valley.

It is also proposed to send a small detachment under Captain Grantham to the Easter manœuvres at Dover as a Company of the Inns of Court R.V.

On Friday, 19th February, a Smoking Concert was given by the members of B Company, in Lecture Room VI. Members of other Companies of the C.U.R.V. also kindly gave us their services. The concert was open to all members of the College, and to Officers, Sergeants, and Corporals of the Corps. Mr Scott kindly took the chair, and we hope we may often see him preside in future at our Smoking Concerts. We were glad to welcome the Commanding Officer and Captain Earle.

The heads of three out of the four sections attached to the C.U.R.V. are this term in B Company. Bugler Leathes is senior Bugler, Colour-Sergeant Hutton is in charge of the Ambulance Class, and Lieut. Wilkinson of the Signalling.

Corporal Cordeaux has won the Company Cup with a score of 77, Lance-Corporal Wright being second with 66. Cordeaux made 32 at the 500 yards range, equal highest in the Corps with Somers of A Company. Wright made 29 at 200 yards, the highest score made at that range. The Company Medals were fired for on Monday, February 7th; B Company were fourth, being greatly handicapped by the unfortunate absence of our two best shots, Cordeaux and Wright, who were unable to attend.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—A. J. Pitkin. *Vice-President*—R. E. Baker. *Treasurer*—J. J. Gillespie. *Secretary*—H. Williamson. *Committee*—J. H. B. Masterman, P. Green. *Ex-Officio*—All old Presidents in residence.

The Debating Society has had an extremely successful term. This may perhaps in some measure be due to the fact that the Committee has been able to combine greater physical luxuries with the intellectual ones which have always characterised its meetings; and that under the influence of coffee and tobacco words are wont to grow more eloquent and judgments clearer.

Men, manners, morals, and maidens have been discussed, startling paradoxes have been exploited, definitions asked for and occasionally given; in fact we have in every way proved ourselves worthy of the title of the "College Debating Society."

Appended is the programme for the term: •

Jan. 23rd—"That the grant of Home Rule to Ireland would consolidate the Empire." Proposed by Yusuf-Ali. Carried, 13—11.

Jan. 30th—"That the present system of training for boat-races is pernicious and irrational." Proposed by G. G. Desmond. Lost, 3—22.

Feb. 6th—"That this House disapproves of everything *fin de siècle*." Proposed by St J. B. Wynne-Willson. Lost, 9—15.

Feb. 13th—"That in the opinion of this House the world owes more to science than to literature." Proposed by H. H. Emslie. Lost, 15—16.

Feb. 20th—"That the Nineteenth Century has brought no greater boon to mankind than the new Journalism." Proposed by P. Green. Lost, 8—16.

Feb. 27th—"That this House would welcome the abolition of capital punishment." Proposed by Mahomed Ahmed. Lost, 13—15.

March 5th—"That altruism is the real basis of a virtuous life." Proposed by A. P. Bender. Lost, 7—27.

March 12th—"That 'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." Proposed by A. J. Pitkin.

Average attendance for the term, 49.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens M.A. *Secretary*—F. O. Mundahl. *Assist.-Secretary*—G. H. Harries. *Librarian*—F. D. Sturgess. *Committee*—F. W. Carnegie, C. M. Rice, W. A. Werner.

Nothing very much has been done by the Society this term, except that two very successful Smoking Concerts have been given, at which Mr Tottenham and Mr W. F. Smith very kindly presided. Practices for the May Concert have already begun. Dr Garrett is to wield the bâton. We are all very glad to see him ready to act as

conductor once more. Under his able guidance we feel sure that the May Concert, which is to be held in the College Hall, will be in every way a success.

CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr E. E. Sikes. *Vice-President*—B. J. Hayes B.A. *Hon. Sec.*—W. Green. *Committee*—H. Drake, E. E. Bland.

The following papers have been given :

“Varro,” by A. W. Welford (Emmanuel College).

“How to read Classics,” by Professor Mayor.

“The Conspiracy of Catiline,” by W. A. Kent.

“The Nuptial Number of Plato,” by W. A. Stone.

“Pervigilium Veneris,” by A. E. Smith.

“Ancient Education,” by B. J. Hayes B.A.

It is requested that anyone wishing to become a member will communicate with the Secretary.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—C. P. Way. *Ex-President*—H. C. Lees. *Treasurer*—A. J. Binns. *Secretary*—A. Baines. *Committee*—W. Nutley, A. R. R. Hutton.

Meetings were held on February 4, 11, 18, 25, and March 3 in the rooms of E. L. Simpson, F. R. Stroud, C. P. Way, G. Watkinson, and C. J. Eastwood.

The following papers were read :

“The Importance of the Sub-Apostolic Age,” by A. Earle.

“The Rise of Dissent,” by C. M. Rice.

“The Early Church and Slavery,” by Rev W. E. Collins, M.A., Selwyn College.

“The Book of Jonah,” by P. A. Kingsford.

“Charles Wesley,” by W. H. Harding.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

It is with great pleasure we announce that the Rev E. B. Ward, curate of St Mary's, Barnsley, has accepted the post of second College Missioner at Walworth. Mr Ward was Junior Secretary in 1887, and has maintained his warm interest in the work ever since. On Sexagesima Sunday he renewed his acquaintance with the work of our Mission which he had acquired by visits during vacation whilst still an undergraduate, and by assisting the present Missioners in the Sunday duty. It is to be remembered that we are indebted to Bishop Thorold for the ability to support our third Missioner.

On Monday, February 22nd, Mr Ward came up to us for a single night, accompanied by Rev A. T. Wallis, Junior Missioner, who stayed till Friday, during which time he called on as many of the first-year's-men as possible. Unfortunately a large proportion were always out, which prevented him from doing as much as he had intended towards securing visitors for the coming vacation.

The following junior members of the College have visited the Mission during the vacation: W. H. Harding, G. H. Harries, P. Green, A. F. Ealand, C. F. Lillie, A. J. Cameron, B. Long, and C. M. Rice.

The new members of Committee elected from the first year are: A. F. Ealand, A. J. Tait, and G. P. K. Winlaw.

On Thursday, March 3rd, the Master very kindly invited the resident subscribers and all first-year men to the Lodge, to meet the new Bishop of Rochester, in whose diocese the Mission is situated. Dr Randall Davidson is a son-in-law of the late Archbishop Tait, and enjoys the high confidence of her Majesty, who appointed him Dean of Windsor. To leave the cloisters of Windsor Castle for a residence, chosen by himself, in the heart of South London, was to exchange abundant leisure and honourable dignity of an unusual kind for hard, anxious, and exhausting work, and the Bishop has received the hearty goodwill of English Churchmen for so doing. He described to us the districts of South London crowded so rapidly in quite recent years as to be almost destitute of historical associations, and depicted the value of College Missions as 'centres of interest' in a vast monotony. Of our own Mission in particular, he said that his present strongest impression is, that it may be taken to have proved afresh the efficacy of the *old parochial system*, where one or two or three men are responsible for the spiritual care of a locality, in which a right to their services belongs to every man, woman, and child who claims it. Our Missioner he regarded as gifted, amongst other things, with real *audacity*: an encomium which Mr Phillips frankly accepted, and even extended to an acknowledgment that it might even be called 'madness,' for when he saw *needs* he felt possessed with determination to endeavour to have them met. Professor Mayor, who also addressed the guests, gave, as we hoped he would do, some references to the great Bishop of Rochester, whom he teaches us to regard as the real founder of Modern Cambridge.

The Master, in introducing the Bishop, spoke of his visit as marking a fresh period in the history of the Mission; and then, in the most generous manner, announced his own intention of forgoing our debt to himself. This act of liberality involves no less a gift than £400. The Committee had commenced a plan of setting aside £50 towards paying off our £600: the Master's liberality relieves us of this for

eight years, *i.e.*, we shall be at the end of our debt eight years sooner than we had hoped. It is certainly taken as a great encouragement by the Committee and the Missioners, and our subscribers we are sure will appreciate thoroughly this 'fresh start,' both in itself and for the kind and simple manner in which it has been done.

TOYNBEE HALL.

A meeting in support of Toynbee Hall, open to all members of the University, was held in our College Hall on the evening of March 4. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Peile, presided, and introduced Mr Barnett, the Warden, who spoke of the good which Toynbee Hall had been able to effect during the seven years of its existence, by bringing to East London some of the fruits of the leisured lives of University students, and by giving to University men the opportunity, which was wanting before, of studying our social problems at first hand and, perhaps, in the light of this experience, doing something to solve them. Much—if not most—was done by the unconscious influence of character: what a man *was* was more important than what he *did*. Mr T. H. Nunn, of Christ's, one of the original residents, spoke of the benefits which he had found in his long sojourn at Toynbee Hall.

Professor Jebb M.P., in moving a resolution of sympathy with the efforts of Mr Barnett and his colleagues, congratulated the present generation on being able to take part in such a work, a work which the Founder of Christianity would assuredly have blessed. Professor Marshall, in seconding the resolution, drew an interesting comparison between Oxford and Cambridge, in which, while professing himself a thorough Cambridge man, he said he found in Oxford a wider interest in ideals than here. It was this idealism which Toynbee Hall tended to foster. He had himself learnt a very great deal in a few days at Toynbee Hall, and he was sure that all who paid a short visit there, though they might do no good whatever to others, would certainly derive benefit to themselves.

Professor Seeley, who was warmly received after his recent illness, moved a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor, and described the speeches they had heard as 'much above the average.' He once more expressed his profound belief in the importance of the Toynbee method of work.

The Treasurer, Dr Donald MacAlister, followed, and briefly reminded the audience that he was always ready to receive donations in aid of the cause.

Among the other Senior Members of the University on the platform were Professor Sidgwick and Professor Macalister. Professor Hort, Professor Stanton, Dr. Hill, Master of Downing, and Sir George Humphry were unwillingly absent.

If any members of the College desire to visit Toynbee Hall—whether for an evening, a few days, or a longer period—they are requested to write either direct to the Rev S. A. Barnett, St Jude's Vicarage, Commercial Street, E. (contiguous to Toynbee Hall), or to Mr G. C. M. Smith, who will be glad to give any information in his power to any member of the College.

A Loan Exhibition of Pictures will be opened in the week before Easter. Any offers from men willing to act as watchers during the hours the Exhibition is open will be very welcome.

THE ADAMS MEMORIAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A meeting, summoned by our Master, was held in the Combination-room on Saturday, February 20th, for the purpose of taking steps to place a bust or other permanent memorial of Professor Adams in Westminster Abbey. A large number of Heads, Professors, and Fellows of St John's and other Colleges were present.

The Master presided, and in opening the proceedings spoke of the memorials already existing in Cambridge, the *Adams Prizes*, and the portraits in St John's and Pembroke. It was thought fitting that in addition there should be set up a memorial of his name and personality before the eyes of the whole world in that central sanctuary where from age to age we commemorate our national types of the various kinds of supreme excellence which are the glory of mankind.

"The first suggestion of this came to me from Archdeacon Farrar, who wrote thus in the course of his reply to a letter which I had addressed to him: 'I think that a memorial, such as a bust and a tablet with a small ingenious device like that on Newton's tomb, would be very appropriate, and I feel no doubt that it would be granted. If not by the graves of Herschel, Darwin, and Newton, it might perhaps be near the memorials of Conduitt and Horrox. Of course the consent of the Dean and Chapter would be required, but I feel no doubt that (in spite of the scant room in the Abbey) it would readily be granted.' I at once resolved to act upon this suggestion; and at the next College meeting I communicated it, and was asked to take the necessary steps to carry it out. I wrote again to the Archdeacon, giving notice of application to the Dean and Chapter on behalf of the College and of those who might be found willing to give us the benefit of their cooperation; and the reply was to the effect that an application to the Dean would be attended to immediately on his return in March: it should be supported by the leading mathematicians and men of science: and the writer did not feel a moment's doubt that the request would be granted, although the space left in the Abbey was most limited."

Many members of this University, of Oxford, and of scientific bodies elsewhere, had already given their support to the proposal, and Sir Donald A. Smith, Hon LL.D., a member of St John's, and Chancellor of the McGill University, Montreal,

had telegraphed that he would gladly join the Committee and subscribe one hundred pounds. The Master proceeded to draw a parallel between Newton and Adams, as to the early age (twenty-three) at which their great ideas were born to them, and as to the controversies that arose regarding the priority of their discoveries.

The first resolution was proposed in the name of Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin of Largs), President of the Royal Society; it ran—

“That the late Professor John Couch Adams, by his discovery of the planet Neptune and other masterly work published or unpublished, is entitled to be named with the great astronomers of the world; and that this meeting pledges itself (so far as in it lies) to promote and carry out the scheme for placing a memorial to the late Professor in Westminster Abbey.”

Dr Glaisher, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, in seconding this resolution, gave a clear and able account of the relation of Adams' great work to Newton's. After mentioning the prediction by Halley in 1705 of the return of the comet of 1759, he said:

“No striking episode now occurs in the history of the Newtonian law until we come to the matter to which the Master has referred, viz., the memorandum Adams committed to writing on July 3, 1841, the words being, ‘Formed a design, at the beginning of this week, of investigating as soon as possible after taking my degree, the irregularities in the motion of Uranus which are yet unaccounted for; in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it; and if possible thence to determine approximately the elements of its orbit, &c., which would probably lead to its discovery.’ That memorandum was made at the beginning of his second Long Vacation. The problem was of extreme difficulty, and might well have seemed to be impossible of accomplishment. Adams as we know resolutely attacked it unaided, and by his genius and industry successfully effected its solution, the elements of the orbit being left by him at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, within two years and four months of the date of the memorandum. It seems to me, therefore, that we may regard the chain of events which led to the publication of the *Principia* as beginning at Trinity College on November 28, 1679, and that the final and conclusive proof of the absolute truth of the law had been attained when, on October 21, 1845, Adams left his paper at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, returning to this College the same evening. It is an additional glory to our University that this completion of Newton's great work should have been effected among us, within a few hundred yards of the place where the *Principia* was composed. To us belong the inception of the law and the final and inexorable proof.”

Sir G. G. Stokes, M.P., Lucasian Professor, and Professor Liveing warmly supported the resolution, which was agreed to.

The second resolution, “That the Memorial consist of a bust with tablet and inscription,” was proposed by Dr Ferrers, Master of Gonville and Caius College, who recalled that

“At the meeting of the British Association, held at Southampton, in the early part of September 1846, shortly before the optical discovery of the

planet, Sir John Herschel, in resigning the chair of the Association, thus expressed himself. After referring to the discovery of a small planet he went on: 'The past year has done more. It has given the probable prospect of the discovery of another. We feel it trembling along the far-reaching line of our analysis. We see it as Columbus saw America from the shores of Spain.' That was the expression used by a very conspicuous man. I think it was sufficiently remarkable to deserve to be commemorated. Those were the words which Sir John Herschel used upon that occasion, but they were not reported. They were uttered at the British Association, and the newspapers, whose *mot d'ordre* it was then to throw discredit upon the British Association, suppressed those very remarkable words of a very remarkable man. Had they been reported it cannot be doubted that the numerous observers scattered about England would have been on the *qui vive*, and some of them would perhaps have actually given to England the credit not merely of the first perception but of the actual seeing of the planet."

Dr Donald MacAlister seconded the resolution, and after speaking of Professor Adams's noble character, said

"Of his perfect freedom from thoughts of self, and the utter absence of any memory of bitterness in connexion with that great controversy to which allusion has more than once been made to-day, I may be allowed to relate a single illustration, which has not hitherto been made public. Some years ago it was desired to get up in this country a memorial volume to be presented to M. Pasteur, which should indicate the appreciation felt by English men of science for his great scientific merits, and for the services he had rendered to humanity. With a number of distinguished members of this University Professor Adams subscribed his name, and the motto which he chose to write beneath it was simply this: '*Hommage au compatriote de Le Verrier.*' The one fact that he remembered in doing honour to M. Pasteur was that he was a compatriot of a great astronomer, but one whom a meaner man would have considered his greatest rival.

"With Dr Glaisher, I too cherish the wish that, when the monument we contemplate is ready, a place will be found for it near that of Newton. Of Newton's labours he was one of the deepest and most affectionate students, of Newton's mighty generalisation he was the greatest illustrator, and I would add that in his sublime patience, in his piercing insight, in his modesty and simplicity of nature, he was of all astronomers the nearest of Newton's spiritual kindred."

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Peile, moved

"That those present at this meeting, with the addition of the names read by the Chairman and Professor Liveing, be a Committee (with power to add to their number) to carry out the scheme; that The Master of Pembroke College and Professor Liveing be the Treasurers, and The Master of Peterhouse, Dr D. MacAlister, and Dr Glaisher the Secretaries; and that the Chairman, Sir G. G. Stokes M.P., The Treasurers, and The Secretaries be the Executive Committee."

This was seconded by Mr J. Larmor, and carried unanimously.

Dr Porter, Master of Peterhouse, proposed, and Dr Forsyth, Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity, seconded—

"That any surplus from subscriptions after payment of the necessary expenses be used in the first instance to defray the cost of presenting copies

of the collected papers of Professor Adams to learned Societies and Libraries at home and abroad; and that the remainder (which if of sufficient amount shall be constituted a permanent Memorial Fund) be offered to the Master and Fellows of St John's College to form an Exhibition or Scholarship Fund for the encouragement of the study of Mathematics and Physics by the undergraduate students of the College; such Fund to be administered in such manner as the Master and Fellows may from time to time determine."

This was also agreed to.

Lastly, the Vice-Master of Trinity, Mr W. Aldis Wright, and Professor Hughes, offered the thanks of the meeting to the Master and Fellows of the College for the use of the Combination-room.

With reference to the last resolution, it should be mentioned that at a College meeting held subsequently it was unanimously agreed that, should the contemplated Scholarship be offered to the College, it would be thrown open to the whole University.

JOHNIAN DINNER.

It is now arranged that a Johnian Dinner will be held on Friday, April 8th (the eve of the Boatrice), at 7.30 for 7.45 p.m. in the St James' Restaurant, Piccadilly. The cost of the dinner (excluding wine) will be 8s. The names of those wishing to attend should be sent to one of the following: R. F. Scott, St John's College; R. H. Forster, 6 Fanthorpe Street, Lower Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.; E. Prescott (*Hon. Sec.*), 76, Cambridge Terrace, London, W.

CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS.

An examination for the election of four Choral Students will be held in the College Hall on June 10th 1892, beginning at 9 a.m. Two of the Studentships will be given to Bass and two to Tenor singers.

The Studentships are of the value of £40 *per annum*, and are tenable in the ordinary course for three years. The Students will not be elected for more than one year at a time, but they will be re-elected if they continue to give satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

The duties of Choral Students are to take part in the musical services in the College Chapel during residence and to attend the choir practices under the direction of the Organist. They are required to pass the University Examinations for the B.A.

degree under the same conditions as other members of the College.

The Examination for Sizarships and School Exhibitions will be held on *Friday*, September 30th, in the College Hall, commencing at 9 a.m.

The Examination for Open Scholarships and Exhibitions will take place on December 13th and following days.

CORRIGENDA IN No. 96.

Page 27, line 4, for *than* read *and*.

Page 27, line 27 } for *treatises* read *treaties*.

Page 28, line 1 }

Page 33, line 29, omit *own*.

THE LIBRARY.

• *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Christmas 1891.

Donations.

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 The Author.
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 Professor Mayor.
 Rev J. Lupton
 The Author.
 The Collector.
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RAPHAEL.*

DOME of Agrippa,† haunted by the shade
Of buried generations, where there dwell
The shadowy forms of gods that mutely hear
The chant of worship in the shrine below,
Still in thy silence guard the honoured dead
Laid here to rest, where slanting sunshine falls
In one broad stream of light. Through sorrowing
crowds

That thronged the streets of Rome, they bore him here,
And then the echo of their footsteps died
Into the world of men, and silence fell
Soft through thy shadowy dome on Raphael's grave.

Guard thou the dead; for naught is sacred now;
And sacrilegious hands have dared to break
The silence of the tomb, that men might feed
Their curious eyes with sight of whitened bones,
And say "Lo, this was Raphael."‡ Fools and blind
Less wise than they who in his hour of death,
In mockery of death's power, hung o'er the bed
His yet unfinished picture.§ He whose art
Has been the message of his soul, attains
One immortality on Earth, and one
In Heaven. Behold he is not dead to-day,
But stirs and softens the sad hearts of men,
And brightens life with beauty.

* Chancellor's Medal for English Verse, 1892.

† The Pantheon, built by M. Vipsanius Agrippa about B.C. 27.

‡ Raphael's tomb was opened in 1833 and his skeleton exhibited.

§ The "Transfiguration."

Art had been
The inspiration of his earliest years
Smiling upon life's morning; he had served
From childhood in her temple, till, like him
Who from God's holy place went forth to men
Bearing the glory mirrored on his face,
So Raphael from the shrine of Art went forth
Dowered with the fulness of her gift of joy.

So childhood passed, where 'mid the Umbrian hills
Urbino lay, the Athens of the West,
The home of Art through those brief years of peace.
Here Guidobaldo's fortress-palace rose,
Like some enchanted castle of a dream,
Rich with all varied forms of loveliness
That lavish Art could frame.

Brief years of peace
That smiled upon the dying face of Art—
Not wholly dead till Perugino passed
From Umbria. Art had served the Church too well
To serve Truth wholly. Dreamy and unreal,
Her sad Madonnas, halo-crowned and pale,
Looked down from many an altar, where men paid
Reluctant worship to a soulless creed.

But fresher life and nobler purpose woke
In Florence, where the light of freedom glowed
On all men's faces, and Art walked unchained,
Guided by Nature down the paths of Truth.
Perugia, darkened by the cloud of war,
And Umbria, trampled by the Borgia's hosts,
Gave hospitable room to Art no more;
So Raphael passed to Florence,* gathered here
New lessons, mingled with the world of men,
Shook off the Umbrian yoke, and dared to gaze

* In 1502 with Perugino, from whom he separated soon afterwards (Springer).

On Nature's face unveiled, from which he drew
Fresh inspirations fuller than before.
Type of all human love, in many a scene
The Virgin-mother smiles, with love-lit eyes
Revealing that deep heart of motherhood
Which shall be strong to suffer in dark days
Whose shadow lies far off, and scarce has power
To dim the sunshine of the present joy.

Urbino's palace welcomed his return
In happier days of peace. Perugia claimed
The service of his art.* So years went by
In ceaseless labour, till the summons came
That called to Rome.

For her the Cross had won
The ancient empire of the sword; the world
Still bowed before the magic of her name;
Rome ruled the souls of men; their hearts should feel
The spell of beauty, and new triumphs crown
Her old dominion in the arts of peace.
Here lavish Art should tax her utmost skill
To deck bare walls† around the papal throne
And many a stately chamber.

Age by age
The Church had borne her message through the world,
"This is the Truth, receive it or ye die."
Men heard and trembled. Truth with leaden eyes,
Sunk cheeks, dark brows, Truth that gazed heedlessly
On all the sins and sorrows of the world,
Truth that was like the phantom of a dream
That faded as they followed—could such Truth
Bring peace and healing to the troubled heart?

* He painted "The Entombment" for the Franciscan Church of Perugia.

† Pope Julius II began the decoration of a part of the Vatican previously unoccupied.

They turned defiant. Truth should be no more
 The object of their search; like those of old
 They would find beauty, clothe earth's common things
 In mystic loveliness, and call again
 To that dark age the grace of ancient days.
 O fruitless quest! What God had joined in one
 Let no man dare to part; the flush of dawn,
 The smile of human faces, the soft light
 Of golden sunset glimmering on the sea—
 All beauty is Truth's image dimly seen,
 The glory shining through the robe, whose folds
 Conceal her from men's eyes.

So Raphael brought

Art's truer message to the souls of men,
 Revealing Truth through beauty, whether seen,*
 In saints grouped round the altar, where they stand
 Beneath the smile of God, among them one,†
 The martyr-priest of Florence, who had died
 Cursed by a Church that loved him not; or shown
 In those who served a God they knew not, they
 Whose wisdom made the world more wise and drew
 Man's wavering footsteps onward; or in those
 Who tread the unfrequented path, that leads
 To far Parnassus, where Heaven's music stills
 The jarring sounds of earth; and thence return,
 Healing earth's sadness with their gift of song.

More stately, and diviner than of old
 The Virgin-mother smiles upon her child
 In many a picture; till earth's human love
 Shines forth transfigured in the light of Heaven,‡
 Where from a halo of angelic forms
 The Queen of Heaven looks down. The peace of God,

* The frescos in the Stanza della Segnatura of 'Theology,' 'The School of Athens' and 'Parnassus.'

† Savonarola.

‡ The 'Madonna di San Sisto,' now in the Dresden Gallery.

And God's great pity for the world of men,
Dwell in those eyes. The Son of God finds rest
Within those sheltering arms, not less divine
Because so human in the loveliness
Of childhood's morning. O sad heart of man!
To whom God's ways are dark, a human love
Binds earth to Heaven, and links God's life to thine.

So the brief summer days of life went by.
Rome's noblest owned him friend. New honours brought
Congenial tasks. Art's labours should restore
The ruined splendour of the ancient days,
And make Rome worthy of herself again :
So Raphael dreamed.

He loved the world of men,
The crowds, the busy streets through which the tide
Of energy and service ebbed and flowed.
In solitude and silence others find
A fuller inspiration, that awakes
Within the lonely splendour of deep hearts
Where like the rocks around some mountain pool
The great world darkly lies reflected. These
Give sense of greatness to the things they do,
And awe men's souls. But Raphael's labours brought
A softer message; men looked up and smiled
Knowing him one with them, for he had lived
A human life that loved the sunlight best.

Years passed. Bare walls transformed by Raphael's
art
Glow in all forms of beauty. Other hands
Fulfilled his plans; men loved to share his toils,
And catch the inspiration that transformed,
As with the touch of some magician's wand,
Earth's common things to grace and loveliness.

* Raphael was made Architect of St Peter's in 1514; he also superintended researches among the ruins of Rome.

He sought for beauty as the miner seeks
 His glittering treasures, caught from many a face
 Its charm, and dreamed that Art might thus restore
 Earth's lost ideal of beauty, gathering up
 Broken half lights into one perfect whole.*

Love smiled upon his labours. Days of toil
 Were brightened by the glow of love-lit eyes
 That woke within his heart a gift of song
 Unfelt before. Art grudged not to her child
 A human love that made life's service sweet,
 And crowned her gift of gladness with new joy.

Yet through the gladness of the world there sounds
 Life's undertone of sorrow, as man's need
 Cries to a silent Heaven and cannot rest.
 So Art's last message in his hands should be
 Of Him who heals the broken hearts of men,
 Calming life's sorrows with the peace of Heaven.†

Below, the anguish of a father's love,
 The cries of many voices, mute appeal
 Of outstretched hands; weak hearts and faith grown
 dim—

O faithless generation! though a cloud
 Conceal Him from dazed eyes upon the brow
 Of that lone hill, though jealous Heaven restore
 For this one hour earth's noblest saints of old,
 Not less the cry of man's imperious need
 Can touch that heart; nor less His word hath power
 To comfort and to heal.

They have grown dim

The picture and the message; both are seen
 Spoiled of their beauty by unskilful hands
 That marred them by false zeal.‡ Can Art restore

* See letter of Raphael to Count Castiglione on his "Galatea."

† His last picture, the "Transfiguration."

‡ Giulio Romano is said to have completed the picture, and injured it by the use of lampblack in his colours.

Its beauty to the darkened scene to-day,
Or give to doubting hearts the power to read
Raphael's last message to the souls of men?

His art's last message! Better thus to die,
Before the vigour of full manhood feels
The chilling touch of age, or palsied hands
Forget their ancient skill; ere they are gone
Whose love gave life its gladness, and the world
Hath crowned the art of others with its praise;
Before from sunlit summits life slopes down
Through gradual shade and silence to the grave.

Art still has power to move the hearts of men,
Revealing Truth through beauty. Let her serve
Not fickle fashions of the changing hour,
But that Eternal Truth that cannot change—
God manifested to the sons of men!

J. H. B. MASTERMAN.

JOHN GIBSON'S MANUSCRIPT.

THANKS to the kindness of the Rev W. R. Tate, Vicar of Walpole, Halesworth, I am able to give some account of a little manuscript book kept by one John Gibson, a member of our College in the time of King Charles the Second.

I. THE MANUSCRIPT.

The book, which measures some five inches by three, was once bound in brown leather, but its cover is now gone. It contains first a series of letters sent by Gibson to various relatives and friends (1668) and transcribed by himself for his own use; next accounts of his receipts and disbursements (1667—1671); next a series of nine letters (1667—1669) addressed to Mr Tate, an ancestor of the present possessor, and lastly a short piece of a religious character headed 'Of y^e Divine Power.' All the letters are dated from St John's, where during the years in question the writer was an undergraduate. The handwriting is extremely clear and good.

II. THE WRITER.

With regard to John Gibson the College Admission Book gives us the following information under the year 1667.

"John Gibson born at Habtun [*note by Prof. Mayor* : Little and Great Habtun, on the Derwent, S. of

Pickering], Yorkshire, son of John Gibson, husbandman (*agricolae*) deceased: school Pocklington (Mr Ellyson) for one year; admitted pensioner, tutor and surety Mr Watson,¹ 13 April, æt 17."

In November 1667, during his first term of residence, Gibson was elected to a Dowman Scholarship and a Hare Exhibition,² but he appears, even after this, to have been poorly off.

From the *Graduati Cantabrigienses* we learn that he graduated B.A. in 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ and M.A. 1674.

The next mention of his name is in the records of Ordinations in the York Diocesan Registry.³ Among those ordained deacon by Archbishop Richard Sterne in the chapel of Bishopsthorpe on 18 June 1671 was "Johēs Gibson Coll. Divi Johⁱ Cant. A.B." Further we find that he was ordained priest in the same place by the same Archbishop on 22 Sept. 1672. The entry is "Johñes Gibson, Coll: Divi Jo: C., A.B." It will be seen that Gibson was ordained—as was not uncommon—before attaining the canonical age.

After receiving priest's orders, Gibson was instituted⁴ to Thorp Arch, Yorks, 2 Jan. 167 $\frac{1}{2}$; to South Kirkby, Yorks, 25 May 1675; and to Folkton, Yorks, 8 Sept. 1718; vacating all three livings by his death in Dec. 1727. The South Kirkby register for that year, which the present vicar has kindly consulted for me, contains the entry "Dec. 15, John Gibson, Vicar of South Kirkby, buried."

But a line which I lighted on in John Hobson's

¹ Thomas Watson. *Mayor-Baker* 275, 697, &c. Born at Hull. Admitted at St John's 1655. Fellow 1660. Bishop of St David's 1687. He was deprived of his see on a charge of simony which Baker considered merely factious. A Jacobite and High Churchman.

² See the '1st Letter to Mr Tate' below.

³ Acting on a suggestion of Dr Venn, I applied to Mr Hudson, the Diocesan Registrar, York, who kindly searched the records and supplied me with an important link in Gibson's biography.

⁴ For this information I am indebted to that indefatigable antiquary, Mr Joseph Foster.

*Diary*¹ fixes the time of Mr Gibson's death still more closely. On December 20th 1727 the diarist writes—"Last Wednesday at noon, Mr Gibson, minister of Kirkby, died." As December 20th was itself a Wednesday in that year, we find that our Johnian died at noon on December 13th, 1727. He seems never to have married.

III. FIRST SERIES OF LETTERS.

I proceed to give the more salient passages of the first series of letters.

(1) To my Uncle Cuthbert Harrison.²—

[Letter in Latin. Requests assistance].

Signed, "Honoris vestri studiosissimus Nepos Johannes Gibson."...."Div: Jo: Cantab:....21, 1668." [Date partly defective].

(2) To my Uncle Cuthbert Harrison.

I was sorry to receiue (from my good friend Mr Tate) y^e sad tidings of y^e death of my dear Mother....My many necessities (S^r) do make me (as for books, &c.) pass for a begger....I thank you (Noble Uncle) once more for y^e friendly foy³ you pleased to bestow on me at Acaster, it being a rule in

¹ Surtees Soc. Publ. 65, p. 276.

² In Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorke* (Surtees Soc. Publ. 36) we find Cuthbert Harrison of Acaster (son of Thos. Harrison of Acaster and Johan dau. of Adam Haperton of Haperton, Ebor.) a Capt. of Foot under Col. Henry Slingsby in y^e Service of K. Charles y^e First æt 40 annorum 13 Sept. a^o 1665. He married Lennox dau. of Marmaduke Lord Langdale, so he was presumably in a good position. Gibson's petitions to him, however, seem to have been rather fruitless. See the '7th Letter to Mr. Tate' below. As Harrison's sister Alice married John Smithson and one of Gibson's sisters married a Smithson, we probably have here the bond of relationship. If Gibson's brother-in-law were son to John Smithson, Cuthbert Harrison would be uncle by marriage to Gibson's sister.

³ *foy*. It is not quite clear whether Gibson uses the word in this letter and No. 4 in the sense of a present of money or a farewell entertainment. The latter is the usual sense of the word in English, and generally of an entertainment given by one departing to the friends left behind. See Pepys' *Diary* 20 March 1648, 25 Nov. 1661. This is the sense recognized in Phillips' *Dictionary* (1706). The Dutch *fooi* from which our word comes (as Professor

moralitie y^t thank's for one favour is y^e way to obtain another.
Y^r much obliged Nephew

St John's Coll. Camb. Jan;
 [Date imperfect].

JO: GIBSON

(3) No address.

Me parentibus tenerioris (*sic*) fortunae natum fuisse bene
 nōsti: non habuerunt unde ipsas literarum primitijs (*sic*)
 discerpserim: hujusce minime ignarus tuusque charissimus
 frater de suo teneriori musarum succo nutrit: tu vero quum
 eo ætatis proventus fui ut sublimiori gradu artibus incumbendo
 adaptatus fuero, non parum ad promovendum meum Almae
 matris penetralia progressum consulisti (*sic*): sic sic me tuis
 beneficijs devinctum habes, sed quomodo solis Dijs quibus
 patent omnia patet tuam tuique fratris benevolentiam quantum
 possum graphice delineare conor, quandam in hisce miosin
 faciam necesse est ut in æternum testatur tuæ humanitatis
 gratissimus cultor

GIBSON

(4) To Mr Francis Wright.

Kind Brother & Sister

....I send you both my due deserved thanks....for y^e
 friendly foy you pleased to give me at our parting....I pray
 distribute my loue amongst all our friend's in Whitwell &
 elsewhere....Y^r loving Brother in all y^t power & will can
 manifest

JOHN GIBSON

St John's Coll: Camb. Aug. 24, 68.

(5) To Mr Francis Wright.

Dear Brother & Sister

When I writt to you my last I was then ignorant (God knows)
 of y^e death of my Dear Mother....I understand with sorrow
 my sister Prudence is now left in a manner comfortless to her
 thinking and in a place I fear now not skilfull or desirous

Skeat kindly showed me) seems to cover the sense of a *present of money*.
 Thus in Sewel's *Woordenboek* (1766) I find '*de foot geeven*, to give the fare-
 well, *een footje geeven*, to give Vails.' The word is still in use in Fifeshire,
 as I learn from Professor Macalister, in the sense of a farewell party. It is
 also preserved as the name of a Margate Inn in the *Ingoldsby Legends*, '*Mis-
 adventures at Margate*,' 'the house beside the Foy.'

of¹. . . . I intreat you once more to do what you can to comfort her. . . . I know y^t my Brother Smithson's being at Heslington doth trouble her.

Y^r ever loving Bro: to serve you

St John's Coll: Camb:

Jo: GIBSON

Decemb^r 11th, 1668.

(6) My 3 to M^r Francis Wright.

Dear Bro: & Sister

Having so wishfull an opportunity as this noble Gentleman M^r Grove coming near Whitwell, I could no less then in a few lines present my kind loue & respects unto you. . . . I am very much ashamed, I confess y^t I haue not return'd you thanks ere this for y^r kindness in coming so far out of y^r way to see me here at Cambridge. . . . I pray remember my kind respects to Bro: Smithson.

Y^r affectionate Bro: to my power to serue you

St John's.

J: GIBSON

(7) To M^r Robert Mickelfield jun:

Sr.

You had a good while y^e interest of a friend in me, but you haue now more; for I am y^r Brother by marriage w^{ch} hath turned friendship into an alliance. I am heartily glad y^t my sister whom I haue great reason to respect & whom I loue dearly well is so well bestow'd & I know you will approue y^r choice. I think it no prophaness to add y^e saying of y^e Liric poët Horace with w^{ch} I know you are pretty well acquainted & wish it may be verified in you both,

Fœlices ter & amplius

Quos irrupta tenet copula nec malis

Divulsus querimonijs

Suprema citius solvet amor die &c.

¹ *i.e.* in a position not suitable or desirable. For these uses of *skilfull* and *desirous of*, my friend Mr. W. Worrall B.A. of the 'New Etymological Dictionary' sends me the following illustrations.

Wyclif, Engl. Wks. (E.E.T.S. 1880) p. 411. "Two maner of hiling (*i.e.* clothing) ben nedeful to prestis that shulden do this offiss; hiling of resonable clothis, and eke hiling of *skileful* housis."

Bunyan. Pilgrim's Progress II. (Elliot Stock's reprint) p. 96. "They [the birds] make the Woods, and Groves, and Solitary places, places *desirous* to be in."

You are mightily to be commended Brother for y^r choise in y^r Election, for loue rather than lucre ought to be ones guide in this, though an equality of both be good, yet it is better y^e latter should be wanting than y^e first. I send you many thank's for y^r wedding gloues you pleased to bestow on me w^{ch} I have been this while very chary to keep as a monument of y^r loue; I heartily congratulate y^r marriage & pray y^t a blessing may descend upon you both from y^e fountain of all felicity; in this prayer (being suddenly surpriz'd by an unexpected occasion) I rest

y^r most affectionate Bro;

JOHN GIBSON

St John's Coll: Camb:

Aug: 27, 1668.

(8) Epistollum—(no address or signature).

[In Latin. Thanks for a present received.]

(9) To my Landlady Bielby.¹

Good Landlady

....Touching y^r son,² while he was here he was most highly commended of his Tutour & I can assure you he is endowed with those qualities y^t may frame him a fair fortune & render you a happy Mother....I pray commend me kindly to my good Landlord & all at y^r house with y^e rest....If ever my affairs carry me near Pocklington you shall see y^t you are not forgotten (*sic*) by

Y^r true friend

JOHN GIBSON

St John's Coll: Camb:

Aug: 29, 1668.

(10) To my Brother Smithson.

Loving Brother....

y^r most affectionate Brother & servant

JOHN GIBSON

from S John's Coll: Camb:

1667.

[The letter contains only assurances of affection &c.]

¹ Gibson when at Pocklington seems to have boarded out as Wordsworth did afterwards at Hawkshead: and to have had for his 'Landlady Bielby' the same affection Wordsworth felt for his dame, Ann Tyson.

² The *Graduati* mentions "Thomas Bielby, Joh. B.A. 1669, M.A. 1673."

(11) To Mr Donn.¹
Sr.

[He thanks him for former favours.]

A page seems to be missing after which comes

(12) the conclusion of a (perhaps different) letter.

[He requests his friend to write to him and continues]

My due respects & humble service I pray to Mr Ellison for all y^e kind favour's I have received from him but especially for y^e last....Thus with a tender of my most kind respects to y^r self to Richardson to my Landlady Bielby & to all y^e rest of our friend's with you, having no news here at this time to relate I shall withdraw my pen, because I am

y^r ever Loving friend to serve you

St John's Coll: Camb: J: GIBSON

IV. ACCOUNTS.

Disbursements from Octob: 25 67 till Decemb: 20 1667.

	£	s.	d.
ffor a trunke	0	8	0
ffor a candlestick.....	0	0	6
ffor jnk & paper	0	1	0
6 pd of candles	0	2	6
ffor Priorems ²	0	4	0
ffor other necessaries	0	2	8
ffor chaires	0	2	4
ffor Matriculation	0	1	2
ffor Bookes	0	6	4
ffor Letter's	0	0	7
sum	1	3	7

My second quarter bill 166 $\frac{1}{2}$.

sacr:.....	0	0	6
ffirst month Jan 18	{ 0	5	11
	{ 0	7	4
Whole Duty of Man ³	0	3	2

¹ Is Gibson's correspondent "William Donn, Joh. B.A. 1665."?

² *Priorems* for *Priorums*, one of the requirements for a degree at this time. "Before Ash-Wednesday each (Questionist) has to *enter his Priorums*, i. e. he has to answer a question out of Aristotle's *Priorums* (*Prior Analytics*)."
Beadle Buck's Book (1665), Cp. Peacock *On the Statutes*, Appendix p. v., note p. lxviii., and Wordsworth *Schol. Acad.* p. 22.

³ *The Whole Duty of Man*. This book, which Gibson not only read but chose as a present for his sister Prudence, was also revered by Ambrose Bonwicke. Mayor's *Life of A. B.*, pp. 10, 47. For Mayor's note, see p. 148.

	£	s.	d.
Method of Devotion	0	2	6
Sec: month feeb: 13	{ 0	6	7
	{ 0	7	5
Vossius Gramm: ¹	0	1	10
3rd month March 15	{ 0	6	6
	{ 0	8	5
shoomaker	0	1	4
Bedd maker	0	4	0
Laundress	0	4	0
Barber	0	2	6
Cook	0	3	0
Chamberrent	0	5	0
Tuition	1	0	0
sum	4	10	0

My 3rd quarter bill from March 25 till june 24, 1668.

	£	s.	d.
Sacr: & income	0	1	0
4 th month Aprill 10	{ 0	5	6
	{ 0	7	4
glaser	0	1	2
given him May	0	5	0
To y ^e Smith	0	1	0
5 th month May 8 th	{ 0	5	4
	{ 0	5	6
6 th month June 5 th	{ 0	4	6
	{ 0	7	0
Bedd maker	0	4	0
Laundress	0	4	0
Barber	0	2	6
Altering surprise	0	8	8
To y ^e Apothecary	0	12	7
Cook	0	4	7

¹ *Vossius' Grammar*. Gerard John Vossius (see Worthington's *Diary* I. 148) *De Arte Grammatica lib. VII*. Amst. 1635, 1662. *Latina Grammatica*. Amst. 1648, 1669, etc.

G. J. Vossius was father of Isaac Vossius (1618—1688), who received preferment from Charles II.

	£	s.	d.
Chamberrent	0	5	0
Tuition	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
sum	5	4	8
Receiu'd 4 ^s			
due of last quarter 10s			
Rem : due to y ^e Tutor june 24		14	8

Disbursements from Decemb : 20 1668 (*sic*) till june 5th 1668.

	£	s.	d.
ffor a bedstead	0	2	6
ffor 2 paper books	0	0	10
ffor a study table.....	0	2	0
ffor paper	0	0	6
ffor a Whole Duty of Man sent to my sister Prudence.....	0	4	0
ffor Letters	0	1	6
spent.....	0	1	6
ffor a paper booke	0	0	4
	<hr/>		
sum	0	13	2

I have not space to continue the accounts, but I add some items taken at random :

		£	s.	d.
Feb. 1669	1 sack of coales & carriage ..	0	1	2
March 1669	Barr's & line ¹	0	2	0
Apr: 1669	ffellowes butteries.....	0	1	6
Sept. 1669	A chamber dore Key	0	0	6
	Bookes at Cambridge	0	18	8
	Bookes at Sturbridge fair ² ..	0	12	0
Oct 1669	5 sack's of coal & carriage ..	0	6	1
Jan 1670	A gowne	0	18	0
March 1670	A pair of shoes	0	4	0
	Hire of curtains & bolster ..	0	5	0
	A sute of cloth's	1	4	6
	Hire of curtains & bolster ..	0	4	6

¹ What is the meaning of this entry ?

² The *locus classicus* on Sturbridge Fair is Prof. Mayor's note in the *Life of Ambrose Bonwicke*, p. 153 etc.

		£	s.	d.
	Mourning gown ¹ & cap	0	12	0
	6 yards of stuff & a half for a coat & fore sleeves	0	12	8
Dec 1670	stuff & trimming for a gown ..	1	12	4
	cap, hood &c	0	13	0
	Lecturer &c	0	7	0
	Stockings & gloues	0	4	2

V. LETTERS TO MR TATE.

My 1st lett^re to Mr. Tate.

Sr.

I lately receiv'd y^r lett^re & deliver'd y^e enclos'd from Mr. Mitford to D^r Gunning² according to y^r desire with my own hand: he having strangers when I gave it him bid me goe to him some time y^e next day w^{ch} I did. When I went he being in his chamber alone first ask'd me my name, if I were schollar of y^e house, who was my Tutour & of what year I was of, next admonished me to fear God & mind my studies; & then he said he could tell me more w^{ch} I shall endeavour to fulfill (God willing) & obey such a reesonable request, & I hope in so doing I shall encrease more & more in loue & favour with him & those with whome I converse. And now worthy Sr I haue told you our whole discourse; but as for y^e other lett^re from you in my Bro: Smithson's name to my Tutour I haue it still, he being now at London. We are not destitute in this time of his absence for he hath one y^t supplies

¹ "The *mourning-gown* worn at both Universities by Masters of Arts (and at Cambridge with the mourning cap) is represented by Loggan (1670—85) as having long full pudding sleeves pleted round the wrist." Wordsworth, *Social Life*, 516. In 1681 it was enacted that 'whereas severall under-Graduates and Batchelers of Arts have of late neglected to wear such gowns as by Order and Custom are proper for their rank and standing in the Universitie, whereby the comon distinction of Degrees is taken away.... none, residing in the University, under the Degree of Master of Arts shall hereafter..be allowed to appear publickly, either in or out of Colleges, in mourning gowns or gowns made after that fashion &c.'" *ib.* 514.

² Peter Gunning, born 1613, admitted at Clare 1629, B.A. and Fellow 1632, expelled the university for refusing the Covenant 1643, Master of Benet (*i.e.* Corpus), and three months after Master of St John's 1661, Bishop of Chichester 1648, Bishop of Ely 1674, died 1684.

his place untill his return. My meaning Sr by my gardian whom I desir'd my Bro: Smithson to write to was my Tutour, w^{ch} word's (if I be not mistaken) are of near signification. I pray Sr through y^r favour let me not want M^r James Mountaines l^{tt}re to D^r Gunning (if I may have it) it may do me much good, it will be a cause to put him once more in mind of y^e former l^{tt}re receiu'd. Now to tell you something as concerning our Election.¹ At y^e giving in of our Epistles w^{ch} was on Thursday y^e last day of October we were examin'd very strictly by M^r Morton² one of y^e senior ffellow's in Aristotle, & in y^e first book of Homer, after y^t by y^e Master,

¹ Apparently we have here a description of the examination in connexion with the election of Scholars and Exhibitioners of the College. The 'Register of Admissions of Scholars and Exhibitioners,' which Mr R. F. Scott has kindly consulted for me, contains the following entries.

"4 Novemb. 1667. Ego Johannes Gibson Eboracensis juratus et admissus sum in discipulum hujus Collegii pro Doct: Dowman."

"Exhibitionarii pro Mro Hare, Nov 6, 1667.

Gibson jun."

(A 'Geo Gibson' had been admitted to the College in 1666 who is described as 'Gibson sen.')

Side by side with Gibson's account of a college examination and the collegiate teaching, we may place a similar account by Abraham de la Pryme (Surtees Soc. Publ. 54, p. 19). In this case, however, the examination was on *admission*.

"We arrived in Cambridge....on the first of May (1694) and I was admitted member of St John's College the day following. First I was examined by my tutor, then by the senior dean, then by the junior dean, and then by the master who all made me but construe a verse or two apiece in the Greek Testament, except the master who ask'd me both in that and in Plautus and Horace too. Then I went to the registerer to be registered member of the College and so the whole work was done.

We go to lecturs every other day in logics and what we hear one day we give an account of the next; besides we go to his chamber every night and hears the sophs and junior sophs dispute and then some is called out to conster a chapt. in the New Testament, which after it is ended, then we go to prayers and then to our respective chambers."

Was 'his' used (= *ipsius*) of the tutor by his pupils? Cp. the expression 'given him' in Gibson's accounts above.

² David Morton admitted as sizar 1648, B.A. 1654, M.A. 1655, Senior Fellow 1663, B.D. 1663, D.D. 1675. He was Senior Bursar 1664—1674. He was afterwards President. He was Senior Proctor in 1661—2.

in Burgersdicius,¹ in Aristotle, & in y^e Greek-testament. On Munday next y^e 4th of November we did all meet in y^e Chapple & had A theame given us to make Extemporary, y^e word's of our subject were these. *Æternitas in bonis, infinitum bonum: in malis infinitum malum.* We haue read over Burgersdicius & are now going to read Golius Ethicks.² Most worthy S^r what shall I say more? I haue much cause to thank you for y^r many favour's already receiu'd but cannot sufficiently for want of word's. I can better confess than satisfie y^e debt due to y^r obliging goodness for being still preserved in y^r thought's & beleue it S^r my loue & service is better express'd within than I am able to utter. Notwithstanding I hope you will not withhold y^e continuance of y^r friendly counsel from him y^t truly loues & honour's you. I am (by y^e Providence of God) in very good health & am glad to heare y^e same of you & all our friend's but I ought to beg pardon for my weak praises. Thus with my true loue & service to y^r self, M^{rs} Tate, M^r Plante, & all y^e rest of my friends with you presented, having now nothing more to speak, my desire is y^t you will pardon my hast with y^e fault's it commits. I will therefore beg leaue to bind up all briefly & remaine, S^r,

y^r friend & most humble servant to
command

J: GIBSON.

St John's Coll: Camb.:
Decemb^r 16th 1667

¹ *Burgersdicius*. See Mayor's *Life of Ambrose Bonwicke*, p. 165-6. A.B. read 'all Burgersdicius' *Logic* 1710. (p. 19) and 'Burgersdicius' *Ethics*, (p. 53). His *Logic* was printed at Cambridge eight times between 1637 and 1680. It is recommended in Waterland's *Advice to a Young Student* 1706, Green's *Scheme* 1707. See Wordsworth's *Scholae Acad.* 333—338.

² *Golius' Ethicks*. Theophilus Golius (1528—1600), born at Strasburg, where he became Professor of Moral Philosophy. See Phillips, *Dict. Biographical Reference*. The book referred to is the *Epitome Doctrinae Moralis ex libris ethicorum Aristotelis*, Camb. 1634, Lond. 1662. The Cambridge edition was edited by Winterton. Cp. the *Life of D'Ewes*, (Halliwell) I. 121—'of ethics or moral philosophy, he (my tutor) read to me Iacchæus, Gelius' (clearly an error for *Golius*). D'Ewes was at St John's in 1618.

My 2^{cond} lett^{re} to Mr Tate,
Worthy Sr, .

I receiu'd your's of y^e 31 of Jan: last w^{ch} acquainted me with y^e sad visitation y^t was in y^r family & in it much more than was due by way of acknowledgement: you are pleas'd to call y^t a kindness w^{ch} was a debt & indeed not paid at y^e full; for I must ever confess y^t I owe much more to y^r quondam favour's. Y^r lett^{re} made me truly Sr no less sorry than y^r self & y^t in respect of y^r little son Matth; who as you tell me lay dangerously sick at y^e very time you receiu'd my last: but I hope y^t you & all y^r family are now as well as my self w^{ch} is no less my desire then shall be my rejoycing to hear of. Your's also from Habton of y^e 4th of Aprill I receiu'd & am sorry y^t I haue delay'd so long to thanke you for it....

I would but cannot thank you sufficiently (I may speak it with assurance) for all y^r unwearied sollicitations to Mr Moutaine in my behalf. When he was here he ask'd me what schoole I came from & how long I had been at Cambridge &c; I told him since 3 weeks after Michaelmas, but y^t I was Admitted in Aprill 67 & went down againe into y^e countrey & was with you; purposely to put him in mind of you; yet he said not a syllable to me of y^r discourse to him at York; he spoke to my Tutour concerning me but I thinke it will little avail me. I know Sir nothing y^t can be done for me at present unless my Tutour could help me to an Exhibition¹ from y^e Master w^{ch} if I had it would be pretty considerable, but I fear y^e worst. Whether Mr Mountain did speak to y^e Master in my behalf or no, I cannot tell, methinks if he had he would haue sent for me when he was with me or told me of it. We now read Iacchæus Metaphysicks² for our morning lectures & at night in my Tutour's Chamber once or twice a week in Homer or in Greek Testament....

y^r very much obliged to serue you

St John's Coll: Camb;
July y^e 3^d 1668

Jo: GIBSON

¹ The Hare Exhibition to which Gibson was elected in Nov, 1667 was for one year only and, as it appears from the College Register, was not renewed.

² *Iacchæus Metaphysicks*. Gilbertus Iacchæus, *Institutiones Metaphysicae*, Lug. Bat, 1616, 1628, 1640.

The following letter is specially valuable as containing an account of the speech of the Prevaricator or Varier (Benj. Johnson, Sidney) at the Public Commencement of 1668.

The Commencement or *Magna Comitia*, at which Masters of Arts and Doctors in all faculties proceeded to their degrees, took place annually on the first Tuesday in July. The disputations took place on that day and the day before (*vesperiis comitiorum*). The Prevaricator was an M.A. of one year's standing, who had been sworn in the year before to fulfil this office—*Jurabis etiam quod sequenti anno in proximis comitiis per te vel per alium variabis*¹ etc. On the other hand in 1667 an edict was issued to restrain the licence of the *tripus* and *prevaricator*, by requiring that neither should say anything but what he had before shown to the Vice-Chancellor.²

In the speech which follows, the Prevaricator begins by complaining of the difficulty he was in between these two demands.

The Prevaricator at the Commencement played a similar part to that of the Tripus or Old Bachelor at the *Comitia Priora* and *Posteriora* when men proceeded to B.A. He had to 'vary' or play upon the questions which were disputed by the candidates for degrees. The speech of James Duport, Trinity, who was Prevaricator in 1631, is an excellent example. He plays throughout on the thesis *Aurum potest produci per chymicam*. The speech is printed from the Caius MS in Wordsworth's *Scholae Academicæ*, Appendix A.

As time went on, the Prevaricator's speech lost its character and became a mere vehicle for wit, often of a personal kind. The change may be seen in the brilliant speech by Darby, Jesus, given in 1660, printed

¹ *Beadle Buck's Book*, quoted in Peacock, *On the Statutes*, p. lxxxvi.

² Wordsworth's *Social Life* p. 229.

(though not without omissions) in the *Hutton Correspondence* (Surtees Soc. Publications).

After these two speeches, this of Benj. Johnson,¹ Sidney, for 1668 as given by Gibson is the fullest account of a Prevaricator's speech which we have, although short references to such speeches are abundant.

The Commencement proceedings took place in St Mary's Church. According to *Beadle Buck's Book* (1665) (Peacock, *On the Statutes*, p. lxxxiii) "the V.C. is placed with the D^r of his own Faculty in the Upper Stage at the West End of the Church. The Father in Divinity sitteth in the lower Stage with his Sons on his right hand."

The Commencement this year was one of the more elaborate kind called Public Commencements. Mr. Chr. Wordsworth in his *Social Life*, pp. 258, 259, writes—"Besides the Annual Acts at the Commencement in the summer there was on grand occasions at that time of year a *public Commencement* there were elaborate disputations prepared by the doctors etc: there was sometimes at the *public* Commencements (and on those occasions only) a MUSICK SPEECH."

Public Commencements were held in 1653, 1668, 1683, 1698, 1714, and 1730.

Three 'Music Speeches' are preserved, those of Roger Long and Laurence Eusden for 1714, and that of Taylor for 1730. They are in humorous English verse.

My 3rd letter to M^r Tate.

Worthy S^r

I thought it an act well becoming me to giue you these following jock's; I did purpose to send y^m sooner but y^t time would not giue me leaue: wherefore now S^r I shall indeavour (God willing) to let you understand ordine quemque suo

¹ In 1673 Johnson was Proctor and seemingly indulged his taste for personalities in his Proctorial speech at the commencement. His recantation is preserved in the Registry.

jocum. Prævaricatoris joci. Domine Procancellarie, Domina Procancellaria, Honorandi Patres, Salutandæ Matres; Decretum est a capitibus nostræ Academiæ, ut Quicumque in quocunque loco, cujuscunque collegij, cujuscunque ordinis sit habendus Prævaricator adeò prævaricetur suos jocos ut subeat periculum suspensionis aut expulsionis; & si non ero Prævaricator, idem manet supplicium: quasi Procancellarius dixisset Si vis, si non vis, *per collum* pendere debes.

Quaestio. Opinio probabilis est Corpus solare esse molem flammæ. Opinio probabilis est nostrum Procancellarium¹ non esse bonum oratorem. Quare? quia non habet bonam elocutionem; quæso vos sophistæ, Anne carebat ille elocutione? num² in scholis regentium legebat captim chap^{im} potius carebat pronuntiatione; An justa erat illa compellatio (Auditores Humilissimi) cum nullos habebat auditores? Opinio probabilis est jocos Oxonienses esse ad modum calvos: nam ostendam vobis picturam joci Oxoniensis; nonne videtis calvum illum senem juxta Horologiam stantem? tales profectò sunt joci Oxonienses, sunt enim nullius momenti. Et quomodò bene jocare possunt cum jocos ne pili faciunt & sunt omnium scenarum homines. Inquit ad Oxonienses. Tu qui primus quid sit bonum pro nihilo? respondetur pro te—nostrum Theatrum. Tu qui proximus; quæ est differentia inter jocum Oxoniensem & Cantabrigiensem? respondetur pro te—eadem est differentia quæ inter gazettas & literas manuales, nam quæ apud nos novæ sunt Hebdomade sequente, apud vos novæ sunt Hebdomade posteriore.³ Vos, vos cavete ne ascendatis in cælum per funem vel ne descendatis in capita; sed reprimo me, vos enim estis supra mortem.⁴ Quid tibi voluit Jonensis iste concionator cum curru suo & aurigâ; nisi ut illi supplerent vicem sophistarum. Erat quidem Doctor apud nos qui habebat gallum ægrotantem & pius vir penè eodem morbo laboravit cum

¹ The Vice-Chancellor was Dr. John Howorth (Master of Magdalene 1664—1668), who died shortly after this.

² ? 'nam cum.'

³ There seems to be a contrast drawn here between the freshness of the news contained in manuscript *News Letters* as compared with that in printed newspapers at this time. The *Gazette* dates from 1665, and the first twenty-one copies were printed at Oxford, so possibly the word still had Oxford associations. I do not feel very certain, however, of this explanation.

⁴ The point of these last words is not clear to me.

gallo: tum quid? in morbo gallico laboravit: parum refert, habet indulgentiam a papa Cantabrigiensi. Hi cum multis alijs sunt Prævaricatoris joci quos ego non memoriter habeo. I need say nothing of y^e 1st nor likewise of y^e 2^{cond}: touching y^e 3rd he spoke of their coming from their own stages hither to Cambridge.¹ 4^{ly} in short of their Theatre^s y^t fell when it was half finished. 5^{ly} he told y^m y^t they came to steal jock's at Camb: w^{ch} were new with y^m at Oxford y^e week followinge. 6^{ly} he bid y^m y^t was in y^e steeple^s among y^e bells take heed y^t they did not fall upon y^e head viz. upon y^e Vice Chancellour & y^e Dr's y^t was beneath y^m. 7^{ly} he spoke of one M^r Edwards⁴ of our Colledge who is accounted one of y^e prime preachers in our University y^t said (if I be not mistaken) Elijah was carried in y^e Willderness curru & aurigâ. 8^{ly} & lastly of one Dr Brakenberry⁵ also of our Coll: y^t had a cock fell sick when he was fighting for a wager, upon y^t he likewise fell sick, but said he Quid? in morbo gallico laboravit, he hath a license from y^e Cantabrig: Pope, viz: from one here in Camb: called M^{ris} Pope. I need say no more of this, you know his meaning. Thus Learned S^r have I exercised my pen according to my small proportion of knowledge, to giue you this little account of our Commencement. I pray S^r present my service to M^{ris} Tate, M^{rs} Plante, with y^e rest to whom it is

¹ In accounts of Commencement proceedings constant reference is made to the presence of Oxford men and they often became a butt for the Prevaricator's wit. No doubt at Oxford the compliment was returned. I am not certain if Oxford men attended our Commencement merely as spectators or to take our degrees. When the Sheldonian Theatre was opened, July 12, 1669, 'a most splendid act was performed...which brought together a number of Cambridge men of whom eighty-four masters of arts were incorporated in a congregation held the next day.' Ward's *Gresham Professors* (1740) p. 327 bot. *sub Henry Jenkes*.

² The Sheldonian Theatre was now nearly finished. *Cp.* the previous note.

³ Those among the bells seem to have been the undergraduates. There was no organ at present in St Mary's. One had been destroyed earlier in the century: a new organ was built in 1695.

⁴ Robert Edwards, admitted at St John's 1651, B.A. 1654, M.A. 1658, Fellow 1659. He was ejected from his fellowship on the Restoration, but re-admitted by the King's order 1664 (see *Mayor-Baker*).

⁵ Pierce Brackenbury, admitted Fellow 1656, Medical Fellow 1664, Senior 1671.

due. This is all at present I can relate yet by this you may see how willing & ready I am to shew my self

Y^r obliged servant who remaines
still in statu quo prius

Jo: GIBSON

St John's Coll: Camb:

Aug: 20. 1668

My 4th l^{et}re to M^r Tate.

S^r

I had your's on Wednesday y^e 2 instant (& I kindly thank you for y^r good counsell) y^t acquainted me with y^e sad tidings far contrary to expectation of y^e loss of my Dear Mother whom it pleased God to take to himself. I was lately glad y^t I heard you were all well; but alas Deare S^r now sorrow hath filled my heart. But why should I be sorry? God's will be done. I haue alwayes prayed Thy Will be done; & wherefore should I be offended y^t God's will is done? I pray God dispose & moue my heart to receiue this his ffatherly affliction with y^e patience of Job. To y^m w^{ch} misliketh this world nothing can be so welcome as death because it takes y^m out of y^e world. This is it w^{ch} Paul would haue us learne y^t nothing in this world is so precious y^t for it we should desire to liue or stay from God one houre. All is trouble & weariness & vanity to y^e Godly mind, & it wisheth with David to be rid from these necessities as I haue often heard my Dear Mother in her life time wish shee were dead if it were God's will. Now I am somewhat comforted when I read y^t y^e afflictions of this world are not worthy of y^e joyes y^t succeed y^m, y^t all things (even our afflictions) turne to y^e best if we loue God, y^t they are blessed w^{ch} weep here because they shall laugh hereafter, & y^t when God doth sometimes visit, his punishments are but corrections w^{ch} proceed from a ffather not to destroy but to trie, & I pray y^t this may be verified in me. Wherefore I will remember my Creator w^{ch} daily p^rserveth me, & will put my whole trust in him; for (as it is truly said) loue is y^e most acceptable sacrifice w^{ch} we can offer our Creator & he who doth not study y^e Theory of it here, is never like to come to y^e practice of it hereafter. As y^e kind remembrance of a friend doth recreate y^e minde, so to think & meditate upon God, y^e great Philan-

thropos, will supply my thoughts & dispell my grieve who is present alwayes with y^m y^t fear him & readie to succour y^m in distress, who is near to all y^t call upon him in truth, he heareth our gronings & sighs & knoweth what things are necessary for us before we ask, & there is none so willing to helpe as he who is a light to shine unto us in darkness, a direction to our steps & a lanthorne to our path's while we wander through y^e boystrous waues of this wicked world in our journey to heaven. There be 2 weighty sayings in Seneca, *Nihil est infelicius eo cui nihil unquam contingit adversi*¹; y^e other is, *Nullum est majus malum quam non posse ferre malum*. Therefore God Almighty turn all to y^e best and to what shall be most conducable to his glory; & grant y^t I may learne in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content; & may lay all upon y^e shoulders of patience & say with Jeremy This is my sorrow, I will bear it. So with my due respects & humble service to y^r self M^{rs} Tate & M^{rs} Plante I rest ever

Y^r most obliged servant in all y^t powers
& will can manifest

JO: GIBSON.

St John's Coll: Cambridge

Sept 5th 1668.

My 5th lett^re to M^r Tate.

Honoured S^r

Your's I receiu'd last night (& I thank you much for y^e account you please to giue me of y^e good health of my ffriends) of M^r Stephensone who took y^e pain's to see me at my chamber; it begot new spirits in me, & was a joyful object to my minde. But to obey y^r desire D^r Hauwood² of Magd: Coll. was Vicechancellour this yeare who died on friday y^e 16th inst. Now D^r fleetwood³ of King's Coll. is chosen

¹ "Inter multa magnifica Demetrii nostri et haec vox est, a qua recens sum. sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis: *nihil*, inquit, *mihi videtur infelicius eo, cui nihil unquam evenit adversi*." Seneca, *Dial*: I. 3, 3.

'Plura mala nobis contingunt quam accidunt.' *Ep*. XIX. 1, 3 (110. 3).

² By *Hauwood* is meant John Howorth, Master of Magdalene 1664—1668. He was succeeded by Dr James Duport.

³ James Fleetwood was Provost of King's 1660—1675. He succeeded Whichcot.

in his place. Mr Johnson also of Sidney Coll: was Prævaricator at y^e commencement. I send you my humble thanks for y^r kind token & for y^e correspondan(c)e you are pleased to hold with me....

Y^r much obliged servant

JOHN GIBSON.

St John's Coll: Camb:

Octobr 21. 1668.

My 6th lett^re to Mr Tate.

Sr.

....The greatest news Sr I can write unto you is of y^e Prince of Tuscany¹ who on Saturday y^e 1st of this instant came to visit Camb: & was very much respected of all y^e Doctors in town. Order was given from y^e Vicechancellour (viz. Dr Ballderoe² of Jesus Coll.) to y^e master of every particular coll: y^t all might be in readiness to receiue him. His 1st arrivall was at y^e schools & there one Dr Witherington³ of Christ Coll: made a speech before him. From thence he returned to his Inn⁴ being then about 2 a 'clock till after dinner. At 4 a clock he approached y^e schooles again to hear y^e Proctor's speech (viz: Mr Blithe⁵ of Clare-Hall) & A philosophy Act. After y^t to Kings Coll: Chapel: & there was an Anthem appointed with pleasant musick.⁶ When y^t was done he came to our coll: where he had another speech

¹ Afterwards Cosmo III. For this visit see Cooper's *Annals* III. p. 532, where we have the accounts of it by Alderman Newton, Echard and Count Magalotti.

² Edmund Boldero became Master of Jesus College in May 1663, succeeding Dr Pearson. He had fought with Montrose in all his adventures, and had escaped from captivity again and again. See Worthington's *Diary* I. 141, n.

³ Ralph Widdrington, Fellow of Christ's, Public Orator 1654—1672, Professor of Greek 1654, Lady Margaret's Reader in Divinity 1664, Lady Margaret's Professor 1672. See Mayor, *Life of M. Robinson*, p. 196, Carter's *Hist. Univ. Camb.*, p. 462.

⁴ His inn was the *Rose* next St Michael's Church, which has left its name in 'Rose Crescent.'

⁵ Samuel Blithe was Master of Clare Hall 1678—1713. He was Junior Proctor 1668-9.

⁶ Dr Mann, Organist of King's, states that this music is still preserved.

made by one Dr Payment¹ who formerly had travelled into his own Country & could speak his own language (viz: Italiane). After y^t was ended he took a walk into our Library & y^e Doctor's along with him. Last of all he went to Trinity Coll: & there he had a speech also & a Latin Comedy in y^e Master's Lodge, viz: Mr Pearsons,² w^{ch} they had provided for y^e entertainment of his Person. On Sunday about 8 a clock in y^e morning he went from Camb: intending next for Oxford. This is all y^e news Sr I haue to tell you, so to draw to a conclusion I pray Sr be pleased to present my service to Mrs Tate & to Mrs Plante &c with you & elsewhere. Thus with a tender of my most kind & friendly respects unto y^r self, I am now as freely as formerly

Y^r most obliged servant

J GIBSON

St John's Coll: Camb:

May y^e 4th 69

My 7th lett^re to Mr Tate.

Sr

....I haue no news to declare unto you touching our commencement: seeing y^t we had no publick one this year. Dr Turner³ who kept y^e commencement act at Oxford came of exceeding well but y^e prævaricator &c (as I hear) came of very dully; & according to y^e poet they were sine nomine turba both in their jocks & disputations.

¹ Henry Paman M.D. admitted Fellow 1647, Senior 1658, *peregre profectus* Mar. 1662. Ordered by the King that he should retain his fellowship while travelling abroad with Wm. Soames Esq. Nov. 1662. He was Senior Proctor in 1656-7, Public Orator 1672. He lived afterwards with Archbishop Sancroft.

² Dr John Pearson born 1613, Master of Jesus 1660, Master of Trinity 1662, Bishop of Chester 1673, died 1686. Author of the *Exposition of the Creed*.

³ Francis Turner, originally of New College, Oxford. B.A. 1659, M.A. 1664. In corp. M.A. Cambridge 1664, Fellow-commoner of St John's 1666, Commenced B.D and D.D July 6, 1669, Master of the College Ap. 1670, Bishop of Rochester 1683, Bp of Ely (again in succession to Gunning) 1684. One of the bishops sent to the Tower 1688, deprived of his see as a non-juror 1690.

I am very sorry y^t I put you to so much trouble on my behalf to my uncle Harrison when all (it seemes) would not prevail: true goods of a man (you know S^r) are immovable & immutable, nec eripi nec surripi possunt, can neither be plundered nor sequestered; when wealth without friends is like life without health, y^e one an uncomfortable fortune, y^e other a miserable being. But what need a man (as Seneca saith) disquiet himself about these thing's? If he can match his mind to his meanes and leuell his desires with his fortune, & make y^m commensurate, he may dispute happiness with y^e God's.¹ Y^e news y^t fills all mouth's here is y^e Recantation of S^r Scargill² w^{ch} I haue sent you in print (if you please) to read it at large. I pray [you] make me happy still with y^r [letters] for it is a mighty pleasure [to me] to hear how matter's pass with you. All y^t hath made me thus presumeing is y^r goodness w^{ch} I know is full of pardon's. So now craving y^r pardon for these few lines in hast I am

Y^r affectionate friend to serue you

St John's Coll: Camb:

J. GIBSON,

July 26, 69.

My 8th lett^re to M^r Tate.

S^r

Most acceptable was y^e lett^re y^t you sent me by M^r Micklethwaite's man..

(S^r) Y^r gratefull servant

St John's Coll: Camb:

J GIBSON

Octob^r 16 (1669)

¹ "Panem et aquam natura desiderat. nemo ad haec pauper est. intra quae quisquis desiderium suam clusit, cum ipso Jove de felicitate contendat, ut ait Epicurus." *Ep.* III. 4, 4 (25, 4). Cf. *Ep.* XIX. 1, 18 (110, 18).

² Daniel Scargill B.A. (the prefix *Sir* = *Dominus* denotes a Bachelor) fellow of Corpus Christi, was expelled the University on 12 March 1668 for asserting impious and atheistical tenets. On the 25th July 1669 (the day before that on which Gibson wrote) he made a public recantation in St Mary's, whereupon he was absolved by the Vice-Chancellor and restored to the University. Cooper, *Annals* III. 532. His recantation is in the College Library, Gg 6 15.

My 9th l^{et}tre to M^r Tate.

S^r

I haue sent you here a few lines with y^e verses (w^{ch} at M^r Micklethwaite's return was not extant) on y^e death of Mary y^e Queen-Mother¹; still acknowledging my self to remain y^r debtour for y^e last w^{ch} was so acceptable to me; for though nothing could be unwellcome to me y^t you should send, yet I know not what could haue been more welcome except yourself, who I know not how to requite, but must proclaim you my speciall friend. This is but a small testimony of my thankfullness to you for abundance of obliging favour's y^t I haue upon severall occasions received from you. Yet this I hope you will accept from him who desires to be accounted

Y^r obliged servant

J GIBSON

S^t John's Coll:

Octob^r 28.

¹ The verses contributed by members of the University on the death of Queen Henrietta Maria were called *Threni Cantabrigienses etc.* They are in the College Library (Bb 4 41)

G. C. M. S.



A SILVER WEDDING:

RHYMES FROM THE RIVIERA, GRAVE AND GAY.

IT has been sagely remarked that every educated man is able to write verses if he likes, but that by no means every educated man is able to refrain from printing them when written. A Silver Wedding is however a unique occasion, and much may be forgiven at such a time. And this being so, a kind indulgence may perhaps be granted to the following sketches which attempt to illustrate a Silver Honeymoon. It was a 'Sentimental Journey,' a renewal of a past experience. It began at Avignon, and was continued thence by way of Nismes and Arles, Hyères and Grasse and Cannes, Mentone and Bordighera, Nervi and Genoa. And whether such indulgence be deserved or not, yet at all events the route is a familiar one to many: there may therefore well be some in whom these Idylls, slight as they are, may re-awaken memories of pleasant days of travel. Some of them are grave, and some are gay; and if the grave and gay are closely intermixed, yet such an intermixture is perhaps especially the experience of middle-age, when the delights of life are chastened by a solemn sense of expectation. The birds are singing on the branches, yet are the shadows lengthening to the sunset.

I. *The Pont du Gard Revisited.*

Dec. 28, 1866. Dec. 29, 1891.

Provence is, as is well-known, rich in Roman remains, and of these the Pont du Gard, between

Avignon and Nismes, is one of the most important. It formed part of an Aqueduct, built during the reign of Augustus, for the purpose of conveying water to Nismes, from certain springs at a distance from the city. This Aqueduct crosses the river Gardon by what is now called the Pont du Gard, and is there supported at a height of 160 feet by three tiers of massive arches which are still in an almost perfect condition. It may be observed that these stupendous Aqueducts were necessitated, not by any ignorance on the part of the builders of the laws of Hydrostatics, as has been sometimes supposed, but by their inability to make satisfactory pipes of cast iron or other material to withstand the pressure of the water. It is a noble monument. There are few structures anywhere which tell a clearer tale of quiet strength and permanence.

Ad Uxorem meam.

Beneath us flows dark Gardon's minished tide,
In silvery billows heaves the rocky wold,
And tier on tier uprise these arches old,
Where you and I sit once more side by side ;

And life and death seem mingled, hopes and fears,
With many a purpose high which came to nought,
Yet, unfulfilled, in its effacement wrought
A fuller life maturing through the years.

Around us are the olives as of yore ;
The same, yet changed, as we and all things change,
Save those grey stones which in their threefold range
Unchanging stand, high poised from shore to shore.

II. *S. Trophime, Arles, Dec. 30, 1891.*

Our English Christianity owes much to Arles. It was from Arles the Mission under Augustine came, which landed in Thanet in the year 597. Its course had been from Rome by the Aurelian Way, the great Coast Road well-known to modern travellers on the

Riviera, skirting the Gulf of Genoa as far as Forum Julii, now called Fréjus, and thence by Aix, and probably Marseilles, to Arles. And Arles, which was a place of great ecclesiastical importance and a leading See in Gaul, appears thenceforward to have become the base of operations for the Mission, as is illustrated by the fact that when Augustine was admitted to the Episcopate towards the close of the same year it was to Arles he went for his consecration. Indeed, Arles was to England then what England is to Uganda now. It is recorded also that three British Bishops attended the Council of Arles in the year 314. Trophimus, the companion of St Paul, is said to have been the first Bishop of Arles, and to have planted Christianity in Southern Gaul.

Mother of Churches, erst the sacred seat
Of Trophimus, who, from far Isles of Greece
God-guided, here sowed seed that should increase
A hundred-fold, thou to the far retreat
Of Celt and Saxon did'st direct that band
Of ministering Monks whose blessed feet
Glad tidings bore to England's far-off strand!
Thee, fount of life, thy duteous children greet!
Ancestral home! For as from central heat
Springs life perennial, so may Afric's sand
And far off Ind and many an island land
With purer light and ever more complete
Pass on the torch of faith from hand to hand,
Yet taught erewhile of thee the message they repeat.

III. *Les Baux*, Dec. 31, 1891.

The ancient town and fortress of Les Baux, ten miles from Arles, is situated on a commanding summit where the rocky Alpines rise from the plain of the Rhone. It is a veritable Petra, parts of the Castle and many of the dwellings being excavated in the limestone. Les Baux was of considerable importance in the Middle Ages, but was besieged and sacked by

Louis XIII, and the population has now diminished from 4,000 to less than 300; in consequence of this, the place in spite of its great natural beauty presents a very melancholy appearance.

Silent the stony rampart of the plain,
 Silent the dome blue-vaulted overhead,
 Silent the far land rolling to the main,
 And silent thou, fair city of the dead!

Silent thy Courts of Love, no minstrel's lay
 With mirth and song beguiles the fleeting hour;
 The mouldering arches crumble to decay,
 The stray goat browses in the lady's bower!

Silent! Perchance 'tis hush of judgment-tide!
 Soon from their shallow graves thy dead shall come,
 Wild hearts that joyed in battle, or defied
 The serried might of Richelieu and of Rome.

Weird thy lone beauty, daughter of the rock,
 As when sweet flowerets on the fresh-raised sod
 In their unheeding brightness seem to mock
 The silent solitude that waits for God.

Ghosts gibber round thy pinnacles, they fill
 Thy rock-hewn crevices with dolorous moans,
 Echoes of far-off agony, which thrill
 The ear that hears the sermon of thy stones.

Rest, olive-girt! Forgive my vagrant tread!
 In thy far eyrie vigil keep awhile;
 Guard well, fair sepulchre, thy waiting dead,
 Yet leave to me wife, home, and children's smile!

IV. *Coudon, Jan. 2, 1892.*

Toulon, the Plymouth of France, is of course strongly fortified. On the North side there is an Amphitheatre of hills with numerous forts. That on the summit of Coudon at a height of 2,300 feet commands the *Grande Rade*, or outer harbour, and affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country with the Iles d'Hyères in the distance,

Upland hollows, wreathed in mist!
Sunlit summit, zephyr-kissed!
Slopes where silvery olives grow
Terraced to the plains below;
Here may peace and plenty reign,
Eden given to earth again!
Vain the promise! Sea and shore
Echo to the cannon's roar!
Dire the shower of iron rain
Hurtling o'er the affrighted plain,
Fraught with nations' hopes and fears,
Shattered navies, women's tears!

Dark the mystery of sin,
Scarce may Earth the promise win;
Horn and tooth and nail and claw
Plead the universal law;
Yet is not her penance vain;
Fuller blessing comes by pain.

Chime then, Bells, your Christmas chime!
Ring out ills of olden time!
Spite of ruthless ages past
Brighter day shall dawn at last:
Calvary shall the curse remove;
Strong is Strength, but stronger Love!

V. *A Study.*

Hyères. Jan. 4, 1892.

Much may be studied on the Riviera, as for example
Archæology, Architecture, Rocks, Flowers, Shells—and
sometimes also Human Nature.

She lay on the summit of Coudon;
She lay, for there was'nt a chair;
She'd made a good hole in the food on
Her plate, and the Vin Ordinaire.
Her bright eye with mischief was gleaming,
Her fancy meandering free;
Perhaps of a lover she's dreaming,
Or Hyères and afternoon tea.

Or is it of work that wants doing,
 Of sketches that haven't been made,
 Of feet that will want some new shoeing,
 Of a fiddle that hasn't been played?

She laid down the law and the moral,
 She sang like a frolicsome Elf,
 And, lest her two brothers should quarrel,
 She ate the last apple herself.

And idly she lay on the summit,
 And blithely she welcomed the breeze,
 As from the sheer edge like a plummet
 Her toes dangled over the trees.

Ah me! in the sober hereafter
 When housemaids are sulky, and cooks
 Have cousins by dozens, and laughter
 Is rarer by far than black looks,

She'll think how there shimmered beneath her
 The Mediterranean Sea,
 And fate had no care to bequeath her
 Save want of her five-o'clock tea.

VI. *Napoleon's Plateau.*

Grasse, Jan. 7, 1892.

Near Grasse is the green *Plateau Napoléon* with its two cypress trees, beneath which, seated on a pile of knapsacks, the Emperor Napoleon took his *déjeuner* on March 2, 1815, after his escape from Elba. He had on the previous day landed at Golfe Juan, which he left at midnight, and was on his way to Grenoble; towards this, and the Belgian capital beyond, the cypress shadows ominously pointed at the mid-day hour. His proclamation was printed at Grasse. The Plateau is at a height of some 1500 feet above the sea, and commands a fine view over the plain of Grasse and the coast of the Mediterranean from Nice to the Esterels, with Cannes and the Iles de Lérins immediately in front.

Sullen frets the baffled ocean,
Circling round his prison throne.
Hail to loyal hearts' devotion!
Hail to France again his own!
Mothers, children, veterans hoary
Throng to speed him on his way:
But the brave he led to glory,
France's armies, where are they?
Ask the vulture darkly wheeling,
Ask the sated carrion-crow,
Ask where, skeletons revealing,
Slowly melts the Russian snow.
On to Victory! Vain the endeavour;
Storm-clouds lower athwart his view;
Boding cypress-shadows ever
Point the way to Waterloo!

VII. *Ile St Honorat.*

Cannes, Jan. 8, 1892.

The pine-clad Island of St Honorat, the outer of the two Iles de Lérins, so well known to visitors at Cannes, is the Iona of Provence. It was for centuries a missionary centre, and the repository of such learning and culture as remained in Southern Gaul. It still contains the most interesting series of buildings in the Riviera, including a fortified Monastery with remarkable cloisters, and the very early Chapel of the Ste Trinité. The Island is now in the hands of Cistercian Monks.

*The Old Monk.**

For fifty years these steadfast feet have trod
The little passage to the vaulted choir;
For fifty years, with ever fresh desire
To know Him only, the Eternal God.

* There is a well-known story of an old Carthusian who was asked by a fashionable trifler how he had managed to get through his life: his answer was "*I have considered the days of old, and the years that are past.*" "*Cogitavi dies antiquos, et annos æternos in mente habui.*" It was a solemn saying also of the holy Curé d'Ars that "Time is but the succession of those things which pass away."

Yes, fifty years, they say, since first I came;
 It may be so; I know not; God and I
 Have met each day beneath the encircling sky,
 And, fifty years or five, it is the same!

For day by day the westering sun declines,
 And day by day slants upwards from his bed,
 And day by day flames tropic overhead,
 Above the o'ershadowing silence of the pines:

And now, perchance, the hills shine white with snow,
 And now lie sere beneath the untempered rays,
 And praise and fast and vigil mark the days,
 Yet little does it reckon how they go.

He was, He is, He shall be! Surely this
 May satisfy; it is enough for me
 To joy untired in His eternity,
 And find in Him each day a fuller bliss.

Yet some care not, and say that work is prayer,
 Or mock the cloistered silence of my vow,
 Forgetful how of old on Horeb's brow
 The Prophet silent stood, and God was there.

Is life in sooth such hurrying on apace?
 Is it by hand or foot that God is won?
 May it not be that greater things are done
 When He and I stand silent face to face?

And yet I know not; children, home, and wife
 May tell of Him to whom His grace is given;
 For me, methinks 'tis well that I have striven
 To live apart with Him the silent life!

VIII. *The Joneses Abroad.*

Mentone, Jan. 13, 1892.

The English Milord, with his lumbering travelling
 carriage and its thousand and one appurtenances, is

now of course as dead as the Dodo; but he has his successor; and nowhere is that successor to be seen to more perfection than at Mentone, which has become a city, if not, like Genoa, of Palaces, yet certainly of "palatial" Hotels.

In simple tweed, his Murray in his hand,
Triumphant see the City Magnate stand!
Crowned with pot hat, umbrella neatly rolled,
And trouser pockets lined with British gold!
Bred at the desk, he finds (to manhood grown)
He knows no foreign language, nor his own.
But what of that? All undeterred he flies
On golden wings to court the Southern skies;
For, as his Guide Book truthfully foretells,
"They all speak English at the best Hotels,"
And, lord of lands where Thames and Ganges flow,
Why should he stoop to call plain water *l'eau*?
Omelettes and potage he regards as slops;
His breakfast, honest eggs and mutton chops;
Then for an hour or so *le roi s'amuse*,
Smokes his cigar and reads his *Daily News*;
At dinner with a friend talks City slang,
Or gravely meditates the *Carte du Vang*.
Each Church he scans with patronizing air,
Whilst superstitious peasants kneel in prayer;
Or marks contemptuous the wayside shrine
Where some rude hand has carved the Form Divine.
Civis Romanus est! Let critics quiz;
Enough for him to be the man he is!

And Mrs Jones, erewhile his blooming bride,
Though stouter grown, is faithful to his side;
Counts up her chickens with maternal glee,
And sighs at *déjeuner* for English tea.

With them their callow offspring, well-grown lads
Who think nine-tenths of the creation cads;
Who play their Billiards, smoke their Cigarette,
And part from Monte Carlo with regret.

Why should they care for Art or other bosh?
 What strikes them is that foreigners don't wash.
 At Roman Aqueducts they vaguely stare;
 They don't read books, but idolize fresh air.
 The daughters think Papa a little coarse,
 Fight shy of friends who drive a single horse,
 Prefer West Kensington to Camden Town,
 And envy those who know dear Lady Browne.
 But rosy-cheeked they grace the Table d'Hôte,
 Their Peerage and their Prayer-book known by rote;
 Lament the Salon ritual is not higher,
 But with well-gloved devotion aid the choir.
 Where did we meet them? That I scarcely know:
 Was it at Hyères, or Grasse, or Monaco?
 At Cannes I think it was they chanced to pass;
 Or was it at Mentone—in the glass?

IX. *Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale;*
Henry Edward, Cardinal Manning;
Died on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 14, 1892.
Bordighera, Jan. 15, 1892.

The news of the death of the Duke of Clarence
 and of Cardinal Manning was received at Bordighera
 on the morning of Friday, Jan. 15, and caused the
 deepest regret. All Englishmen alike had learned
 to reverence the illustrious Cardinal; and loyalty
 to our royal line, however great at home, yet seems in
 its intensity to vary rather as the distance than as its
 inverse square.

Comrades in death, the old soldier and the young,
 To each perchance the Giver of His best
 Hath fully given. To him the well-earned rest,
 Who of God's treasure-house hath largess flung
 To beggared men, and ever to the oppressed
 Hath preached Christ's Kingdom with unfaltering tongue,
 Whilst round his steps fair flowers of peace have sprung.
 The other it may be more largely blest,
 In that before life's voyage the highest crest
 Of power had reached, the treacherous rocks among,

He won safe harbour; and our prayers who clung
To him found answer, as did her* request
For her strong sons, who by Divine behest
Awaking found them dead, life's battle-song unsung.

X. Northward Ho!

Nervi, Jan. 21, 1892.

The Eastern Riviera, the Riviera di Levante, is no less charming and healthful than the Western, and, although unduly neglected by the English, is even more easily accessible by way of the Mont Cenis and Genoa. Nowhere are the blue skies and seas of Italy seen to greater perfection. There can be few who have explored the beauties of the country between Nervi and Chiavari who will not long to revisit it, when duty will permit.

O the idle dreaming,
Thought and fancy free,
Bright beneath us gleaming
Italy's fair sea!

* The beautiful and well-known story of the Argive brothers Cleobis and Biton is told in *Herodotus* Bk i. 31, and is thus given by Rawlinson. "They were two Argive brothers, so strong that they had both gained prizes at the games. There was a great festival in honour of the goddess of their city, to which their mother must needs be taken in a car. The oxen that were to draw the car did not come home in time from the field, so the youths, afraid of being late, put the yoke on their own necks, and themselves drew the car in which their mother rode. Five and forty furlongs did they draw her, and stopped before the temple. Their deed was seen by the whole assembly of worshippers, and then their life closed in the best possible way. Herein God showed most clearly how much better a thing for man death is than life. For the Argive men stood thick around the car, and extolled the vast strength of the youths; and the Argive women extolled the mother who was blessed with such a pair of sons; and the mother herself, overjoyed at the deed and at the praises it had won, besought the goddess to bestow on her sons the highest blessing to which mortals can attain. Her prayer ended, they offered sacrifice and partook of the holy banquet; after which the two youths fell asleep in the temple. They never woke more, but so passed from the earth."

A Silver Wedding.

Far around us blending,
Air and ocean glow:
Blue the vault impending,
Blue the wave below.

Magic fancies wreathing
Pass the livelong hours,
Every Zephyr breathing
Perfume from the flowers.

Joy to woo the breezes,
Jubilant and free,
Careless how it freezes
O'er the Northern Sea!

Let who will go worry,
Ours to sit at ease,
Free from care and hurry,
'neath the Orange Trees!

'Nay! not so the blessing,'
Comes the stern reply,
'Vain soft airs caressing,
Man must do and die.

'None with life may palter
Weaving idle lays;
None from labour falter
Droning drowsy days.

'None may leave his brother
Battling in the van;
Each must work for other,
Do the deed he can.'

How! then, wintry chorus,
Wind and sleet and snow!
Duty lies before us,
Turn we Northward Ho!

W. D. B.



BIBLIOTHECA LOQUITUR.

"Copie fair what time hath marred."

George Herbert.

IN the summer of 1888 I was offered the chance of making a new list of books in the Library of St John's College. The Library was not, to me, unknown ground. One of my earliest recollections, as it seems to me, is a visit to its precincts; when, if my memory serves me aright, precious manuscripts filled the western window-case, covered over with an equally interesting green cloth; though now cloth and manuscripts have both vanished and taken up a less perilous position. Equally do I remember the matter-of-fact spiral staircase leading down out of the last century into the abode of Modern Science—a construction which no one would care to defend as of beauty, though mathematicians are said to be interested in its vibrations. It serves, however, its purpose, and says as plainly as Doudan's at Broglie

"Je suis un escalier; je mène la-haut!"¹

I was not ignorant of the beauty of our Library, though I did not and could not know it as I have learnt to know it and to love it during the last four

¹ "....et l'on vous mène en triomphe dans la bibliothèque, où vous voyez un bel escalier en spirale qui ne déguise pas son existence, qui dit, conformément aux saintes règles de l'architecture: 'Je suis un escalier; je mène la-haut!' et là-haut, tous les chefs-d'œuvre de l'esprit humain, l'abbé Fleury, l'abbé Emery, l'abbé Poulle, l'abbé Baintain, l'abbé Karl, l'abbé Ratisbonne, et dans un coin, tout honteux, Voltaire, Hume, Locke, Kant."—Doudan *Lettres* ii. 129—130 (ed. 1879).

years, during which time it is hardly too much to say that scarce a day has passed without revealing in it some fresh delight; when one could watch it by cold morn or moving noon; in broiling sun; and even, led by guide of hand, in the whole darkness of a winter's night, in quest of some forgotten but necessary paper to which touch could lead, when to have introduced an unguarded light alone would have been a crime. So four years have gone till the place seems to have a soul of its own, which certainly responds to every care that one may bestow upon it.¹

Vitruvius declares that north and south should be the longitudinal direction of a Library². The caprice of Archbishop Williams and of the age, rather than necessity, built this one east and west.³ It has secured for us, at St John's, one of the most exquisite vistas in Cambridge, if not in England. I refer to the view—let it be for choice at 3 o'clock on a spring or summer afternoon—which is obtained, when the doors of the Library and the Combination-Room are open; from the west end of the one to the east end of the other—about 70 yards.

Into this Library on the 1st of October 1886 I was turned with my task to set it in order: given to understand that it had not been revised for about 90 years. This I soon found was very far from being the case.

¹ Without wishing to blow the College trumpet, best left in other hands, I may record two events here which are worth mentioning. In the summer of 1890, when a new chapter library was in contemplation at Exeter, Dean Cowie (who catalogued our manuscripts) sent his workman specially to see the library of St John's, because he considered the arrangement of the shelves finer than any elsewhere in England. Dr Sinker of Trinity was obliged to tell me of one feather which we may wear in our cap. He once had the honour of shewing the late Queen of Holland over Trinity Library. But, he said, she would not look at anything: *she said she had been to St John's.*

² Vitruvius, *De Architectura*, Book VI., c. 4.

³ On the positions of college libraries and for a general disquisition on them see Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge*, Vol. iii, pp. 414, 415.

The loving care of Dr Wood, especially, late President of the College, had left traces of hours, days, and months spent in separating wheat from chaff; and the constant attention of Professor Mayor, Mr Drake, Mr Freeman, and Mr Mullinger had shaken off from it the robe of sleep, which tradition assigns to such a spot, and makes Mr Stockton, in *The Transferred Ghost*, speak of a library as the most unenviable of places even for a disembodied spirit. For me then my doom had begun. I was to catalogue a library of some 40,000 volumes, among which I found afterwards there lay, concealed in a few, some 20,000 tracts. In this mass of literature it is hardly presumptuous to say that one might reasonably expect to find most things. It was to be a survey of *omne scibile*, a microcosm, an epitome of the world. In my more sombre moments I had this consolation—it was better to catalogue the lies of others than to tell fresh ones of my own. In my brighter ones, Humility was satisfied; for in every department I was confronted with my own ignorance, nor once allowed time to overcome it.¹ It was a solitary task—something like the adoption of a Trappist's persuasion. I can only say that not for one day have I lost my interest in the task.

This is not to be a treatise on libraries, nor the history of our own. Mr J. W. Clark in the third volume of the *Architectural History* has already done, admirably, the first; and sketched in the same work the second. *The History of the Library of St John's College* has still to be written, and there is ample material for such a volume as that which Dr Sinker has written of the Library of Trinity (let us hope with an index)—material which is ready for whoever may

¹ In this less fortunate than a well-known Frenchman who was informed that he had been made librarian to a French Princess. "But what am I to do about her library?" he asked his friend. "Act as though she had none," was the reply.

apply himself to the well-deserving task. Here I am simply to give an account of my work.

Obviously my best way was to work through the abode of Modern Science, my Inferno, past Brutus, Cassius, and all the heretics, to the serener realm above. In this lower region I hardly expected to find anything of interest or importance. There was nothing to be done but to plod steadily through it, going on advice once given—that I ought to imagine it would never come to an end; and then one day I should wake and find it finished.

The work at the commencement was certainly not thrilling. The development of Mr Herbert Spencer, and the conclusions of Hume, lent no charm to the cataloguing of their works, in the Class of Philosophy. Political Economy was better, especially when one found it included, thanks to Mr Foxwell's directions, such joys for ever as the *Fors Clavigera*. The Bland and Whytehead collection was a hard nut to crack; but it cracked at last, and landed me in Natural Philosophy, a hunting ground in which I do not hope to be caught again. How I grieved over our poor display of English Literature—even a working copy of Keats has been acquired only during the last month—though now happily the reproach is being more generously removed; how I toiled through Calendars, and Rolls Series, and editions of the Classics: who would care to know? There stands Teubner, and there rolls Migne, which with the *Acta Sanctorum* furnished Matthew Arnold with one of the most sportive fancies for his pen.¹ Here rise the new departments of Foreign Literature, Art, Archæology, and Geography. There already, like Jordan, overflowing its banks, stands Biography. What can we say of all these, but with Moon, "I am the man in the moon; this thornbush my thornbush; and this

¹ *Essays in Criticism* (Edit. 1884) pp. 195-6.

dog my dog"? At the end stands Judge Lawrence's Law Collection—what could be duller? All this had to be steadily bored through.

The large collection of five cases on the right is the Wood Collection, presented to the Library by the thirty-first Master of the College. In its way, it too contains the *omne scibile* of the beginning of this century: I need not enumerate the heads. Week by week one plodded on: I only care to remember, now, out of all the mass, one volume.¹ It was a volume of Church tracts; *Cambridge Benevolent Society, Church Missionary Society, Rules for Girls' Schools, Rothwell on Sunday Schools*, things which some would have said were hardly worth the binding. Among all these I read the title *The Defence of Atheism* (Worthing [1814]). It took my dull wits some minutes to realise that this unoffending morsel was the pamphlet for which Shelley was expelled from the University of Oxford, and of which only five, if so many, other copies are known.² Yet here it was. Dr Wood had no doubt received it and carefully docketed it as a tract on religion, and carefully had it bound. This was the tract every copy of which Mr John Walker, one of the fellows of New College, had endeavoured to destroy,³ and which was 'offered for sale for twenty minutes.' Medwin's *Life of Shelley* throws strange light on this copy in St John's. Speaking probably of this Tract he declares the poet "circulated it largely among the heads of colleges, and professors of the university, forwarding copies it is said to several of the bishops."⁴ Did Shelley send copies to 'heads of colleges and professors of the university' from which he was not

¹ 10. 6. 12.

² Lady Shelley's copy is, I am informed, imperfect.

³ See a full account of this in Mr Dowden's *Life of Shelley* (Lond. 1886), Vol. i., pp. 116-8.

⁴ Vol. i., p. 139 *seq.* See Buxton Forman's edition of Shelley's Works, Prose, Vol. i., 300.

expelled? At least this copy raises the hope that others may yet be found lurking in other college libraries. Ours now reposes, bound in stately morocco, among the rare books in the Upper Library.

Let us not be too hasty even with that Law Collection of which I have just spoken. Take down this book, *Statutes from the time of King Henry the thirde unto the first yere of ... Henry the viii* (Lond. 1564). The reader of this possibly found law dull in his own day, for on the last leaf comes a musical stave of six lines, with notes thereon, and written at the side:

"To tune the lute."

Let us take another turn. Here is Mr E. Fenton who offers us "*The 11th book of Homer's Odyssey. Translated from the Greek in Milton's style,*" as though anyone could write stuff like *Paradise Lost* if he tried.¹ Here is an *Essay on the advantages of Revelation*, by Jos. Whiteley—as though anyone doubted them.² Here is a list of English books on sale at Utrecht in 1740, at Broedelet's—a difficult thing to find, I should imagine, if wanted in a hurry.³ Here a *Funeral Sermon at the death of Timothy Cruso*, in 1698, by Matthew Mead, making us instinctively think of an equally distinguished member of the same family.⁴ And here surely is the oddest elegiac which it would be possible for a classic to make. The year is 1645—

"Quadragesimus hic quintus mirabilis Annus
Ang. Hyb. Sco. requiem det Deus ut pariat."⁵

Here, on Joshua Smith's *Assize Sermon*, published at Oxford in 1706, an indignant reader can contain himself no longer. "When shall we be safe," he scribbles, "from y^e Idolatry & superstition of y^e church of rom, & y^e pharisaical Hypocrisy & formality of that of Geneva."⁶ Here are verses much in the same strain, scratched in book-end:⁷

¹ 2. 20. 59. ² 8. 16. 43¹². ³ 8. 19. 34. ⁴ 8. 24. 14. ⁵ 8. 24. 18⁷.
⁶ 8. 24. 21¹⁶. ⁷ 10. 3. 18.

"Foure questions here I do object
 against ye papists & yr sect
 First what thing ys yt may be
 yt in ye masse they breake in three
 or what ys yt that putrifyeth
 wt in the pix wher as yt lyeth

 bread or body yt must nedes be
 to eyther of theyse if they agree
 The one doth shame yr cruelty
 Thee other yr idolatrye."

This *Euclid* gains to me an additional interest from the inscription it contains :

"E libris Johannis Cater e Wadh. Col. Oxonia 1689."¹

The inscriptions in old books are often the most interesting part. "Cost 1 Dollar excl. of Bind^g & expenses," writes Francis Okely in 1768 in his *Chrestomathia Pliniana*.² It is to be wished that everyone who binds a book would (by choice at the end) add a similar note, for future bibliographers.³ Here is the offering of a Ten-year man to the Master of his College.⁴ "Printed by W. Metcalfe, St Mary's Street," seems an odd style of imprint for a book printed in Cambridge so late as 1834.⁵ You say there is no delight, no charm, *even* in cataloguing an old law library, of books which from year's end to year's end are never touched? Few probably would accept my verdict to the contrary. Now what could be more dry-as-dust than this—*A Treatise on Convictions on Penal Statutes*, by W. Boscawen (Lond. 1792)?⁶ The leaves fall open by chance:—

¹ 12. 3. 44. ² 10. 9. 67.

³ The simplest note is enough: "Bound by", giving month and year, and price.

⁴ "Hoc opusculo de Circo et Ludis Circensibus, te, Vir doctissime et valde reverende, donatum volui: cum animo benigno ut accipias te precor, et ne *hominis decem ann*, ut aiunt, operam et studia spernas: nos ad majora tentamina certe perducatur approbatio tua. Vale. Genevæ. 17 Kalend. April. A. S. 1828. Jacobo Wood Doct. Theol. &c." Ric Burgess: *Description of the Circus on the Via Appia*. (12. 9. 84).

⁵ 12. 15. 5th. ⁶ SL. 8. 35.

"Be it remembered, that on, &c. S. P. and J. B. of, &c. came before me W. C. one, &c., and gave me to understand and be informed, that T. C. of, &c. labourer, on the 16th of August, 1773, did use and play at a certain unlawful game with bowls and pins, called bowlrushing, with divers liege subjects of our said lord the King, and did then and there receive divers sums of money of the said subjects, playing at the said game against the form, &c. and against the peace, &c. and pray that the said T. C. may be convicted of the said offence: Whereupon afterwards, on, &c. the said T. C. being apprehended and brought before me, &c. to answer to the said charge, &c., the said T. C. is asked by me if he can say anything for himself why he the said T. C. should not be convicted of the premises above charged upon him, &c. and thereupon the said T. C. of his own accord fully acknowledges the premises, &c. to be true as charged, and does not shew to me any sufficient cause why he should not be convicted thereof. Whereupon all and singular the premises, &c. being considered, and due deliberation being thereunto had, I do adjudge and determine that the said T. C. is guilty of the premises, &c. and that the said T. C. *is therefore an idle and disorderly person*, and is also therefore *a rogue and vagabond*, within the true intent and meaning of the statutes in that case made and provided. And the said T. C. is accordingly by me convicted of the offence charged upon him in and by the said information, *and of being an idle and disorderly person, and a rogue and vagabond*, in form aforesaid: and I do hereby adjudge and order, that the said T. C. be therefore *committed to the house of correction*, there to remain for the space of one month, being a less time than until the next general quarter-sessions of the peace, or until the said T. C. shall find sufficient sureties to be bound in recognizance to appear before the next quarter-sessions, and for his good behaviour in the meantime" 1

One is relieved to find that poor T.C.'s conviction was quashed, primarily, on an objection that it was not alleged in the information that the playing at bowls was *out of the defendant's own orchard*.

—re we break out in the *Repertoire of Records* (1631) into verse—

"You ranting Doggs
Who are not men.."

either the fount of inspiration ran dry, or the
was stopped in his versifying, for this effusion
atched out and next page comes

"George Docter his booke
Anno Domini 1653
April 6th. Day."

have not yet done downstairs. Take down this
It contains the autograph of "J. Pepys, 1647,"

and makes us wonder which member of the great Cambridgeshire family possessed this volume, and what relation he was to Samuel. Those three volumes, up there,¹ bear on their sides the stamp of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, the collector of the Harleian Collection of the British Museum. How did they get into this *galère*?

Let us ascend the stairs. "Quis leget hæc?" might be, with Persius, our first enquiry. Piles on piles of theology, rows on rows of sermons, old medical tracts, old classics, early fathers, old histories, old biographies—

Ces vieux livres, tombeaux où dort l'intelligence.

Another visitor might, in oriental language, put the finger of ignorance to the nose of contempt, and utter a Carlyliad against them.² But my business was a soberer one.

The present Library, as every reader of the *Eagle* knows, was built in 1623, before which our books

¹ SL. II. 47—49.

² "All the perversions and sophistries, and false wisdom, so aptly mimicking the true; all the narrow truth, so partial that it becomes more deceptive than falsehood; all the wrong principles, and worse practices, the pernicious examples and mistaken rules of life; all the specious theories, which turn earth into cloudland, and men into shadows; all the sad experience, which it took mankind so many ages to accumulate, and from which they never drew a moral for their future guidance.." Hawthorne, *Mosses from an old Manse* (Edit. 1851) p. 147.

"Sometimes a thought of the world of books above us, hundreds of volumes that have remained unopened for scores of years, leaves pain on one who remembers how little profit has come from the labour of so many brains. Here are accumulated dusty folios of venerable age, tall copies that delight the eyes of bibliomaniacs, fat little twelvemos, respectable quartos, serviceable octavos, with nondescript gathering of sundries, for which a similarity of size alone has been admitted as a plea for companionship in binding at some ancient date—so that pious meditations, heretical comments, obscene verses, Parliamentary speeches, court sermons, and partisan diatribes find themselves huddled together in a leather cover, which bears some undecipherable Roman numeral and the generic title of 'Pamphlets'.." *Karl's Legacy*, Vol. i, p. 223-4. Was Mr Ebsworth thinking of his old college when he wrote this?

were kept for a short time by the kitchen: but the original Library was on the south side of the front gate, occupying the row of chambers on the first floor, still recognisable from their arched windows.¹ So that not to this Library but to that must we refer such entries as the Bursar has kindly given me—

“Item to the laundresse for dressing the Lybrarie—iiii*d*.”²

or the entry copied from Arnett's *Books of the Ancients* (p. 114):

“Anno 1556. For chains for the books in this library 3*s*. Anno 1560. For chaining the books in the library, 4*s*.”³

“It appears to me,” wrote Dean Cowie, when editing our MSS Catalogue in 1843, “a duty we owe to our benefactors to make ourselves acquainted with their legacies.” The person who undertakes to write the history of our Library has his work cut out; for, as I sometimes startle people by saying, its history reaches from B.C. 150 to yesterday.⁴ From B.C. 150, it is true, we take a jump in our original collection almost straight to A.D. 800—the *Psalterium et Cantica*, of Celtic origin, which is the jewel of our Library, in spite of all that Mr Ruskin may say about it.⁵ From that date, manuscript by manuscript, slowly we come downwards. In A.D. 1279 we have this:

“Ce livre compila et fist uns freres de l'ordre
des prescheurs a la reqste dou roi de France
Phelippe en l'an de l'incarnation Jhu Christ,
1279. Deo gratias.”⁶

¹ See Willis and Clark. ² Ex arch. coll. (1555).

³ No copy of Arnett's book, as far as I can find, exists in the whole University of Cambridge. Last summer the Bursar kindly searched under the dates mentioned in the original archives for these entries; but none were to be found. Whence did Arnett get his information? See *The Library* (July 6, 1891) p. 270.

⁴ The Papyrus Fragments of the Hyperides in the lower Library are dated *circa* B.C. 150.

⁵ MS C. 9. “Nothing is possible to the man who did the symmetrical angel—the world is keyless to him; he has built a cell for himself in which he must abide, barred up for ever—there is no more hope for him than for a sponge or a madreporé.” *The Two Paths* (Ed. 1878) p. 27.

⁶ MS B. 9.

Nor are we confined in our chronology :

“Scriptus in anno Hegiræ 863,”

brings us down fifty years past the birth of Mirkhond.¹ Here is the book finished in Rouen by Master Martin Morin in 1499.² While here we get down to the present times :

“Paymentez made to the use of Seint Johns college in Camberidge :

Item paide for diuerse bokys delyuerde
to the M. of seint Johns college by my
lordes commandement for the librarye,
ixli vlijs. viijd.”³

This was 1511-3. On September 30th 1512 we get this :

“Hic sequuntur nomina librorum receptorum per
me R. Shorton pro libraria dicti collegii
In primis recepi a Reverendo in Christo Patre
Domino Roffensi Episcopo....

Duo missalia in pergamena impressa

Item ab eodem, Symon de Cassia De gestis Christi

Item ab eodem, Opera Floreti in duob. vol.

Item ab eodem, Alexander de Hales in trib. vol.”⁴

Of the bequests and library bequeathed us by Bishop Fisher, it behoves me not to speak. Suffice it to note that three volumes locked up in Case Ii tempt me to say, they were once in his hand. While Trinity flouts us with the fact that they have some of his books in their possession,⁵ we must content ourselves with the melancholy thought ‘it might have been.’⁶

¹ MS K. 4. ² MS G. 19.

³ Lady Margaret's Executors' accounts. See Cooper's *Life*, p. 196.

⁴ Thin red book. Fol. 18a—19a.

⁵ Dr Sinker's *Account of Trinity Library*.

⁶ “The king sent down Sir Richard Moryson of the Privy Chamber, and one Eastwick, with certain other commissioners, to make a seasin of all his moveable goods they could there find. Being come to Rochester, they entered his house and first turned out all his servants; then they fell to rifling of his goods.....Then they came into his library of books, which they spoiled in most pityful wise, scattering them in such sort as it was lamentable to behold, for it was replenished with such and so many kind of books as the like was scant to be found again in the possession of any one private man in Christendom. And of them they trussed up thirty-two great pipes, besides a number that were stolen away. And whereas before he had made a deed of gift of all these

Two years later the following delightful entry meets us (September 1, 1514):

“ Obligatio Wynkyn pro octo libris....
 Opera Jeronimi, in duob. vol. 18s....
 Ricardus de media Villa, in duob. vol. 1li....
 Ordinalia duo impressa in papiro, 1li. 6s. 8d.
 Missale 3s. 4d.
 Manuale in pergamena 1 lib. 6s. 8d.
 Opera Chrysostomi, in duob. vol. 12s....
 Chronica, 12s....
 Faber super Epistolas Pauli 5s....
 Opera Bernardi 8s.
 Opera Origenis, in duob. vol. 18s,
 Opera Cypriani 3s. 4d.
 Holcott super sapientia 4s.
 Summa 7 lib. 8s.
 Obligatio Pynson pro 2li. 6s. 8d.,
 xvi Processionalia viz. duodecim in per-
 gamena, et quatuor in papiro.”¹

“It de Joye” comes on the last day of the same month with another account, (Sept 30, 1514). “Obligatio Joye,” another donation from Bishop Fisher, comes on the following morning.”

There is in existence still the original indenture for the desks in this Library, which were to be copied from Pembroke, dated 20 June 1516; and for glazing. All this is already known and printed in full in Willis and Clark's *History*. I am more immediately concerned with the contents of the old Library as still remaning in the present one.

“Ex Dono C. Sl p
 año don 1540
 4 Octobris”

meets us on this shelf.”

Here is another MS inscription not without interest :

“Martinus Bucerus emi et compingi
 sibi librū hūc curavit, año 1544
 mense Julio....”

books and other his household stuff to the College of St John's, in Cambridge, the poor college was now defrauded of their gift, and all was turned another way.”—27 April 1524. Hall's *Life of Fisher*, quoted in the *Life* by Rev T. E. Bridgett (ed. 1890) p. 285.

¹ Thin red book. 18a—19a. ² Ibid. ³ O. 2. 25. 2a. Vol. ii. 243-5.

in red ink.¹ Here is R. Horne Bishop of Winchester presenting a Hebrew MS in 1546.²

“Emptus Fern̄ [i. e. Ferrariæ] 1550”

found written in a book gives it, to the writer of these lines, a very considerable additional charm.³ The days of Queen Mary are upon us. The College may appeal for the library of a catholic bishop to the instincts of a catholic Queen :

“Ornamenta [J. Fisher] una cum ingentibus præclarorum operum voluminibus penitus amisimus,

they write.⁴ And to Bishop Gardiner (Jan 25, 1558) they write the same.⁵ To the Bishop of Ely no less :

“Sentimus profecto quid sit carere ornatissima illa bibliotheca quam vir nunquam satis laudandus Johannes Fisherus roffensis episcopus uiuens nobis dederat” (Nov. 15. 1557 or 1558).⁶

Here is a quaint and delightful receipt to T. Baylye B.D. Master of Clare Hall, and J. Dolby, executors of Tho. Merrell late Fellow of S. John's, for

“a flat pece or bole of syluer parcell gylt, having in the botom the Image of Sant Katheren weying xij unces and a half : also an Elyot's dictionary to be chayned in the lybrary.” (March 7. 1558).

Out of the Morton Collection comes

“Emptus
Bononiæ
1560.”⁷

How did these three volumes wander from the bookshelves of the Baptist to those of the Divine?—

“Hæc conciliorū volumina sūt donata
Collegio sancti Joānis Oxonij 1561.”⁸

In the year of Shakespeare's birth we become more human. The careful reader will already have noticed the lute :—

“These be my bookes Williā pert by name
wh. my aunt gaue me the xvij day of June A.D.
1564.”⁹

¹ R. 7. 3. ² MS. A. 1. ³ Ll. 5. 26.

⁴ See the whole letter printed in Baker-Mayor *Hist. of St John's College*, i. 378.

⁵ Ibid. 379. ⁶ Thick black book. f. 364. ⁷ See Baker-Mayor i. 383. ⁸ O. 6. 5. ⁹ S. 4. 13—15. There are others Mm. 4. 8 and 38. ¹⁰ Oo. 3. 5.

In the year that Lawrence Sheriffe, Queen Elizabeth's grocer, was founding a small day school in his native town, which after three centuries two continents would delight to honour under the name of Rugby, another toiler of trade, probably then known equally well, was writing for us to read :

"Jesu Anno Dni 1567 marche the 3d daye
by me Robert Harp of Abyndon glashyer } bark."¹
& plumer. *Probatum est. Amene....*

For Jas. Pilkington, tenth Master, and his bequest I refer the reader to another book which needs no praise of mine.² Entries such as these are in my portfolio in multitude, and I cannot give them here. Yet I cannot leave out this gift of the editor of Ascham, bestowed, on April 19—29, 1579.³ Modest John Robinson, a Fellow of St John's, c. 1580, gives us this *in gratiam studiolorum*.⁴ Bp Cox, of Ely, this about the same time.⁵ Here the College takes council over the Bible which Mildred, Lady Burghley, gave us "well bounde with bosses, and false coverings to the same." The College covenants that the bible shall 'be wel & safie kept cheyned in the library': and it is there to this day. A great year for bibles: here is another—

"Ceste bible a couste dix nœuf florins
en la ville de Gand, en lan 1581."⁶

Here is a book given by the rector of Blisworth to W. Rawson in 1583⁷. Here is the voice of the soul's awakener :

"Quo is? quid agis? G Buddle 1589. 15 Junij"⁸

Here is E. Lightfoot's anagram occurring for the first time :

"Ἐγὼ δὲ θύω ἀκύπτου
Oct. 30. 1592"⁹

A favourite one of mine is this which occurs several times :

"George Day of Clauering in Essex
yoman, gaue this booke to St John's
Colledge library. A.D. 1594 Decēb. 14th."¹⁰

¹ T. 7. 25. ² Baker-Mayor i. 149. ³ Pp. 7. 28—32. ⁴ Pp. 7. 12.
⁵ Rr. 7. 25. ⁶ T. i. 15, 16. ⁷ T. 5. 5. ⁸ T. 5. 26. ⁹ Ll. 8. 4. ¹⁰ N. 5. 7 *et alibi*.

I should like to have known George Day.

In the early years of the seventeenth century the donations came thick and fast, too thick and fast to be here chronicled, though all by me arranged chronologically in a note-book. Here is Mr Greene, the Cambridge Bookseller, presenting us with a book, "*amoris arrha* collegio Dⁿⁱ Johannis."¹ Here John Moore, Vicar of Pocklington, in 1613.

Three years later the Library was moved from the first court into "the middle chamber over the kitchen;" and the old one, in Baker's words, "cantoned out into tenements."² We have secured an autograph of a 'maker of history' of this period. "Ita est. G. Cantuar" writes Abbot in MS H. 14⁶, on the 17th April 1616. Here is an autograph copy of Lord Herbert of Cherbury's, *De veritate*, signed by him. "Parisiis consummatum est opus, 20 Jan 1623."

It is the period of Archbishop Williams. Too well-known to need re-telling is the story of his princely munificence. If to make ourselves acquainted with the legacies of our benefactors be our duty, that in this case has been quite fully done. Others may admire or condemn him as counsellor, as orator, or as priest. Rather do I prefer to think of this royal man, when pathetically the storm has burst and we see him wandering forth from Cawood Castle. "Thus was he forc'd,"⁴ runs the narrative in the wonderful life of him by John Philips, "to leave his Diocess, without any Provision for his journey, without a Sumpter, without change of Apparel, and almost without Money....*But he had the good*

¹ Rr. 8. 33. ² Aa. 2. 11.

³ For a full account of this change and the necessary expenses, and the efforts made in 1617 to get a new library out of the Countess of Shrewsbury, see Willis and Clark, *op. cit.* ii. 264 *seqq.* "Pd. the Carpenters for ther work in turning ye old library into chambers per billam June 8th xviijs vid. Pd Atkinson for tymber for ye old library per billam xxixli iijs. vid." etc.

⁴ MSS I. 5, 6.

*Fortune to meet his Majesty in the way, raising an Army, and beating up for Volunteers, in whose Service the Archbishop left the stoutest of his Followers, and kept but a very slender Retinue to follow him. At parting, upon his bended knee with Tears streaming from his eyes, and hearty Prayers for his Majesty, he kiss'd his Hand, and received a Pass from him to carry him safe into his own Countrey.'*¹

The magnificence of the Library was early recognised.² In order to obtain full use of its treasures, Edmund Castell, a Cambridgeshire man, who had become a member of Emmanuel in 1621, thought it worth while to remove to St John's; and used these very books in compiling his grand work the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, or Dictionary of Seven Tongues, which took him eighteen years.³ "Gratitudinis τεκμήριον," writes Edward Ellis in presenting a book in 1639⁴, and I have record of scores of similar inscriptions. But the character of the Library must have changed

¹ Edit. Camb. 1700, pp. 284-5. His biographer is very exact. Speaking of his appointment as Lord Keeper he says 'Upon the First Day of the Term, when he was to take his Place in Court, he declin'd all the Pomp of an inauguration; and setting out betimes in the morning attended by the Judges, and some few more, he pass'd through the Cloisters into the Abby, and went with them into *Henry* the Seventh's Chappel, where he prayed devoutly on his knees ALMOST A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.' (Ib. p. 82).

² "*Augustissimæ Bibliothecæ Collegii Sancti Joannis hunc de Hospitalitate Tractatum reliquosque libellos suos in debitæ gratitudinis monumentum ex animo consecrat Canteburgiā migrans Calebus Dalechampius Sedanensis Sacra Theologiæ Baccalaureus, Octob. 11, 1633.*" Ss, 10. 2.

The College, on its part, seems to have been equally grateful for benefactions. For its letters of thanks to Williams, for other donations, and for the building accounts, *etc.*, see Camb. Ant. Soc. *Communications*, Vol. II. pp. 50—66. In a 'Gratulatory Letter to the Lady Bowes for books which shee gave the College,' they write (March 31, 1639):

"You knowe, Madame, the weakē Lunge of an Eccho which repeates but a syllable of a Sentence. Such is our gratitude to your large Courtesy," *Register of Letters* (Baker-Mayor i. 523).

³ See Rose's *New Gen. Biog. Dictionary* s. v. Castell's autograph is in D. 7. 34. Years afterwards he presented us with other books including his *Lexicon Æthiopicum* (Oct. 13. 1683), G. 8. 28. He died in 1685.

⁴ S. 6. 16.

much four years before; for in 1635 came the princely donation of nearly 200 MSS. and about 2000 books, the library of a St John's man, W. Crashaw, father of the poet, purchased and presented by Thomas and Henry, Earls of Southampton. Through the Civil Wars books came dribbling in.

Pass we now to other themes—to the I.O.U. which every Johnian knows by heart, of the second Charles, who received his pocket money for coming over at the restoration from one of our house.¹ So on to the age of Stillingfleet.² This I cannot omit [1667]—

“Edwin Walford
his booke bought at
Sturbidge faire 67
‘Samuel Johnson
to master
Edwin Walford
Jan: the 9th 68’”³

Here is the first book printed at the Sheldonian Theatre.⁴ Here is rhyme—a very common inscription:

“Frank Whittaker
his book got give him
grace there on to look
and when the great bell
begin to nolle the Lord
in heauen to reseue is
Soule. 1675.”⁵

Past the days of Gower and Gunning, and Beveridge, and William Gould (who has written his name probably more than other single man in the works in this Library—he and J. Lambert). Here are the donations of Edmund Vinter, Senior Fellow of King's⁶; here those of Charles Otway, to whom we owe some thousands of our Tracts.⁷ This book Stillingfleet, “*eximium nunc*

¹ MS H. 9b.

² “Bibliothecæ Collegii D. Joannis Evangelistæ Cujus nuper Socius, eximium nunc decus, Eruditissimus Author D.D.”

³ U. 19. 15. ⁴ S. 6. 10. 11. ⁵ R. 10. 47. ⁶ Mm. 9. 12. *et alibi*.

⁷ For inscription see U. 19. 62. His seal will be found inside the cover of Ee. 3. 20.

decus" presented to us,¹ in 1685—the year, by the way, in which, or more probably between which and 1689, the catalogues enclosed in the woodwork and displayed to the wonderment of every visitor were written.² In 1691 came the generous additions of Henry Paman, public orator. Here are MS Letters by Mat. Prior from 14 May 1694 to 28 June 1699.³ The booksellers seem always to have had an affection for us:—"Ex dono M^{ri} Ireland Bibliopolæ amoris ergo Coll^o Johannensi" appears in S. 8. 39. (c. 1700)

"*Mdm.* This Booke was presented by ye Grand Jury of ye city of London and by order of ye court burnt there publickly and ordered to be burnt at ye Royall Exchange. Aug. 4. 1705."

is the MS note attached to *The Memorial of the Church of England humbly offer'd to....Lovers of our Church and Constitution.*⁴

In 1714 we received a legacy of over £300 for the purchase of books from Thomas Thurlin, who had been President since 1683. This year, too, we are out in the East again:

"Dialogues in English and Gentue [Hindoo], written by Rayasum Paupia, a Gentue Braminy."⁵

So book by book, and manuscript by manuscript, has the Library been built up.

"As a present given to me in Cambridge 1716, by the Hon Mr Campbell, who had it from the Rev Mr Pawlet St John, who told him that his father, who lived for many years at Florence, in great favour with the then Grand Duke, brought it over"—

occurs in the *Giornale di Concilio di Trente* (1545-63) *e lettere raccolte dal signor Filippo Mujotti.*⁶

The death of Thomas Baker, which took place on the 2nd of July 1740⁷—the one date for which we may search in Prof Mayor's edition of the *History* in vain—brought to us such a crowd of books, bequeathed to the College by his will made only nine months before,

¹ Q. 3. 4. ² In proof of this see Q. 3. 4; 7. 9. ³ MS S. 15. ⁴ Q. 10. 3. ⁵ MS H. 25. ⁶ MS O. 3. ⁷ T. 3. 16. ⁸ Cooper's *Annals*.

that the well-known structural alterations in the Library became necessary :

1741 June 1. "Agreed to raise all the middle classes of the library" —¹
though, a year later, the extra space seems to have again fallen short :—

1742 July 12. "Agreed to raise all the classes in the library, except the two classes next the door" —²

while only a few months back it had been necessary for one of the Fellows to take the books systematically in hand :—

6 July 1739. "Agreed that the library be put in order and a new catalogue made."

11 February 1739. "Agreed to allow Mr Alvis 13 guineas for putting 13 classes in order in the college library."³

As far as the donations to the Library are concerned, the narrow rivulet henceforward becomes a broad and placid stream. Space fails us to mention all of them. Roger Kay in 1732; Antonio Ferrari in 1744; John Green, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1784; William Arnold in 1802; Thomas Gisborne in 1806; Mainwaring in 1807; Lawrence in 1814; Pennington in 1807; Taylor in 1836; Catton in 1837; Wood in 1839, and Palmer in 1840; Littledale in 1842; Whytehead in 1843; Stannard in 1851, and Walter in 1859; Duffield in 1863, and Carr in 1874; Bland in 1882; Hunter Hughes in 1884; Parkinson, Babington, and Kennedy: all these are but as yesterday. While these lines are going to press comes the bequest of well over a thousand volumes from the late Professor Adams. So that scarce a day passes but the liberality of one or other of our society gives us some new addition of knowledge, gathered from any of the four winds. *Esto perpetua.*

¹ Baker-Mayor, p. 10. 36. l. 16. ² *Ib.* l. 21. ³ *Ib.* pp. 1035-6.

(*To be concluded.*)

C. E. S.

FUMOSI NIMIUM.

When country clergy take to smoking
From morn to noon, from noon to night,
It really is to me provoking,
Verses indignant I *must* write.

Think of the time and money wasted,
Think of the bad *example* set
In trains, in concert-rooms, on club-grounds
Where boys and men for games are met.

Think of the heart-disease increasing,
Blood vitiated from its source,
Do think of health, and take my warning,
Don't smoke away your vital force!

One pipe in garden after breakfast,
One pipe at night in study chair;
Do draw the line *there*; oh, my clerics,
To ask more favour I forbear!

J. F. B.

Quum veniente die, quum decedente Sacerdos
Assiduo fumum rusticus ore trahit,
Difficile est satiram non scribere, provocor ira,
Iraque versiculos non cohibenda facit.
Nonne pudet tempus sic perdere, perdere nummos?
Nonne grave exemplum proposuisse pudet,
Ferratæ qua rheda viæ, qua circulus, aut qua
Cantoris juvenes vox puerosque juvat?
Nonne piget morbo sic corda gravescere, et ipso
Unde oritur sanguis fonte venena bibi?
Magnum est in sano mens corpore sana; monenti
Credite neu vitæ robora fumus edat.
Bis fumare die—quum mane revisitur hortus,
Seraque librorum quum venit hora—licet!
Sit modus in rebus fumosis! linea, fratres,
Hæc vos si cohibet, Musa benigna tacet.

ARCULUS.



ROOKS.

IT has long been a theory of mine that there is something to be written about rooks. I was reminded of the subject in the Backs the other day by casting eyes on a jackdaw building. I pointed out the bird to a friend, over whom was hovering the sombre shadow of the Law Tripos. 'It's funny,' he said, without looking up from his book, 'jackdaws are *vis major* and maggots aren't.' This remark set me thinking. The first cousin of a bird who ranks with earthquakes and floods and armies is a fit subject for my pen.

I have noted before the predatory instinct of these birds. Some go abroad in the spring and gather their own building materials, but the superior-minded ones stay at home and steal sticks from their neighbours. This is the time-honoured custom or game of rooking. It has long since been adopted by man. A swindle or an exorbitant price is a rook. There are rooks in Cambridge. Anyone who is acquainted with the habits of the old Norman barons will at once perceive how castles came to acquire that name, which still sticks to them on the chess-board.

Having looked the matter up in Brewer, I am pleased to find that I am not forestalled in my philology. The Reverend Dr only remarks that a rookery is a low neighbourhood frequented by thieves and vagabonds, and that a pigeon or gull is one fleeced by rooks. On the subject of pigeons' fleeces I have not space to dilate.

The rook does not hop, as the black-bird does, but walks. There is a catch question which asks 'What is

the smallest bird that walks?' and the answer is 'the wagtail' or 'tit-lark' or something of the kind. The wrong answer is 'wren,' for the wren hops. If you get this question you should aver that there is a smaller bird that walks—the lady-bird.

The lady-bird is a fraud. She is said to devour aphides or some such beast, and thus to make herself useful. I have placed her in countless herds of aphides and she has not attacked one. I have tried her on everything that infects rose-trees, from cold-water caterpillars to daddy-long-legses. The 'honey-cows' seem to browse all over her, the caterpillars ignore her; she is not angry or voracious, only a little bored, and at the first opportunity, spreads her wings and 'flies away home' like one uninsured. I have wandered from rooks to lady-birds and cannot get back without jumping.

Rooks have a wholesome fear of over-population. If the people in whose trees they build refuse to shoot in May, the indignant colony, if not degenerate, migrates in a swarm (it is said) and looks out for a country sprinkled with green cartridge-cases. It is very touching to witness the solicitude with which mamma-rook induces her offspring to leave the nest when guns are popping underneath. She assures her progeny that the noise proceeds from nothing more harmful than musical instruments. 'It is only a German band, my dear,' and then, losing patience, she shoulders her daughter out like the modern English mother that she is, willing to get her 'off her hands.'

Rooks are said to be very fond of beer and skittles, though I have never seen them indulging in either. Though they enjoy themselves mainly, we are informed that even the rook's life is not wholly made up of those pastimes.

'Rooks never know sorrow or woe
Until a-benting they do go.'

What 'benting' is I have never been able to ascertain, but as I have very seldom seen rooks sorrowful or

careworn and then not in numbers at all considerable, I infer that this process occupies but a very small portion of their time. It is evidently an agricultural function, for the rook is exclusively an agriculturalist. He is not a grower of timber, like the blue jay. He indulges more in uprooting than in planting. It is ridiculous to suppose that all the scare-crows and clappers in the world will deter him from the pursuits that he loves when he has set his heart on a particular field.

As regards his diet, the rook is an epicure before a hygienist, and both long before an economist. He is not content to wait until his corn has brought forth its hundred-fold; he prefers it when it is soft and alcoholic and has begun to sprout; then he revels in it—it is his favourite dish. He dines in convivium, casting lots for sentry-duty, as he is always in the enemy's country. A very fortunate circumstance is the concurrence of wheat and wire-worms. Many people think that this latter gristly viand is ambrosia to the palate of our black friend. It may be so. Like the Romans of old, the rook is very fond of caterpillars, not, it is true, the classical Cossus, but the equally succulent larvæ of *Bucephala* or *Vinula* or *Hirtaria*.

Though individual rooks may be 'rollicking young rantipoles,' yet I trust that I have touched upon some of the good qualities of the class, and that the indulgent reader who may have previously formed a severer estimate will now confess that our friends, the members of 'the black republic in the elms,' are not so black as they are painted.

G. G. D.



•
DA UT DEM.

Mensch, mit zugeknöpften Taschen,
Dir thut Niemand was zu lieb!
Hand wird nur von Hand gewaschen;
Wenn du nehmen willst, so gieb.

GOETHE.

Man with pockets buttoned tightly,
None stir a finger for thy sake!
Hand washes hand; the saw rules rightly,
The churl, who gives not, ne'er shall take.

J. E. B. M.

THE TWO GODDESSES.

Far hast thou roamed, Earth-Mother, on thy quest,
Seeking thy child, whom erst from Enna's dell
Grim Hades rapt to grace his throne in Hell,
A Queen unwilling of a Realm unblest,—
Far hast thou wandered, vexed by fierce unrest,
Unrest nor time nor weariness could quell,
Seeking amid what sons of men there dwell
In sceptred East or far Hesperian West.

But, lo, in gladness Hermes bears her past
Fell Acheron, the bourn of Hell's domain,
Earthward unto Eleusis, there to be

Enfolded in her mother's arms at last,
Sweetest of solace she for that vast pain
That racked thee for thy lost Persephone.

T. R. G.



TWO SONNETS.

As the great sea resistless flowing in
Fills all the bays and every little creek,
And no upstanding rock but is too weak
One moment's tarrying from the foe to win;
So, from the moment when thine eyes begin
The invasion of my heart, in vain I seek
To drive thee forth, for ere I well can speak
It is with me as it hath ever been.

And thus from day to day in ebb and flow
The all-compelling beauty of thy face
Fulfilleth all my soul, and leaves no place
For any meaner thought to come or go.
Yet would I win of thee this only grace:
As it hath been, may it be ever so!

At midnight, on this lonely Alpine peak,
Whose grandeur change nor diminution knows,
In the long shadow which the moonlight throws
I stand and gaze, and find no words to speak.
All utterable thoughts are far too weak
To render back the infinite repose
Of these still peaks and everlasting snows;
Seeking fit words, I find not what I seek.

From all this ghostly world there comes no sound,
Nor is there breath or motion in the air;
Only the moon climbs on, for ever fair.
I, watching, with a solemn spell am bound,
Feeling the unseen presence everywhere,
Above me, and about me, and around.

C. SAPSWORTH.



OUR CAPRICIOUS CRITIC.

A MEMBER of the Editorial Committee, shortly after the appearance of our last number, received from one of our subscribers the following letter. The entertainment which it will no doubt afford to our readers will, we believe, in their kind judgment more than atone for those trifling lapses on the part of ourselves or the Secretaries of College Clubs which have given occasion for its satire.

March 15th 1892.

"I received my copy of the *Eagle* on Monday evening, and have since then been enjoying it. It is as usual well worth the price charged, but has some features about it which deserve special attention, and which, if observed, might make it still more interesting to yourself. Have you, for instance, studied the reports of College Secretaries with that careful attention which you devote to compound Ascidians or to the embryology of Hylobates? Increased study might repay you, some sixty-fold, some more still. You would find, as surely as by your great scientific skill you would find the ovary of the common earth-worm—that despised creature, the end of whose being is to be put on its trial before the science-student or to be hung on the fishing line—I say that you would find that these Secretarial Reports may be investigated with the greatest profit and amusement.

I advise you to look for the comic business yourself. The reports are intended to be funniest just where they are apparently most in earnest. They are an admirable part of the Magazine. Of course as a practical boatman you will be able to appreciate most of the L.M.B.C. report. I only remind you of the special joke on page 218, lines 7—9: 'The ultimate residue he leaves to his executors. All members of the Club will appreciate the

kind feeling thus show (*sic*) by an old comrade.' If you knew much about Ovid you would instinctively quote his phrase, '*Ars adeo latet arte sua*,' i.e. jokes are best concealed beneath apparent gravity. As regards the word 'show' (*sic*), the Secretary probably unconsciously wrote his own condemnation in the criticism of Three in the Second Boat, viz. 'He went off towards the latter part of the term,' or was it the printer? One can see why the *executors* should be appreciative regarding the residue, but one fails to see what concern '*all L.M.B.C. members*' have in the '*ultimate residue*.' Try your dissection scalpels, and if you find the ovary of the argument no doubt it will be amply prolific of amusement.

I presume the sentence, 'A third boat went out every day, but did not enter for the "getting-on" races,' coming where it does, i.e. after 'we append an account of each day's proceedings,' means *every day of the Lent*. But, if so, what was the object of keeping the Boat on after the 'getting-on' races were over? If '*every day*' meant something different, I suppose you will be able to inform me. Has the Secretary borrowed one of Mr Webb's problem-papers?

The Rugby report naturally interests *me* more, and is also very entertaining. 'Their worst faults were not following up and their ignorance of how to screw the scrummage;.....the latter can only be learnt by constant practice.' Then our First XV are thereby implicitly directed to *give up* constant practice as producing 'ignorance of how to screw.' Is this a paradox?

En passant, I cannot help wondering why the Secretary has not said for the honour of the Second XV that in *several* of their matches they played one or two short *all through*, if it is advisable to say for the First that they played two men short for the major portion of the Leys game.

Again, does $9 + 2 + 4 + 33 + 26 + 53 + 7 + 6 + 2 + 14 + 12 = 161$, or does $7 + 22 + 7 + 2 + 6 + 23 + 17 + 5 + 5 + 7 = 93$? I believe the Hon. Sec. is in this case a Mathematical Tripos man; has he done his arithmetic by ternary quadrics or quaternions, or appointed his bedder his deputy counter? At any rate, I presume he found the process so difficult and doubtful that he did not venture to deal similarly with the second team, as one would have expected him to do. Lastly, where are the Scratch Nines? Here I have a personal grievance: a loss of fame for ever!

I leave you to study the Association and Athletic reports all by yourself. I dare not criticise the 'Eagles' for obvious reasons.

Note in the Lacrosse Club report: 'F. Villy, J. Lupton, and L. W. Grenville have also once more had places in the University team, Villy being captain.' Is not this rather hard on Villy? It apparently implies Villy as captain took very good care these men should be in the 'Varsity team, and that he made an improper use of his position as captain. I should not have thought him capable of it if the Hon. Sec. had not solemnly assured us of the fact. Can this also be a problem or a paradox?

The C. U. R. V. may be dismissed as unworthy of special consideration. If their *accoutrements* were before of *bronze* and now consist of nothing more dangerous than light blue trimming and silver buttons, they are surely not fit antagonists for my pen. They remind one of Sir Bedivere in Tennyson:

"From lust of gold [or silver] or like a girl
Valuing the giddy pleasure of the eyes."

Turning to the Debating report, notice the fact that 'the Committee has been able to combine greater physical luxuries with the intellectual ones which have always characterised its meetings'; the problem here is to find out how the physical luxuries of the *Committee* affect the success of the *Society*. Was the '*programme* for the term' justified in *concluding beforehand* that the first motion would be carried by 13—11? Was 'average attendance for the term 49' also part of the *programme*?

The Musical Society report is free from frivolity, but is not the better on that account. I suppose it must be very artistic, if it is true that the highest art leaves a good deal to the imagination. For example, if Mr Tottenham and Mr Smith presided, did they speak, like Castor and Pollux, in turn or both together? It must, in any case, have put these two gentlemen into an invidious position, whether they spoke together or made their jokes alternately. At the next concert would it not be better to get a Science Lecturer to take the place of one of these Classical ones, to decide the question what branch of study makes men most successful with their jokes?

Such are the problems suggested by the Musical report, which is *very* (three times in the first sentence and once afterwards) stimulating, as might be expected from a Tonic-Sol-Fa Society; but perhaps it is not a Sol-Fa, as we are told it does

'nothing very much.' It evidently soon grows tired of any one system or piece of music; let us hope it *May concert* next term to do something thoroughly, or if nothing in particular yet to do it very well.

Another problem: is 'to wield the bâton' used as exactly equivalent to 'to act as conductor,' and if so, why so?

When we come to the Classical Society there is much to make us blush. Where is the National Vigilance Society Reporter? At least the Hon. Sec. [are we to infer all other secretaries, except Mr Joyce of the Ruggers, are *paid* agents?] has the sense to screen his identity behind a pseudonym. Who, in the name of the College Registers, is 'W. Green'? Is it possible we are worthy of more than one Green? But perhaps *W. Green* is down with an *aegrotat* at present. I have indistinct recollections of having heard of a Green ill far away. What a very amorous Society the Classical Society appears to be! It certainly needs reform. We hope great things from the County Council or the Proctors. I see the Society came to a *full stop* after the first paper instead of a lesser pause, say a colon. Which *Varro* is meant? Are we to understand that he, like his biographer, was also of Emmanuel College?

I never knew there was any special difficulty in reading Classics by Professor Mayor; but here I do the punctuation an injustice for the sake of a weak joke, and I apologise.

The Conspiracy of Catiline is probably a shilling shocker or a penny'dreadful. Can it possibly be the sequel to *The Rise of Dissent* which charmed the Theological Society?

More problems to solve! *The Nuptial Number of Plato* is a subject worthy of proctorial vigilance. Is it by the author of *Tales of a Harem*? We owe an Apology to Plato. Is this Plato the same man who invented Platonic Love? When did he change his views? Is marriage a failure? Still these problems come. One would have thought *The Nuptial Number* subject would fall flat on present-day Johnians, considering Adam has discussed it so fully. Probably the Classical Society threw some new light on the subject; possibly we owe the recent appearance of the Aurora Borealis to their efforts. [Can it be that *The Nuptial Number of Plato* is a 'special' issued by a matrimonial agency? Cf. word *papers*, p. 227, line 7, and cf. also terms *Xmas Number*, &c. Does Plato keep the agency?] *Pervigilium Veneris* may have some connexion with the Proctors. Does the

Classical Society mean to keep up to date and take up subjects of the present day (already dealt with sufficiently by the *Cambridge Daily Nuisance*)? Or does this paper deal with the present brilliance of Venus in the heavens (a subject more fit for astronomers), being also known as *The Planet Venus and the Early Closing Movement*? Or does *Pervigilium Veneris* mean *The Cook's Watch or the Belated Policeman*? In any case we may expect an action for libel, Venus *versus* Mr Smith. *Ancient Education or Lectures from Fossilised Dons* must have been interesting; but was it in good taste? A significant fact about this Society is that it has no Treasurer; comment is needless. If, as seems from what has been said above most probable, the Secretary is 'degraded' at present, and Hon. Members cannot agree upon a single member's financial integrity, can the Society claim credit in the College?

The Theological Society is evidently restless and vagabond if its members, as we are told, use five different sets of rooms for each meeting. Does *The Rise of Dissent* refer to the dissatisfaction with Halls during this term? *The Early Church and Slavery* is probably the paper recently read on *Early Chapels and Slavery* at Selwyn. [N.B. The Classical papers were 'given'; the Theological were 'read.' Are we to conclude that the former were not *read* and the latter *paid for*? There is a *Treasurer* in the second case.]ⁿ



A LAY OF ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

"Tell me," I cried (as lovers do),
"What magic makes thine eyes so blue?
What gives thy cheek that winsome glow
Like dawn's first flush on Alpine snow?"
She said—"It's clear you wont get through,
You've been a rank impostor;
If things of that sort puzzle you,
You *can't* have read your Foster!"

"When first before thy sight I come,
My eyes grow dim, my voice is dumb;
Against its walls my heart doth beat,
I faint, I stagger on my feet.
O why is this my queen, mine own?"
(So madly I accost her)
She said, "Your symptoms ar'n't unknown:
You'll find them all in Foster."

"Dear heart," I cried, "'tis past my power
To live without thee for an hour.
O be my ignorance forgiven!
Let love crown love in earth and heaven!"
I saw her toss her dainty head
And knew that I had lost her!
"You're living in the past," she said,
"You wont find *love* in Foster!"

G. C. M. S.



THE MAY TERM.

The Freshman says :—

I count this term the best. 'Tis Paradise
To lay my work aside and have a rest.
There was a time I held such sloth a vice,
But now I loll and dream on Granta's breast
Till 'Bulbul with her thousand tales' doth wake.
That hour of all the hours is jolliest
(Ne'er have I seen the silver morning break,
Perhaps ne'er shall). I count this term the best.

The Second-Year man says :—

Another year gone by, and all too soon!
How short a moment since a Fresher I,
Telling the Proctor daylight came from moon,
Smoking each man's cigars, I knew not why,
Wasting good weather in canoes and tubs,
And the good money such delights imply,
Now grown much wiser by the rough world's rubs,
My stars, how soon! another year gone by!

The Third-Year man (after his Tripos) says :—

May Term, delicious time as e'er was seen!
Mater and sisters and (O thought sublime!)
She too with them will stand on Ditton's green
To see our oars sweep by (where is my rhyme?).
Perchance before her feet our bump to view,
And cheer us then with all the pantomime
Of waving colours, Idol of the Crew!
Crown of the year, May Term, delicious time!

G. G. D.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIRS,

Your kind reception of my mention of the 'Story of the marks,' in Adams' year, and how they became known—and your expression of willingness to receive further recollections for insertion in the *Eagle*, have been highly gratifying and something of a burden too.

There are older as well as younger readers of the *Eagle*, some older than myself even. The *Eagle* spreads her wings wide, and sometimes takes lofty flights, and requires much pabulum; to contribute a few slender morsels for the aquiline repast makes me not a little afraid in fact, that, by putting together in a free and artless way the few slight touches which can hardly bear to be called 'Recollections,' I may indeed escape the condemnation of the merely juvenile, or even the adult trivial, but at the cost it may be of incurring that of the simply senile. And a more serious thing too remains with me: a more dismal fate perhaps. Though certainly not putting together as a serious discourse for solid pondering—as old Professor Miller (W. Hallows) said of his hard new book on the *Calculus*, 'he did not write it for a man to read with his hands in his pockets over the fire:' or more daintily perhaps, with dear old Walton ["W. W."—*soi-disant* "W*"] to pupils, such perhaps as erst myself, for what *did* I not owe to that admirable, that hirsute councillor, 'coach,' and friend—"Read? how am I to read it? Well, you must not crack nuts"—just so this little tribute, meant for the lightest of matters, in no wise to cumber the *Eagle's* flight, brings home to me an awkward feeling somehow: there seems a grace of incongruity in putting together such trifles, however well and kindly remembered, as a kind of appendix, or mantissa, to the noble words that have so fitly appeared in these same covers, about the nobly-simple, entirely unself-

seeking character, that truly grand old man, with whom my own acquaintance was, and could only be, but as of one of the outer court, and even that but for a while.

Such as it was, a few scraps may possibly please some. We were *not* on the same side; nor were we in the same *year*; did therefore not meet at the same table, and certainly had not the same pursuits or studies: some of *mine* were no doubt less lofty, less concentrated, than his; *his*, we know, marked by an absolute devotion to his own, his *one*, absorbing interest and purpose; like my old friend, the Gunner, in the Baltic, as he prowled round the deck, tracing weird cabalistic lines on bulwark and deck, which he phrased 'consecrating his broadside,' so J. C. Adams *did* concentrate, and consecrate, all his powers, his efforts, upon one great aim, not destructive, but luminously constructive, as the world to *his* honour and its own advantage has since found out and acknowledged.

However, as we did not meet at lectures either (though, with the usual generous tendency of youth to glorify the great man of the year or years above them, I used to hear from others with the keenest interest of the splendid examination performances of the "top man of the 2nd year," and with a freshman's inquisitive zest I knew well, by face and name, certainly four out of five men in College), it was well on in my second term before I even so much as set eyes upon Adams to my knowledge.

But the impression of that first time has *remained* with me, I have never forgotten it: and this is 1892—that was 1842. On a bright keen "Sunday Morning Chapel," Lent term, I found myself sitting nearly opposite a short, square-built, very fresh-looking man; florid, high-coloured complexion; large lofty forehead, and the eye! the eye it was that caught me: the lustrous, far-off, out-looking, beaming, dark hazel eye. "Who is that?" "That is Adams" I felt. I had not seen him before. But the gaze, the look of thought, the strength of the intentness!—I have never lost the recollection nor the impression; and yet I don't think I ever have spoken of it to a soul since; but what might have been but trifling before may interest some now.

I did not come across him, in the commerce of College life, till some time after; but, in connexion with Mr Campbell's

mention of his 'pace,' and manner of execution in work, I recall how one in my own year—a Mathematician who took a good degree and was afterwards a Fellow, a north-countryman of much plainness and simplicity of character, and some thickness of speech, who used to meet him at what were then the *Combined* Examinations of both sides, at Griffin's rooms—how he used to tell me with admiring pride (he was on the *other* side too) of Adams' 'performances;' so 'quick, so neat, so small in bulk in comparison; "but, *mind you*, Field, *it was prime stuff*, I suppose;" and so it was; and the Senate House proved it.

I suppose no one ever *did* belong to a 'year' that was *not* a wonderfully good year: nevertheless I believe that there were, about that time, several remarkably good years; and if common belief has any value, I am confident *that* year was a particularly good one. Singularly enough perhaps, though never myself but in the very outermost courts of the temple of the nymph *Mathesis*, by far the larger part, and nearly all the most intimate, of my friendships lay among the mathematical men of my own and adjacent years; their, and their friends', doings and sayings had for me a lively interest, chiefest naturally in the year above and the year below, and my own—Wm. Thomson, the year below; Hemming; Wilberforce Stephens; Hopkins; Budd; &c., and a galaxy of notable men in Adams' year; T. M. Goodeve, among these, was of very high repute. It was undoubtedly a powerful year. Trinity too had a decided Swan. Would the redoubtable 'Ben Gray' match the Johnian—the Swan, the Eagle?

The sad story of Goodeve's breakdown, the blank dismay in College at his disappearance, when thought to be 'staying,' 'doing well'—all that is neither here nor there. Adams came forth, soaring high, far above all competitors. Yes, it *was* "*prime stuff*, I suppose"! And not many times, some two or three, had the *annuus orbis* completed itself, before the fame of his performance was literally, and strangely, confirmed. One of the Mathematical Examiners of that year had been the accomplished and refined Duncan Farquharson Gregory, of Trinity, whose early death was to his friends the cutting short of a career of promise, of eminence. He left College not very long after; and after either his departure or his death, his books and effects being removed, his *actual*

marking book, as mere waste, was thrown away and found its way into the river, whence it was fished out (if I remember, near Magdalene Bridge) uninjured; and this singular 'treasure-trove' very shortly after by fortunate accident came into the hands of the one man in the University most thoroughly calculated to make a *fine* use of it—the late F. J. Gruggen of St John's, Sixth Wrangler in that year, and afterwards Fellow; that unequalled news-vendor and glorious *raconteur*, unequalled in memory, unsurpassed in invention: how many a friend, or pupil, at his rooms roared over the sonorous post-prandial marshalling forth of those *figures*! every man's relative worth stereotyped, proclaimed, nay exhibited: the naked verities, visible to the eye. Yes, *it had been* 'prime stuff,' and now we knew all about it. I believe that as the marks were in those days 4000 was an *unusual* figure; Adams was considerably above that: and the Senior Moderator's problem paper! the marks in it were worth knowing; however, not 2000 but certainly upwards of 1500 separated the Senior and the second man; and Goodeve *had* been running well, when the fall, that *πρῶμ' ἀνήμεστον*, befell.

I must not dwell on the *simplicity* that always marked the man; the disposition to throw himself thoroughly into the matters, little or great, social or scientific, that for the time were the things to be attended to—a game at Bowls, I daresay he had found the equation to every line in the curvature of the grand old Bowling Green, that practical problem to neophyte Fellows; the '48 French Revolution; the fluctuating fortunes of the Italian campaign and the Italian Army; or the light amusements of an evening party (for, as has been said, he was then much asked out); always the same simple genial interest in what was going on.

I remember an evening at old Dr Thackeray's, rather a throng, and some game of 'cross questions' for amusement: questions witless or questions wise; and, if the soul of wit is in the 'unexpected,' very witty answers: one fortuitous combination of atoms I remember, and mainly from Adams' exquisite delight in it. "Why was the world made round?" One of the unfolding papers made reply, "To let the rain run off." The tickled astronomer's entertainment was a thing to see and to remember, and I do remember it; he almost cried with laughing; it was the unexpected! *ἀπροσδοκήτως πως*.

Pleasant meetings too I could recall in his rooms at Pembroke, and pleasant society entertained there; but the only purpose of this too long and all too trivial talk has been attained: to recall some of the *lighter* traits, yet always characteristic of the man we have lost, honoured so deservedly, and loved and admired so well.

I am, yours faithfully,

T. FIELD.

MARTON CUM GRAFTON,
YORKS.

March 28, 1892.

DEAR SIRS,

In the Memoir of Professor Adams you did not notice an item connected with the expiration of his Fellowship in 1852, which was commonly talked about in the College at that time and for some years since. I believe what I have to say is correct; but it could be easily verified.

The *Senior* Fellow was Mr Blakeney, a layman, who was elected 14 March 1796 (B. A. 1795). The College made the offer to him of paying him for the rest of his life an income equal to that he then had as Fellow if he would *resign* his Fellowship. (In that case Adams could have been made a "legista" and kept his Fellowship.) Mr Blakeney refused. Of course he was within his rights, but it was a matter which a man nearly 80 years old might well have waived his rights for. The College could not after that make a similar request to any other lay Fellow; and so the expiration of Adams' Fellowship was inevitable.

No one seems to have thought of Mr Kingsley's idea of raising funds to found a new Fellowship for him. It is a pity that was not thought of.

Believe me to be,

Yours &c.

J. R. LUNN.

[Extracted from *The Observatory*, No. 189, June 1892].

THE DISCOVERY OF NEPTUNE.

To the Editors.

GENTLEMEN,

At this particular time I think the following facts can hardly fail to interest Astronomers :

Though my degree was a very modest one, as it approached I read one term with Adams. At that time there was gossip floating in St John's to the effect that he had been engaged in calculations to discover a planet exterior to Uranus, and had arrived at results. These results were named, and I wrote a letter to a friend describing them. They were wide of the truth, and carried internal evidence of having been pieced together in accordance with Bode's and Kepler's laws. I did not, while reading with him, refer to these reports, from a feeling of delicacy. The portion of the letter communicating them was as follows:—

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
Dec. 6, 1844.

“MY DEAR***

My tutor, Adams, was the Senior Wrangler of last year but one. There have been some perturbations (or disturbances) of Herschel's orbit, which have puzzled Astronomers very much, and Adams attributes them to a *new planet*, yet unseen, beyond the limits of our present solar system; and from scientific registers of these disturbances, he has calculated its mass and orbit on this supposition; and from what I can learn, it is, according to his results, about twice the distance of Herschel from the Sun, and is almost as large as Jupiter, and its periodic time round the Sun is about 250 years. Adams has had these calculations in hand for above a year, and, I hear, has had them in his head ever since he was an undergraduate. He has written, or will write, to Lord Rosse and other Astronomers to direct their observations in the direction in which the body is supposed to be; and we shall hear all about it in due time. Is it not a triumph of Mathematical skill when men can calculate, in any degree at all, the orbits of planets they have never seen? I believe

the large comet's orbit gave indications of the same nature, which assisted him in his conjectures.

[I do not know what comet was meant. The report was that it passed near the supposed place of Neptune, and lurched from its course to an extent correspondent to the main calculations.]

Some years ago my excellent friend, Dr Parkinson, who headed my year, proposed me, from personal knowledge, for a Fellowship of the R. A. S., and told me that Prof. Adams readily added his signature to the nomination. In thanking Adams I told him of the letter, and he asked to see it and I sent it to him. I also told him that he had given his signature in favour of an old pupil, whom, of course, after some forty years, he had forgotten. The following was his reply :—

OBSERVATORY, CAMBRIDGE,
11th Dec., 1884.

"MY DEAR ALLEN,

When I signed your Certificate at Dr Parkinson's request the other day, I did not realize the fact that you were my old pupil. This makes me still more pleased to support your application. Thank you for sending the extract from your observation-book, which is interesting.

I cannot recollect having said anything about a comet being disturbed by the unknown planet.

Believe me, yours very truly,
J. C. Adams."

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours very faithfully,
EDWARD ALLEN.

Castlechurch Vicarage,
Near Stafford,
May 13, 1892.

Obituary.

THOMAS CLEMENT SNEYD KYNNERSLEY M.A.

Mr Kynnersley, formerly Stipendiary Magistrate for the Borough of Birmingham, died at Birmingham on May 2, in his eighty-ninth year.

Mr Kynnersley was the second son of the late Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, of Loxley Park, Staffordshire, and was born on July 23, 1862. He received his education at Rugby and St John's. He took the degree of B.A. in 1825 and his M.A. in 1828. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in June 1828 and went the Oxford Circuit. From 1832 to 1855 he was a Revising Barrister, and was also a Commissioner for Bankrupts for Stafford, Lichfield, and Newcastle-under-Lyne till 1842. In March 1858 he was appointed Stipendiary for the Borough of Birmingham. He was introduced to the Town Council and the Magistrates on April 19 in that year, on which day he took his seat for the first time on the Magisterial Bench. In 1853, Mr Kynnersley was appointed to the Recordship of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and in 1863 to the Deputy-Chairmanship of the Warwick Quarter Sessions. He was also a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the Counties of Worcester and Stafford. He resigned his office of Stipendiary Magistrate in the summer of 1888.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1892.

The list of 'birth-day honours' for this year contains the names of two distinguished members of St John's. A peerage of the United Kingdom is conferred on Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., and a baronetcy on Mr Francis Sharpe Powell.

Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, seventh baronet, was born on the 26th of September 1826, and graduated at St John's in 1849. He was returned to Parliament for South Essex in 1865, and now sits for the Epping Division of the same county. He was appointed Under Secretary to the Home Office in 1874, and in 1878 he became Secretary to the Treasury. He was also Chairman of the Departmental Commission appointed 1877 to enquire into the detective branch of the Metropolitan Police. Sir Henry was made a Privy Councillor in 1885. He has been twice married, but has no issue. We understand that he will in future be known as Lord Rookwood.

Mr Francis Sharpe Powell, who visited the College this term, is a Barrister and a J.P. for Lancaster and the West Riding of York. He took his B.A. degree in 1850, and has sat in Parliament at intervals since 1857. At present he represents the borough of Wigan in the Conservative interest. He has been a munificent patron of Sedbergh School, which has been connected with the College for over 250 years.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland (LL.D. 1835) was on May 2 elected President of the Royal Institution, London.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has done a graceful act in conferring an Honorary Canonry upon the Rev C. B. Hutchinson, one of his Grace's examining chaplains. Mr Hutchinson was bracketed fifth Classic in 1851 (Lightfoot's year), and was elected a Fellow of St John's. He was for twenty-six years an assistant-master at Rugby School. In former days the Archbishop was also an assistant-master at Rugby, and was very intimate with Mr Hutchinson. Soon after his elevation to the primacy he made his former colleague one of his chaplains.

The following speech was made by the Public Orator, Dr Sandys, in presenting to the Chancellor our distinguished

Honorary Fellow, Mr H. J. Roby, M.P., when on June 11 the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him :

Iure optimo hodie nobis redditum salutamus senatorem inter nosmet ipsos olim propter litterarum humaniorum peritiam laurea nostra ornatum, qui nostra in Academia etiam iuris in studiis et morali in scientia præmiis Academicis adiudicandis præfuit. Quondam inter Londinenses iuris prudentiam professus, nuper Iustiniani in opere magno titulum de usufructu commentario perpetuo erudite explicavit. Idem eis olim adiutor egregius datus est, qui Angliae scholis examinandis quondam præpositi, de re tam gravi voluminum seriem ingentem ediderunt. Studiosorum in manibus est opus eximium in quo grammaticae Latinae leges ordine lucido expositas iam inde a Plauto exorsus ad Suetonii saeculum deduxit. Ergo quem Suetonius ipse inter claros grammaticos libenter numerasset, quemque ob insignia eius de Latinis praesertim litteris merita litterarum doctorem nominare potuissemus, eundem hodie propter iuris peritiam eius singularem doctorem in iure merito creamus.

Duco ad vos Henricum Ioannem Roby.

In presenting Mr G. W. Hill, of Washington, the Astronomer whose work has been so closely parallel with that which occupied the later years of Professor Adams' life, the Orator said :

Nuper Newtoni discipulum magnum amisimus, qui mathematicis rationibus adhibitis planetam prius ignotum adhuc iuvenis detexit et Neptuni nomine posteritati serae cognoscendum reliquit. Idem quindecim abhinc annos trans aequor Atlanticum etiam scientiae suae novum lumen agnovit, agnitum aliis statim patefecit. Scilicet terrarum quidem in orbe oceano lato inter sese divisi, rationum reconditarum ope ambo eadem de Lunae motu invenerant: caeli autem regionem eandem diu contemplati, non minus studiorum societate quam morum modestia eadem coniuncti, alter alterum non aemulum et invidum sed socium et amicum statim agnovit. Utinam amicus superstes opus ingens de Iovis et Saturni motibus perturbatis quattuordecim abhinc annos inchoatum ad exitum felicem aliquando perducatur. Ipse rerum omnium opifex caelestis, cum cetera animantium genera terram prona spectare passus sit,

‘os homini sublime dedit, caelumque tueri
iussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.’

Praeclarum igitur quiddam videtur adeptus is qui, qua re homines animantibus ceteris praestent, ea in re hominibus ipsis antecellat. Ergo Newtoni et Newtoni discipulorum in Academia astronomi nostri magni socium superstitem titulo nostro libenter decoramus.

A beautiful monumental stone has been placed in the Churchyard of Durham Cathedral to the memory of the late Canon Evans D.D., formerly Fellow, Professor of Greek in

Durham University, &c., who died in 1889. The stone consists of two thick granite slabs, the uppermost of which bears a Latin cross. The inscription, which is cut round the sides, reads as follows:—

The Rev Thomas Saunders Evans, D.D., Canon of Durham, Professor of Greek, and Classical Lecturer in the University of Durham for twenty-seven years. Born March 8th, 1816, died May 15th, 1889:—Τῷ δὲ Θεῷ χάρις τῷ δίδόντι ἡμῖν τὸ νῆκος διὰ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ.

A service was held on the 6th of May in the parish Church of Weston, near Stafford, with the object of dedicating certain gifts which had been placed there in memory of John Holford Plant M.A. of St John's College, late priest of the Melanesian Mission, and eldest son of the vicar of the parish, Prebendary Plant. After evensong the Bishop of the Diocese gave an interesting address, and then proceeded to the dedication of the memorials, which were a stained-glass window representing the missionary Apostles, St Paul and St Barnabas, and a brass lectern, the gift of the parishioners of Weston and other friends of the late priest; also a carved oak super-altar, the gift of his brother and sisters. Before the close of the service, Bishop Selwyn also gave an address, in which he spoke in most high and loving terms of his late coadjutor in the Mission, and said how much he himself had learnt from his holy and unselfish character.

The Rev Dr T. G. Bonney delivered the Rede Lecture before the University in the Senate House on Wednesday, June 15. His subject was *The Microscope's contributions to the Earth's physical history*.

Mr A. Harker, Fellow of the College and University Demonstrator of Petrology (eighth Wrangler 1882, First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1882—83), has been appointed to give the College Lectures in Physics during the ensuing academical year in succession to Mr Hart, who is about to leave for China.

Mr E. E. Sikes, Fellow of the College (First Class, first division, Classical Tripos Part I, 1887, First Class, Part II, 1890, Browne Medallist 1889), and formerly an Editor of the *Eagle*, has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Classics for the next two years. Mr Sikes's special subject is Classical Archæology, in which he has already achieved distinction. He studied in the British School of Archæology at Athens.

Mr E. H. Hankin, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to the newly-created post of chemical examiner, analyst, and bacteriologist for the North-west Provinces, Oudh, and Central Provinces of India. Mr Hankin, who has become famous as a bacteriologist, will be stationed at Agra, and his work will include not only the ordinary work of a public analyst, but also the investigation of the bacteria in potable waters and those present in the diseases of man and animals.

Ds G. T. Bennett, Scholar of the College, has added to the honour of the Senior Wranglership, which he won in 1890, the First Smith's Prize for his Essay on *The rests of powers of numbers for any composite real modulus*.

The Sedgwick Prize for 1892 has been adjudged to Mr A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886); the prize has now been seven times awarded, and six times to Johnians.

The College has this year well maintained its old supremacy in Hebrew. Ds A. P. Bender, Hutchinson Student and Scholar of the College, has won the first Tyrwhitt Scholarship and the Mason Prize, while Ds A. W. Greenup is awarded the second Tyrwhitt Scholarship.

From the list of 'University Prizemen 1891—1892' issued with the *Prolusiones Academicæ* for the *Comitia Maxima* of June 11, it appears that St John's has won more successes than any other College. We have—the Maitland Prize (J. R. Murray), the Sedgwick Prize (A. C. Seward), the first (T. R. Glover) and the second (W. C. Summers) Chancellor's Classical Medal, the English Verse Medal (J. H. B. Masterman), the Members' Latin Essay Prize (T. Nicklin), the first Smith's Prize (G. T. Bennett), the first (A. P. Bender) and second (A. W. Greenup) Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship, the first Whewell International Law Scholarship (P. H. Brown), the John Lucas Walker Studentship (A. A. Kanthack), the Isaac Newton Studentship (R. A. Sampson), the Jeremie Prize (H. Smith), and the Mason Prize (A. P. Bender). This makes fourteen in all to our credit. Trinity has ten, Christ's seven, and King's six.

Two members of the College, Mr Fleming and Mr Larmor, received on June 2 the honour of election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society. The following is the official statement of their scientific qualifications:—

John Ambrose Fleming M.A. (Camb.) D.Sc. (Lond.). Professor of Electrical Engineering in University College, London. Late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Fellow of University College, London. Some time Demonstrator in Applied Mechanics in the University of Cambridge. Author of the following papers, among others:—"The Polarisation of Electrodes in Water free from Air" (Proc. Phys. Soc. 1874); "A New Form of Resistance Balance" (Proc. Phys. Soc. 1880); "On the Characteristic Curves and Surfaces of Incandescent Lamps;" "On Molecular Shadows in Incandescent Lamps;" "On the use of Daniell's Cell as a Standard of Electromotive Force;" and "Problems in the Distribution of Electric Currents in Networks of Conductors" (Proc. Phys. Soc., 1885); "On the Necessity for a National Standardising Laboratory for Electrical Instruments" (Proc. Inst. Elect. Eng., 1885); "A Design for a Standard of Electrical Resistance" (Proc. Phys. Soc., 1889);

"On Electric discharge between Electrodes at different Temperatures in Air and in High Vacua" (Proc. Roy. Soc., 1889); "On Some Effects of Alternating Current Flow in Circuits having Capacity and Self-induction" (Proc. Inst. Elect. Eng., 1891). Delivered Friday Evening Discourses at the Royal Institution in 1890-91. Author of "Short Lectures to Electrical Artisans," four editions; and of "The Alternate Current Transformer in Theory and Practice."

Joseph Larmor M.A. (Camb.) D.Sc. (London). Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. University and College Lecturer in Mathematics. Senior Wrangler, 1880. Formerly Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College, Galway. Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland. Examiner in Mathematics at the University of London. Author of the following papers:— "Application of Generalized Space Coordinates, Potentials, and Isotropic Elasticity" (Trans. Camb. Phil. Soc., vol. xix.); "Least Action" (Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., vol. xv.); "Flow of Electricity in Linear Conductors" (*ibid.*, vol. xvi.); "Characteristics of an Asymmetric Optical Combination" (*ibid.*, vol. xx.); "Electro-magnetic Induction in Conducting Sheets and Solid Bodies" (*Phil. Mag.*, 1884); and other papers on Pure and Applied Mathematics.

Ds Henry Wood, Scholar of the College, has been appointed University Demonstrator in Palæobotany under Professor Hughes.

Mr A. Caldecott, our Junior Dean, was appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to preach before the University, on Easter Tuesday, the Annual Sermon on the John Mere Foundation at St Bene't's Church.

Ds E. W. MacBride, Scholar of the College, has been re-nominated to the use of the University's table at the Naples Zoological Station for four months from April 1, 1892.

Mr T. Darlington, Fellow of the College, and Principal of Queen's College, Taunton, contributes to the April number of *Geninen*, the Welsh Quarterly, an article in that vernacular on *The recent movement in favour of Welsh Nationalism*. To write such an article in an acquired language, and that so difficult as the Welsh, is no mean feat even for a linguist of Mr Darlington's accomplishments. The Welsh papers speak in high praise of the style no less than of the matter of his article.

Mr F. G. Baily (B.A. 1889) has been appointed demonstrator in electrotechnics, under Professor Oliver Lodge, at University College, Liverpool.

The possibilities of the bicycle as a means of locomotion have extended enormously in the last few years; but even so, hardly

any enthusiast would have thought Africa a favourable field for its use. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns, however, that Mr Ashe (B.A. 1880), one of the C.M.S. missionaries, who started last year for Uganda, and who has (by the last advices) nearly reached his destination, has found the bicycle he took out with him the greatest help and comfort. He was able to perform almost the entire journey on his machine; and he found the long narrow paths through the country admirably adapted for its use. His report is indeed so enthusiastic that we may now consider a bicycle an almost necessary part of the equipment for an African traveller; and it may well prove an almost dangerous rival to the new railway which will some time or other be made from the coast to the Lake. Now that Uganda is again attracting attention, it will be remembered that the College has another representative there in the Rev R. H. Walker (B.A. 1879).

W. Douglas Jones (B.A. 1880), formerly a Lieutenant in B Company C. U. R. V., and in the R. N. A. V., has been gazetted to a Lieutenancy in the 4th Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Militia).

Dr Taylor, our Master, has been re-appointed a Governor of Lampeter College; Mr A. Harker has been recognised by the University as a Teacher of Physics; Mr Tanner has been appointed a member of the Law and History Buildings Syndicate; Dr L. E. Shore and Mr R. F. Charles Examiners at Affiliated Local Lectures Centres; and the Rev P. H. Mason, our President, a member of the Special Board for Oriental Studies.

At the Union Society the College is represented for the Michaelmas Term by the *President*, G. D. Kempt, the *Vice-President*, J. H. B. Masterman, P. Green, member of Committee, and Mr E. E. Sikes, *Librarian*.

The following portraits of Johnians were shown in the Victorian Exhibition, New Gallery, Regent Street, during the past winter:

- 41 Lord Palmerston, K.G., by J. Partridge.
- 61 Thomas, first Lord Denman, by Sir M. A. Shee P.R.A.
- 112 Dr G. A. Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield (from the Combination-room), by G. Richmond R.A.
- 324 Thomas Clarkson, by S. Lane.
- 333 Dr J. W. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, by S. Sidley.
- 340 Rev W. Barnes B.D. (a small bust).
- 377 Dr W. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, Australia (lent by the College), by G. Richmond R.A.
- 1040 is the first known photograph on glass, taken on precipitated silver chloride, by Sir John Herschel in 1839.
- 1058 is a silver print of a photograph of Sir John Herschel, from an untouched negative by Mrs Julia M. Cameron,

The following portrait of a Johnian worthy has been placed in the smaller Combination-room: a mezzotint engraving of "The Very Reverend EDWARD B. RAMSAY, M.A., F.R.S.E., Dean of Edinburgh. John Watson Gordon, A.R.A., R.S.A. Engraved by James Faed. Edinburgh 1854. Published by R. Lendrum & Co., 20 Hanover Street." *Presented by Mr R. F. Scott, Bursar.*

The Preachers in the College Chapel in the Easter Term have been Mr J. T. Ward, Mr F. Watson, Mr W. I. Phillips, Lady Margaret Missioner in Walworth, Mr H. E. J. Bevan, Gresham Professor of Divinity, Mr F. Dyson, Head Master of Liverpool College, and Mr C. J. E. Smith (formerly Fellow), who preached the Commemoration Sermon on May 6th.

In correction of a paragraph on p. 210 in our last number, it should be stated that it was not the Rev H. P. Stokes who preached in the College Chapel, but the Rev A. S. Stokes, Diocesan Inspector of Schools (First Class Moral Sciences Tripos, 1871).

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

<i>Names.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>to</i>
Field, A. T.	(1859)	R. Ryther, Doncaster
Wallis, F. W., M.A.	(1877)	R. Martin Hussingtree
Hutchinson, C. B., M.A.	(1851)	Hon. Canon, Canterbury Cathedral
Turner, J.	(1858)	P.C. St George's, Liverpool
Collins, J. A. W.	(1856)	V. Hillfarrance, Taunton
Covington, W., M.A.	(1866)	Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Worcester
Webb, S. W. P., M.A.	(1872)	R. Ashwell, Herts
Davis, W. B., M.A.	(1851)	V. Ramsbury, Wilts
Drew, C. E., M.A.	(1870)	R. Wymington, Beds
Hiles, R., M.A.	(1860)	R. Hordley, Salop
Kendall, E. K., M.A.	(1856)	V. St George, Perry Hill, Kent
Evans, L. H., M.A.	(1870)	V. and Lecturer, Rhayadr, Radnor
Jackson, C., M.A.	(1875)	Chap. Nat. Hosp. for Paralysed and Epileptic
Wright, A., M.A.	(1853)	Chap. to High Sheriff of Lincolnshire
Drake, C. B., M.A.	(1869)	Chap. to High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire
Barlow, H. E. T., M.A.	(1885)	Exam. Chap. to Bishop of Carlisle
Bowden, C. G., M.A.	(1855)	V. Haydock, St Helen's
Bower, R., M.A.	(1868)	Chap. to Bishop of Carlisle
Marwood, G. H., M.A.	(1877)	Chaplain and Instructor to the <i>Narcissus</i> : afterwards to the <i>Regent</i>
Speechley, J. M., Bp. D. D.	(1857)	V. Hernhill, Kent
Anderson, W. P., M.A.	(1847)	Preb. of Wells Cathedral
Cane, A. G.	(1867)	V. Great and Little Paxton, Hunts.
Sharrock, W. R., M.A.	(1866)	R. D. of Harthill
Marris, N. C., M.A.	(1881)	V. Crowle, Doncaster
Wilde, E. J., M.A.	(1880)	R. Rattlesden, Suffolk
Brown, J. E.	(1861)	V. Oldbury, Worcestershire
Oxland, W.	(1869)	Chaplain and Instructor to the <i>Ganges</i>
Walker, D., M.A.	(1885)	V. Grinton, Yorks.

At the Lent Ordinations the only member of the College admitted to Deacon's Orders was J. A. Telford, B.A., ordained by the Bishop of Manchester and licensed to the parish of Swinton, Lancashire.

A number of examples of the fine engraving of Sara, Duchess of Somerset, a munificent benefactress of the College, have been found in an old portfolio in the College Library. The engraving is the work of George Vertue, and is dated 1736. Members of the College may obtain copies (at half-a-crown each) at the Library.

Professor Macalister, Mr Main, and Mr Scott have been re-elected members of the College Council for the ensuing four years.

The album of photographs of past editors of the *Eagle* has been enriched by a photograph of Professor T. G. Tucker of Melbourne. The collection is still far from complete.

JOHNIANA.

The statutes of St John's College contain nearly the same absurdities, with a very few slight omissions. The following are some additional *morceaux*: The Head Lecturer is to toll the bell, in person, for morning chapel, which, as in the Trinity code, is to take place at five and the lectures to begin at six (§ 9). No person is to be elected scholar (*discipulus*) who is either maimed or deformed (§ 15). The big College bell is to be tolled every morning from four to a quarter past four, in order to wake up any student who may be in the neighbourhood of the College (§ 18). The College-barber is to shave or clip the beard of the master, fellows, &c., weekly; and the table-cloths used in the Hall are also to be washed *weekly*. It is added, too, that to prevent scandal with the washerwomen, these venerable old ladies are not to enter the College; nor on the other hand are any College servants to be sent with the dirty-linen bag to their houses. No! that would be equally naughty! The woman-kind are to come to the College gates for the foul clothes either on the Monday or the Tuesday at three p.m. precisely, and to bring them back clean at three p.m. on the Saturday (§ 19). And to conclude, a fellow, if he is a Doctor, a College Preacher, or a Senior, is allowed by way of privilege a couple of lively young scholars, instead of another fellow, to live with him in his chamber; and it is particularly specified that fellows and scholars above fourteen are not to sleep together *more* than two in a bed. (*bini vel singuli cubent*) (§ 32).

B. D. Walsh: Historical account of the University of Cambridge, p. 153 (1837).

To [Sir Henry Savile's] able assistant, also, in editing the works of Chrysostom, the Rev John Boys, much gratitude is due for his enthusiasm in the cause of Grecian lore. So attached was he to this study, that during his fellowship of St John's College, Cambridge, he voluntarily gave a Greek lecture every morning in his own room at four o'clock; and, what affords a still more striking picture of the learned enthusiasm of the times, it is recorded that this very early prelection was regularly attended by nearly all the fellows of his College.

Nathan Drake M.D.: Shakspeare and his times, p. 221 (1838).

Mr Richmond's best portrait [in the New Gallery] is the half length of *Archdeacon Wilson*, painted for Clifton College, of which, till the other day, the Archdeacon was head-master. The exhibition, indeed, is rather strong in academic portraiture, for besides this gowned figure of Archdeacon Wilson we have in another room Mr Herkomer's pair of Cambridge dignitaries—Sir George Stokes and *Professor Mayor*. The black gown and the black coat below it are a severe and sombre costume, but portrait painters have never disliked black, which, indeed, gives them opportunities for subtle workmanship that brighter colours deny. Mr Richmond, above all, is at his

best in painting pictures in this key. His temptation, generally speaking, is to combine rich colours somewhat indiscriminately; but where, as here, he has to paint the expressive features of a man of intellectual distinction, and to paint him in a quiet and even monotonous costume, he very seldom fails to make a fine picture. Mr Herkomer's two professors are very unmistakable likenesses; the portrait of the editor of Juvenal is good,

Times : 23 April 1892.

Just above [in the Guelph Exhibition]...hangs Pickersgill's austere 'Wordsworth' (190), belonging to St John's College, Cambridge, with the face as of a meditative haberdasher, pensive and prim, so familiar in frontispieces to the poems.

Saturday Review : 3 January 1891.

Mr Watson's paper [On Biblical Criticism] at the St Albans' Diocesan Conference [May 17 and 18] was distinctly the best paper of the Conference. Well expressed and well delivered, it arrested at once the attention of the audience and held it. Almost every succeeding speaker referred to the paper in terms of approval. Its courage commended it to one part of the Conference and its profound reverence to the other.

Guardian : 25 May 1892.

It is a real misfortune to the House of Commons that Sir John Gorst, who has been, among other things, a political journalist, should speak so seldom. He is a debater of the first class, and would have beaten Mr Balfour hollow if their chances of distinguishing themselves had been equal. He is too fond of sarcasm to expend it all upon the other side, and his convictions are suspected of lacking profundity. But he is quick, ready, dexterous and good humoured, with a constant command of excellent English and a decided turn for felicitous epigram.... Sir John Gorst is too human and too independent to speak when he is spoken to and do as he is bid. Moreover, he is substantially a just and humane man, with a genuine hatred of cruelty and oppression whether exercised by native princes in India or by British colonists in Australasia. When he was a young man in New Zealand he expounded the cause of the Maoris, and he had what a more cynical politician than himself called the taint of philanthropy. His interest in the welfare of the working classes is not purely political. He has been active and useful on the Labour Commission and while at Berlin he elicited the warm admiration of so competent and unprejudiced a critic as his colleague, Mr Burt.... On the whole, few politicians have a more honourable record than Sir John Gorst, and the University of Cambridge has shown itself a better judge of his sterling straightforward character than either Lord Salisbury or Lord Randolph Churchill.

Daily News : 13 May 1892.

Mr Delane is reported to have said that when Leonard Courtney had walked for three hours and written for two he was fit company for ordinary mankind. The superabundant vitality of mind and body makes Mr Courtney more vigorous at sixty than many men of half his age.... Mr Courtney is emphatically the right man in the right place. As Speaker, with the wig and the mace and the other symbols of authority, he might be thought to have too much roughness and too little polish. As Chairman of Ways and Means, a post for which Mr Gladstone selected him, his deficiencies are unimportant and his qualities have full play. He is perhaps the ablest man who ever filled the office, certainly in our time. His soundness and clearness of head, his rapid insight and comprehensive grasp, are marvellous.... The career of Mr Courtney, who was for many years a distinguished journalist, has been a singularly honourable one. He has pursued his own straight and independent path, fearing neither Governments nor mobs, incapable of jealousy or rancour, placing the good of the people above every other object, and patriotism above every other motive. His only weaknesses are to fancy that every one has the same intellectual advantages as himself and to dress in the evening as if he were employed to advertise *The Edinburgh Review*.

Daily News : 24 May 1892.

The Barbour Prize has been awarded to Mr John Robertson Mus. Bac., of St John's College, organist of New Grayfriars' Parish Church and St Andrew's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, for his setting of the part song, "Lull ye my love asleep" (words by Professor Blackie).

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Unsettled for Life, or what shall I be?* (S. P. C. K.), by the Rev Harry Jones; *Gilbert's Greek Constitutional Antiquities* (Swan Sonnenschein), translated by T. Nicklin; *The Anglican Career of Cardinal Newman* (Macmillan), by the Rev Dr E. A. Abbott; *Elements of the Economics of Industry* (Macmillan), by Prof A. Marshall; *Balthasar Gracian's Art of Worldly Wisdom* (Macmillan), translated by Joseph Jacobs; *Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens* (Macmillan), edited by Dr J. E. Sandys; *A Lexicon to the Greek Testament* (Macmillan), by W. J. Hickie; *Prendeville's Livy* (Deighton Bell), by J. H. Freese; *On the Perception of Small Differences* (University of Pennsylvania Press), by C. S. Fullerton and J. McK. Cattell; *The Witness of Hermas to the Four Gospels* (University Press), by Dr C. Taylor; *A Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity* (University Press), by Mr A. E. H. Love; *The Year-book of Science* (Cassell and Co.), edited by the Rev Dr T. G. Bonney; *The Catholics of the East and his people* (S. P. C. K.), by the Rev A. J. Maclean and the Rev W. H. Browne.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 1892.

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

Class II.
Desmond

Class III.
Robinson, J. J.
Kempt
Payne }
Pitkin }

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>		<i>Senior Optimes.</i>		<i>Junior Optimes.</i>	
3	Hough	41	Rosenberg*	69	Hackwood*
4	Pocklington*	48	Le Sueur*	72	Smith, F. M.*
6	Chevalier*	58	Moore*	74	Ewbank*
8	Morton	60	Deshpande*	82	Macalister*
21	Clay	64	Grenville	108	Clark*
34	Smith, R. T.*	65	Smith, G. H.*		

* *Bracketed.*

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

Class II.
Edwards, E.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

Thomas Muckalt

Edward Weedon Wilkins

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF B.D.

Alfred Caldecott

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND B.C.

H. Simpson

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, Easter Term 1892.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

<i>Chemistry and Physics.</i>	Gregory Stacey	Wills
<i>Elementary Biology.</i>	Butler Dore Mag Eardley Golby Gregory Horton-Smith, R. J.	Lillie Perkins Sargent, P. W. G. Stacey Wills

THIRD EXAMINATION.

<i>Surgery etc.</i>	Ds Godson, J. H. Ds Harvey	Mag Sankey Ds West
<i>Medicine etc.</i>	Mag Carling, A. Ds Lambert	Ds Ware Ds Young, F. C.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN CLASSICS.

Part I.

Class III.

* Kilburn Pitkin

* Approved in the Voluntary Subject.

Part II.

Class III.

* Kilburn Pitkin

* Approved in the Voluntary Subject.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN LAW (Old Regulations).

2nd Class.

Cox
Howarth

3rd Class.

Kershaw
Waite
Wallis

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The May Races.

The First Boat was taken in hand by G. A. H. Branson, Captain of First Trinity, and he succeeded in turning out a fairly fast boat. We owe him a good deal for the time and trouble he spent over us. The crew was very quickly chosen, no alterations being necessary after the first few days of full practice. A great deal of trouble was taken, the result being a faster boat than we have had since 1888.

The Second Boat was not so fortunate, frequent changes being necessary. It was never very fast.

<i>First Boat</i>				<i>Second Boat.</i>			
		st.	lbs.			st.	lbs.
<i>Bow</i>	A. J. Davis	10	0	<i>Bow</i>	J. H. Pegg	9	7
2	H. C. Langley	11	1	2	C. S. Leftwich	9	9
3	A. G. Butler	10	11½	3	F. M. Smith	10	11½
4	H. E. Knight	10	12½	4	W. Mc Dougall	10	12
5	J. A. Cameron	11	9	5	H. S. Moss	11	9
6	A. E. Buchanan ..	11	7	6	W. R. Lewis	11	8
7	A. P. Cameron	11	1	7	L. B. Burnett	9	8
<i>Stroke</i>	S. B. Reid	11	10	<i>Stroke</i>	W. A. Lamb	9	8
<i>Cox</i>	A. Hill	8	12	<i>Cox</i>	A. N. Wilkins	8	7½

First Boat.

- Bow*—A hard worker and very neat. Is inclined to screw round rather and wash at the finish, but generally rows a good blade.
- Two*—Is fairly neat, but is rather unsteady forward and so misses the beginning.
- Three*—The best worker in the boat; his eagerness to work makes him use his arms at the finish, and he is a little short in his swing, but his work is undeniable, and he will be useful in the future.
- Four*—Has steadily improved as his weight decreased; he was very rough at the beginning of the term. His chief fault is that he washes out.
- Five*—Is much the same as in previous years, being perhaps slightly better the bow side than the stroke side.
- Six*—Was overplaced in his position, but has improved greatly since last year both in work and form. His chief fault is that his work does not come on quite at the beginning of the stroke. He is inclined to lose his head in races.
- Seven*—Is very neat and works hard. His time-keeping was not quite as it might have been, but he filled a difficult place fairly well.
- Stroke*—Sets a nice long swing to the crew, and rowed consistently well during the term. If anything, he is a little slow in getting his hands away.
- Cox*—The old cox of 1888 was a great success.

Second Boat.

- Bow*—As in the Lent Boat had a weak finish, but has improved during the term.
- Two*—Is inclined to rush forward, has not improved much on slides.
- Three*—Rowed very much better this term than he has done before. Is very neat.
- Four*—Came into the boat only four days before the races and was handicapped thereby.
- Five*—Thoroughly rows himself out by his hard work. Also came into the boat rather late.
- Six*—Is short in his swing, and rushes forward.
- Seven*—Rowed a fair blade for such a light man, and kept good time, inclined to rush forward.
- Stroke*—Stroked well, especially on the third night. During practice he clipped the finish and rushed forward, an example the men behind him were only too eager to follow.
- Cox*—Steered well.

Friday, June 10th. The Second Boat started head of the Second Division and rowed over, but were nearly bumped by Caius II, who succumbed to King's just in time. They failed to do anything in the First Division.

The First Boat started eighth and began to gain at once, being about half-a-length off Hall II at Post Corner, but owing to bad steering they did not increase their advantage, and at Ditton, Hall II bumped Caius, and failed, as we were close up, to clear out of the way in time; the result being a collision with the piles, which caused our boat to upset, and Jesus now coming up claimed a bump. The C.U.B.C. ordered the race to be re-rowed the next day, and it resulted in a fairly easy victory for us.

Saturday, June 11th. The Second Boat fell to King's at Grassy.

The First Boat with A. Hill (who coxed the '88 boat) as cox succeeded in bumping Caius just round Grassy.

Monday, June 13th. Caius II. gained gradually on our Second Boat and at Ditton were a quarter-of-a-length away; here our men spurted most pluckily and managed to keep away until Morley's Holt, when they were bumped.

The First Boat began to gain on Emmanuel at once, but after about half-a-minute's rowing they became very unsteady and did not increase their advantage until Grassy, where Hill, by taking a splendid corner, made up a good length, and the boat beginning at last to settle down rushed up and secured the bump at Ditton.

Tuesday, June 14th. The Second Boat was caught by Trinity III just round Ditton.

The First Boat was disappointed of its bump by Pembroke succumbing to Hall II in the Long Reach, when we were about half-a-length behind.

At a General Meeting held on June 15th, the following officers were elected for next term:—*First Captain*—H. C. Langley. *Second Captain*—A. E. Buchanan. *First Lent Captain*—H. E. Knight. *Second Lent Captain*—A. G. Butler. *Hon. Secretary*—A. P. Cameron. *Hon. Treasurer*—W. McDougall. *Additional Captains*—A. J. Davis, G. Blair, W. A. Lamb.

CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—F. J. Nicholls. *Secretary*—J. J. Robinson. *Treasurer*—F. L. Thompson, M.A. *Committee*—A. E. Elliott, T. L. Jackson, C. Moore, G. R. Joyce.

We have been very unfortunate this year in never being able to put a full team into the field. Our record of 2 matches won, 6 lost, and 14 drawn is not so bad as would seem at first sight, as on three occasions at least time only deprived us of victory.

Six members of last year's team were available—F. J. Nicholls, A. E. Elliott, C. Moore, J. J. Robinson, G. R. Joyce, and W. G. Wrangham. Those who have received their colours this year are—B. Long, F. Dewsbury, G. P. K. Winlaw, C. O. S. Hatton, H. A. Merriman, and W. H. Skene.

We regret that the name of Mr F. L. Thompson, the Treasurer of the Club, was omitted from the list of officers given in the last *Eagle*.

Matches.

April 30. v. Kenley C.C. Won. Kenley 50 and 68 for 8 wickets. The College scored 158 for 6 wickets (Nicholls 41). In the first innings of Kenley, Robinson did the hat trick.

May 2. v. Pembroke. Drawn. Pembroke batted first on a very easy wicket, and kept us out in the field all the afternoon, scoring 271.

May 3. v. Hawks. Rain prevented play.

May 4. v. King's.

May 5. v. Clare. Lost. "The College could only get together a weak team. St John's 116; Clare 130 for 4 wickets.

May 6 and 7. v. Emmanuel. Drawn. Emmanuel scored 248. St John's 184 (Elliot 60) and 58 for one wicket (Winlaw 27).

May 9. *v.* Trinity. Drawn. Trinity 288 for 3 wickets. The College 145 for 5 wickets (Winlaw 46).

May 10 and 11. *v.* Jesus. Lost. St John's 132 (Merriman 58) and 259 (Dewsbury 45; Long 41). Jesus 265 and 119 for no wickets.

May 12. *v.* Christ's. Drawn. Christ's scored 202. St John's 69 for 2 wickets. (Robinson 46 not out).

May 13 and 14. *v.* Caius. Drawn. Caius 428 for 8 wickets. The College 154 (Nicholls 50) and 86 for 2 wickets.

May 16. *v.* Jesus. Drawn. Jesus 271. The College scored 155 for 4 wickets (Winlaw 73).

May 17. *v.* Clare. Lost. The College 128 (Long 45). Clare 136 for 7 wickets. Hatton took all the 7 wickets for 34 runs.

May 18. *v.* Trinity Hall. Drawn. When the College were all out for 197 (Winlaw 46, Long 40), rain stopped further play.

May 20. *v.* Selwyn. Drawn. St John's 152 (Long 58). Selwyn 120 for 5 wickets.

May 21. *v.* Charing Cross Hospital. Won. Hospital scored 178 (J. H. C. Fegan 50). St John's 195 (Robinson 63, Wrangham 41).

May 23 and 24. *v.* Trinity. Lost. Trinity 233 and 8 for no wickets. St John's 98 and 142.

May 25. *v.* Christ's. Drawn. The College scored 160. Christ's 1 for 9 wickets (Merriman 4 wickets for 29).

May 26. *v.* Crusaders. Lost. The College were all out for 58. The Crusaders scored 161 (Winlaw 7 wickets for 52).

May 27. *v.* Magdalene. Drawn. St John's 237 (Hatton 74). Magdalene 75 for 8 wickets (Nicholls 4 wickets for 24).

May 28. *v.* Selwyn. Drawn. Selwyn 176. St John's 87 for 3 wickets. (Nicholls not out 31). Nicholls also took 6 wickets for 67.

May 30. *v.* Peterhouse. Drawn. Peterhouse 221. St John's 100 for 4 wickets.

May 31. *v.* St Bartholomew's Hospital. Drawn. St John's scored 265 for 4 wickets (Robinson 78 not out, Winlaw 57, Long 54). St Bartholomew's 136 for 4 wickets.

June 3. *v.* Pembroke. Lost. Pembroke 255. The College 89.

June 4. *v.* King's. Drawn. St John's 223 for 8 wickets (Robinson 66). King's 147 for 8 wickets.

The Eleven.

F. J. Nicholls—Good bat with some defence. Fair bowler and good field. Unable to play much owing to Tripos work.

J. J. Robinson—Our most reliable bowler and bat. Scores fast all round the wicket. Good field, but cannot throw. Also had a Tripos, luckily early in the term.

A. E. Elliott—Steady bat with stubborn defence. Fair field and bowler.

C. Moore—Had a Tripos on, so was able to play only very little. Fair wicket-keep.

G. R. Joyce—Fair bat and field; cannot bowl.

W. G. Wrangham—Very much improved all round. Powerful hitter, and very safe catch in the country.

B. Long—Only started playing quite late in the term, but then scored most consistently; a fair bat with a pretty late cut; fair field.

G. P. K. Winlaw—Also a very consistent bat. His fielding was rather disappointing, as he started the season brilliantly. Fair slow bowler.

F. Dewsbury—Started the season well in batting, but fell off later. Good field at point; and fair change bowler with a good full pitch to leg.

C. O. S. Hatton—Most disappointing as a bowler; good bat on a slow wicket, and safe field.

H. A. Merriman—Fair bat with a clean forward stroke; moderate slow bowler and good field.

W. H. Skene—Very steady bat, with a unique leg-stroke. Very keen in the field.

Batting Averages.

Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
J. J. Robinson	460	78*	16	2	32.8
B Long	341	58	12	0	28.4
F. J. Nicholls	213	50	9	1	26.6
G. P. K. Winlaw	494	73	24	2	22.4
G. R. Joyce	218	39	14	3	19.8
W. H. Skene	194	27*	16	6	19.4
C. O. S. Hatton	240	74	17	4	18.4
C. Moore	87	39*	7	2	17.4
A. E. Elliott	231	60	21	5	14.4
W. G. Wrangham	192	41	18	1	11.2
F. Dewsbury	187	45	18	0	10.3
H. A. Merriman	164	58	18	1	9.5

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. J. Robinson	222.3	58	570	35	16.2
H. A. Merriman	84	12	285	17	16.7
F. J. Nicholls	147	33	403	23	17.5
G. P. K. Winlaw	140	11	538	24	22.4
F. Dewsbury	106	10	454	16	28.3
A. E. Elliott	210	26	742	26	28.5
C. O. S. Hatton	253	49	818	21	38.9

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—W. F. Smith, M.A. *Captain*—P. F. Barton. *Hon. Secretary*—W. J. S. Bythell. *Hon. Treasurer*—J. Lupton. *Committee*—St J. B. Wynne-Willson, F. D. Hessey.

Although we had only one old colour man up this term we had a fairly successful season. Our record in college matches was 9 wins and 7 losses. We beat Corpus (2), King's (2), Jesus, Clare, Pembroke, Christ's, and Selwyn; and lost to Trinity (2), Mayflies (2), Caius, Pembroke, and Emmanuel. We had also a very pleasant game at St Ives, which resulted in our defeat by 6 to 5. Five matches were cancelled through rain and other causes.

Colours have been given to J. Lupton, C. H. Blomfield, W. J. S. Bythell, F. Villy, and F. D. Hessey.

The Six.

P. F. Barton—Plays a hard steady game and places well. Has a good back-hand return and a strong service.

W. J. S. Bythell—Plays a strong but somewhat erratic game in good style, but is too keen in scoring off every stroke. Needs confidence. Should improve if he can get over being so easily demoralized by weak opponents.

J. Lupton—Has a good return and volleys well. Knows where to stand and where to place a ball except when his opponents lob.

C. H. Blomfield—Places well, and is very sure off the ground. Has a difficult serve, but is not careful enough about sending double faults at a critical point. With a little more judgment would make a first-rate player.

F. Villy—Has been rather handicapped by weak partners. Has a good return and some fair strokes off the ground. Is often at fault in not coming up to the net, and, when there, stands too close for a man of his reach.

F. D. Hessey—Hardly up to the average of the rest of the team. Serves and smashes well occasionally, but needs more caution.

In the Inter-collegiate Cup we were represented by Barton and Bythell, and once more succeeded in reaching the final round. In the first two rounds we beat Sidney and Corpus, and lost in the final to Pembroke.

B. Wynne-Willson, W. W. Haslett, A. Baines, S. R. Trotman, and C. P. Way also played in matches.

The Open Singles were won by Blomfield, Bythell being second. Blomfield and W. A. Long won the Doubles; and S. R. Trotman won the Handicaps, Way obtaining the second prize. The Newbery Challenge Cup was won by Barton.

The following officers were elected for the Long Vacation:—

Captain—W. J. S. Bythell. *Hon. Secretary*—F. Villy. *Hon. Treasurer*—C. H. Blomfield.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr W. F. Smith. *Treasurer*—F. J. Nicholls. *Secretary*—W. McDougall.

At a meeting held on Tuesday, May 17th, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club: A. P. Cameron, C. O. S. Hatton, H. A. Merriman, G. P. K. Winlaw.

The Club was very sorry to receive the resignation of Mr W. F. Smith, who had been President since 1887.

LACROSSE CLUB.

At a general meeting the following officers were elected for next season: *Captain*—C. O. S. Hatton. *Secretary*—E. J. Kefford.

FIVES CLUB.

A meeting of members of the College interested in Fives was held on Wednesday, June 8th, in Lecture Room I, with Mr Tottenham in the chair. It was decided to form a St John's (Eton) Fives Club. The following officers were elected for the October Term:

<i>President</i>	Mr Tottenham.
<i>Captain</i>	H. C. Lees.
<i>Treasurer and Secretary</i> ...	A. J. Tait.
<i>Committee</i>	{ J. A. Nicklin.
	{ L. Horton Smith.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made, a Rugby Fives Club will be joined to this.

It is hoped that the matter will be taken up keenly in the College. Probably more men come up from school who can play fives, in one shape or other, than can play any other game whatever. It can be combined with the playing of almost any game, it gives the most exercise in the least time, and it can be played by men who are unable to do anything else. The only obstacle to the success of the Club is a financial one, and this can easily be met by the union of reasonableness and keenness on the part of members of the College.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a meeting of the above Club held in T. L. Jackson's rooms on May 19th the following officers were elected for the ensuing season: *Captain*—G. R. Joyce. *Secretary*—J. J. Robinson.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a meeting held on Monday, May 23rd, in H. A. P. Gardiner's rooms, the following were elected officers for the coming season, 1892—93: *Captain*—W. H. Skene. *Hon. Secretary*—C. O. S. Hatton.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—W. Nutley. *Treasurer*—A. Earle. *Secretary*—A. R. R. Hutton. *Committee*—E. J. Kefford and W. H. Ashton.

Meetings for this term have been held in the rooms of C. M. Rice and G. H. Adeney, where G. G. Pearson and the Rev H. H. B. Ayles M.A., read papers. The social evening was held in C. J. Eastwood's rooms.

CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr E. E. Sikes. *Vice-President*—Mr B. J. Hayes. *Secretary*—W. Geen. *Committee*—H. Drake and E. E. Bland.

Owing to the Classical Tripos, only two papers have been read this term: Wednesday, May 11th, "The Carriages of the Ancients," by A. T. Alcock. Wednesday, May 18th, "Funerals of the Romans," by E. E. Bland.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B Company.

The following promotion has been approved by the Commanding Officer during the past term: Bugler Leathes to be Lance-Corporal Bugler.

On Friday, June 3rd, a Company went to Hatfield to take part in a field day with Harrow School Corps and with Haileybury. In the speech made by the umpire after the sham fight, the University detachment was especially complimented on the smartness of their volleys. Owing to the field day falling so late in term, most of the Cambridge Corps were debarred from being present owing to examinations, so our muster was scarcely as good as last year.

The Inspection took place on Monday and Tuesday, May 9th and 10th; on the former day at 8.30 p.m. in the Corn Exchange in full marching order, on the latter at 7.30 p.m. on the Corps Ground in review order. This is the first Inspection in the new uniform, which looked exceedingly neat and soldier-like; but the general effect was somewhat marred by some members appearing in the old regulation dress, although these were for the most part going down at the end of term, and consequently could not be expected to go to the expense of changing. The inspecting officer was Colonel Collins, who was the principal guest at the dinner held in the evening in the Hall of Peterhouse.

On Saturday, June 11th, a guard of honour, 50 strong, was present in Senate House Square to receive the Chancellor, and was complimented on its smartness and efficiency.

Corporal Cordeaux, of the College Company, will shoot for the University at Bisley this year.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—R. E. Baker. *Vice-President*—J. J. Gillespie. *Treasurer*—H. Williamson. *Secretary*—Peter Green. *Committee*—J. H. B. Masterman and A. R. B. Yusuf-Ali.

The debates this term have been by no means unsuccessful, though the attendance of members has suffered, as usual in the May term, by the proximity of triposes. The average attendance it is true was something over thirty, but this number is unduly increased by the large attendance at one particular debate, that namely at which Mr George R. Parkin, of the Imperial Federation League, supported J. H. B. Masterman's motion on that question. After the quality of the debates, the most important matter for the consideration of the officers and committee is the comfortable housing of the Society. This subject has received a considerable share of the time and attention of the committee, with the result that the reading-room has been given up at a gain to the Society of 5/- a week, and Lecture-room VI adopted in its stead. Coffee and smoking are permitted as before. A detailed list of debates follows:

April 30—"That this House approves of a system of State Pensions for old age based on the taxation of privileged classes." Proposed by Peter Green, opposed by J. H. B. Masterman. Lost by 5 to 7.

May 7—"That this House approves of the Enfranchisement of Women." Proposed by A. H. Whipple, opposed by O. M. Wihl. Lost by 12 to 17.

May 14—"That this House would welcome Imperial Federation." Proposed by J. H. B. Masterman, opposed by Peter Green. Won by 32 to 5.

May 21—"That this House would approve the immediate repeal of the Irish Coercion Act." Proposed by H. E. Long, opposed by A. H. Whipple. Lost by the Chairman's casting vote.

May 28—"That Cabbages should be cultivated in College Courts." Proposed by H. Williamson, opposed by Peter Green. Won by 5 to 2.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens, M.A. *Committee*—F. W. Carnegie, C. M. Rice, E. A. Werner. *Librarian*—F. D. Sturgess. *Hon. Secretary*—F. O. Mundahl. *Assistant Secretary*—H. Harries. *Conductor*—Dr G. M. Garrett, M.A.

A very successful May Concert was given on Tuesday, June 14th, under the able direction of Dr Garrett. As it has

been found impossible to write a full account of the Concert in time for press it will be held over until the next number of the *Eagle*.

The Society feels that it cannot allow this opportunity to escape without thanking the Master and Fellows for their kindness in granting the use of the Hall, and especially the Junior Bursar, Mr Heitland, to whom the success which attended the Concert is in a great measure due.

The Committee wish to thank all those who so kindly helped in the Chorus, and particularly the gentlemen from other colleges who assisted in the Orchestra.

Financially, we are glad to say, the Society has just managed to keep its head above water.

We regret we are about to lose Messrs. Carnegie, Rice, and Collison, who, together with Mr Given-Wilson, have been the main-stay of the Society for the last three years.

COLLEGE MISSION.

The Hon. Secretary has sent no report.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

A very successful gathering was held at the St James's Restaurant on the the evening of the 8th of April. The health of "The Queen" was proposed by the Chairman (Mr R. F. Scott), and in the absence through illness of Mr E. Boulnois, M.P., Mr Lewis Edmunds proposed "The College," which was responded to by Mr R. Horton Smith, Q.C. The health of the Chairman was proposed by Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, and duly responded to.

The following gentlemen were present:

Mr R. F. Scott, Chairman, and Messrs

A. F. Alcock	G. G. Desmond	D. M. Kerly
W. A. Badham	A. F. Douglas	W. J. Lee
F. G. Baily	L. H. Edmunds	C. G. Leftwich
H. Bairstow	T. H. Evans	Ll. Lloyd
R. E. Baker	W. R. Fisher	A. F. Monro
A. B. Baldwin	G. B. Forster	H. S. Moss
H. T. Barnett	R. H. Forster	W. M. Payne
F. C. Bayard	H. L. Harrison	A. R. Pennington
A. H. Bindloss	T. L. Harrison	E. Prescott
E. J. Brooks	T. E. Haydon	E. J. Rapson
P. H. Brown	C. D. Henry	S. B. Reid
G. E. D. Browne	F. W. Hill	W. N. Roseveare
G. B. Buchanan	R. W. Hogg	Rev R. P. Roseveare
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	R. W. Holmes	R. Rowlands
W. H. Chaplin	R. Horton Smith, Q.C.	W. G. Rushbrooke
J. Cleworth	L. Horton Smith	R. A. Sampson
J. Collin	R. J. Horton Smith	T. E. Sandall
C. Collison	M. N. Inaba	G. C. M. Smith
H. Collison	R. E. Jackson	Rev A. T. Wallis
Rev H. E. H. Coombes	W. D. Jones	B. R. Wills

THE LIBRARY.

• *The asterisk denotes past or present members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day 1892.

Donations.

DONORS.

- | | |
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Dr D. MacAlister.

Mr Pendlebury.

The Author.

The Author.

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NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 156).

THE letters which follow form the third and last instalment of the correspondence between Bishop Carey of Exeter and Dr Gwynn relative to the building of our Library.

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. At length I have speech with my lo: Keeper about your Colledg buisynes. When I showed to his lo^p: the model of the library w^{ch} Mr Spell brought vnto me, making knowen to his lo^p: that we had waited often but never found opportunity to present the same to his lo^p: sooner. I did demonstrate it in all the particulars submitting the liking or disliking of it to his iudgment.

First the fashion of the chambers below was very well pleasing to him, saying that 4 would serve the purpose of his mynd and the 5th might be at the disposing of the M^r of the Colledg.

Secondly I mentioned the great window to be at the end, whereat no exception was taken, for I sayd that it would be an ornament & beauty to the roome, giving great light and that the inconveniency of the air from the river might easily be corrected then I showed the space of the library, both in length & bredth whereto his lo^p gave good allowance, holding it fitt that the bredth of one foote be added to the desks on ech side, & the midl walk be streitened so much lesse.

After that we came to the windowes the forme and fashion whereof was most doubted, I told his lo^p: that some men of

iudgment liked best the old fashion of church windows, holding it most meet for such a building. His lo^p did not dislike it but sayd he would leave it wholly to your determination & to your workmen. At last we rose to the roofe and after some discourse of lead & slate & some reasons given by me preferring lead above slate, his Lo^p wished it were roofed rather flat wth lead, then high wth slate, albeit the charg thereof were something more.

His lo^p: presently appoynted M^r Owen to deliver me 100 w^{ch} M^r Owen sayd should be sent from Buckden forthwith, if it were not sent alreddy, & I appoynted him that it might be delivered to your hands, & before Xrmas you shall receive 200^l more, the whole sum promised in that tyme, and the rest to be expected about Easter. When the 200^l is payed then I will desyre an acquittance for the receipt of the whole sum of 800^l.

After such tyme as we had concluded about the library, we fell into speach about his foundation of fellowes & schollers in the Colledge. I showed to his lo^p: a note wth Mr Lane had given me, of the comon weekly allowance made to a fellow & to a scholler, adding withall, that Mr Lane had no comission (as I thought) to returne your answere to that w^{ch} I had written to yo^u, as a thing intended, but that I vnderstood from yo^u, how yourself & the Colledg, did embrace his noble favour, and intended bounty, wth all due thankfulness, & would show yourselves redy to accept his gift, when it should be profered so farr as conveniency, and the observation of your statutes would suffer you. Whereto his lo^p: sayd, that albeit he had not seen me, nor hard by me any thing from yo^u touching this matter, sooner than now, yet he had hard & receaved your answere, by my lord of Durrham, who had told him, that he had receaved a letter from yo^u, wherein yo^u expressed a willingnes, both in your self & in the Colledg, to accept of the gift, accordingly, as it hath bene motioned vnto yo^u, by me. That a fourth part of his allowance (viz. of twenty powndes to a fellow & 5^l to a scholler) being reserved to the Colledg, according to statute, the rest (viz. 16 to a fellow & 4^l to a scholler) would equall the essentiall and substantiall allowance of fellowes & schollers—the weekly dividend made vnto them being considered but as an accidentall thing & vncerteyne. & so that yo^u would cast them (according to a law terme)

hodg podg into the lump of your fellowes & schollers—And vpon this relation, made by my lo: of Durrham, of your willingnes to accept his intended Foundation, his lo^p semed very well pleased, & merry. I would not presume to gaynsay his lo^p: not knowing the contrary, but on the next day I went to my lo: of Durrham to vnderstand also by him, what word yo^u had sent to him here about—& his lo^p: told me, that indeed yo^u had written to him, & that vpon speach had, he had signified to my lo: Keeper so much of your mynd, as that yo^u would accept of his bounty. I was so bold as to ask, whether yo^u had written it expressly but he sayd, that he had collected so much out of your letter, and that yo^u might well do it, if not by measuring & proportioning as I have formerly, herein written, yet, by casting the charg of the library, and the intended foundation, all into one summe & gift, and then, the charg, of the library, might go for a 4th part to the Colledg & so fulfill the statute, and the other 60^l *p. annū* go clearly to his fellowes & schollers—and that yo^u must not in any case, make any stop or difficulty in accepting his gift, whereas he doth intend also some further good to the Colledge hereafter.

I do wish from my hart, that your self were here, to speake with his lo^p: about this busyness. I know it would give better dispatch vnto it, and your owne presence & attendance about it would give much contentment, to his lo^p: & be no hurt to yourselfe and therefore once agayne I desyre yo^u to come hither, about 4 or 5 dayes after the end of the terme, when the sway of busynes will be put over, and leasure to talk hereof at large. So wth harty comendations from not myself only, but also from her, that would be glad to see yo^u here, I comit yo^u to the goodnes of God & rest ever

London
Novem. 19.
1623.

yours
VALEN: EXON

I pray yo^u comend me to Mr Ridding tell him, that I cane send no answere to him as yet of that matter whereof he wrote vnto me.

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. Your last requyred a more lively returne, I meane, yo^r kynd invitation of me, wth proffer of lodging, deserved thanks from

me sooner than now. Now then I pray yo^u accept this supply of my former want, my thankfull acceptance of your kynd profferr, for I intend to be a troublesome guest of yours, this Xrmas tyme. I cannot appoynt my coming because of the vncerteynty of my dispatch, wth my lo: Keeper, about your mony, w^{ch} is to be payd before this ensuing festivall tyme—so soone, as I shall have received it I will hasten away towards yo^u—for the feare of after-claps making all fly hence, that have not some warrant for there stay here, & since I see others so cautilously fearfull, I will not presume & yo^u shall be my refuge for this once.

Here are no newes at all stirring, only on sonday last, there was great triumph at the Spanish Embassadours house, for the newes of a yong child, borne to the King of Spayne, fyre workes & shooting of guns, all that evening & farr on in the night. But of the other great matter with Spayne I knowe no certeynty, the speaches thereof are diverse in mens mouths, according to severall affections.

When I come to yo^u I shall be both more able & more free for discourse then now I am. Till then I comēd me to yo^u & to all my good frendes with yo^u, by name Do^r Allott, Mr Burnel & Mr Ridding, & vs all to God's protecon, resting ever

Drury Lane in London,

10bris 4^{to}

1623.

yours assured

VALEN: EXON:

Salut: in Xro

S^r I receaved your letter, by w^{ch} I vnderstand the charg of & about your building, whereof I will given an account to my lo: so soone as I cane get good opportunitie so to doe: and I hope to returne you some signification of his pleasure by the end of the next week.

My great cause hath had hearing, in the Chancery, two severall dayes, the first day, it was opened by the Counsel on both sides, on the second day, pleaded from 9 to almost one of the clock, where it had as full a handling & as fayre a hearing, as could be wished. But the Court rose, my lord differring the iudging and finale determining of it, till some futher tyme, after advisement had thereupon.

Our newes here are but few—The Duke of Buck: wel recovred thanks be to God—& expected at Court—The Earl Midsex enlarged & rumored for restitutiō to office & place. A new Ambassador frō Spayne looked for & the old not yet gone hence. Great rumours of soldiers to go into the low cuntryes, but litle or no preparation thereto.

We have bene solitary in o^r house, since you left vs, for want of your company & wish a new session that we may enioy it agayne—but I am in hope to see you at Exeter before that tyme. We both comend o^r love to you & to the rest of our frends wth yo^u, D^r Allott, M^r Ridding Mr Lane, Mr Burnell & Mr Spel, so I rest ever

yours

VALEN: EXON:

Drury lane, Junij 11^o

1624.

Postscript.

After such tyme as I had written this letter, I had access to my lord, and acquainted his lo^p, wth the effect of yours, I obteyned of his lo^p one hundreth pounds w^{ch} I will deliver to M^r Spicer for you, but promise of more I could not obteyne. I wish therefore, that if yo^u can possibly effect it the cover may be layd, and the building made weather & water tight, and so let to remayne till the next spring of the yeare, and by that tyme, I hope both my lords store will be increased, & his bounty enlarged. Before my going hence to Exeter, I may not importune him for money & when I am gone, I know not who will sollicite him.

Salut: in Xro.

Sr I forbore to write vnto you the last week, hearing that you were gone abroad.

I pray yo^u cause an acquittance to be sent me for the 100^l w^{ch} I dd. to Mr Spicer, from my lo: towards the building when we shall obteyn any more from his lop: is uncerteyne. I will adventure one motion more before my going hence, speed as it may.

I was yesterday at Court at Wainsted, to attend the K. about the busynes of my lord of Norwich, where I saw the Duke of

Buck: very wel recovered of his late sicknes and in like grace as before.

The great embassador of Spayne is gone, without court courtesy much talk there is, of the great concourse & meeting of Embassadors in ffraunce from most of the Xpian princes, & some of the match for the prince motioned, but litle or nothing yet resolved vpon about it.

† I hard at Court that ye Deane of Gloc: is in *proxima potentia* of the B^k of Carlil, vpō the tydings of the late Bishop dece. himself tells me nothing, but his friend M^r Dallington told me that his *conge de lire* was graunted. I do stil continue my motion to yo^u about yo^r long iourney to Exeter this so^mer, hoping yo^u wil once more vndergoe that travaile.

We doe dayly remember yo^u here, in my poore house missing your company by the want of it.

We comēd o^r selves hartily vnto yo^u, and vs all to Gods grace
resting

London Junij 21

1624

yo^{rs} assured

VALEN: EXON

I pray yo^u comēd me to Do^r Allot, & to Mr Ridding & Mr Burnel.

The Dean of Gloucester was Richard Senhouse, elected Fellow of St John's 1598. He was afterwards President of the College, and Chaplain to Prince Charles. He preached the sermon on the Coronation of Charles I. He died in 1626. (*Mayor-Baker*, p. 263, 676. *College Life in the time of James the First*, p. 27. *Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes*, I. 293.)

Salut: in Xro.

Sr. since I wrote last vnto you, I had speach w^t my lo: about the building and was so bold, as to move his lo^p for some some more money towards the perfecting of it—after hard words, he gave these good, that for the perfecting of it he would strayne himself for 100^l more. I would therefore request yo^u that a letter may be written to that effect, w^{ch} I may show him, that yo^u think a 100^l more, will go more

to the covering of it, & making it *sartum tectū* w^{ch} is most needfull to be done before next winter, & which yo^u of your self are vnable for to doe. And vpon the receipt of that letter I will be earnest w^t him about it, before my going.

I confesse I had a good mynd to have met yo^u at M^r Halls house, the next weeke—but by reason of y^e death of y^e M^r of Sutton's hospital, I must needs stay & attend here, on the great body, the Governours, the next weeke, about an election of a new M^r: & other busynes of that house.

Much ado here is about the man that shall be m^r there—the prince is earnest for M^r Dalhinton—some oth^r great persons for a fellow that waited at Camb: on the lo: felding—some for Do^r Brook—some for others, I named Mr Lane to my lo: but al these are excepted agaynst as vncapable, some for having benefices *cū cura*, w^{ch} the statutes of the house prohibit & some for not being in holy orders, w^{ch} it requyres.

After much discussiō, one in the world named to me M^r Harry Alvy who, if all the rest be excepted agaynst & w^t effect is like inough to cary the place as a man meete, for his years, meanes, experience & retyredness—but what will be done yet I know not—the lords were yesterday to satisfy the prince, if it might be.

My lo: of Norwich hath had a fayre issue of his troubles—Stokes here made an acknowledgement of his errors, & is to doe the like at Norw^{ch}, by express comāndment frō the King. The partyes that traduced Do^r Anien remayne still in custody, waiting the kinges pleasure.

O^r chefe newes in Drury lane is, o^r next door neighbour (lo: Kensington) is come home from ffraunce, in fyne french fashion of attyre. His cominge is welcome, w^{ch} argues that he brings good newes, of the fayre proceeding & hopeful succeeding of the great busynes about the match, there now in hand, he returnes thither agayn very spedily. The K. there is raying of an army of 30,000 men, but whereto unknown abroad—Count Mansfeld could not fynd the grace to kiss the King's hand there.

The Soldiers from the low cuntryes, w^{ch} should goe hence are not yet gathered nor press'd for want of money, not yet brought in, but it is tyme they were taken vp, for here are a great many loose fellows, & soldiers expect interteynment, & for want of employment, walk idly vp & down the streets,

& now & then fal to gither by the ears, & wound & kill one another, as this week hath shewed, at our neighbour play house, wth in these 2 dayes, there was a grivous fray among them, some hurt and one slayne, & another great fray in Fleet Street, yesterday—but the indigne vsage of our Countrymen, by the Hollanders, in the East J dyes often heretofore & lately refreshed wth a new act, or execution done vpon ten English men, whom they first tortured & afterwards beheaded hath given a distast of them to our English palat, yet all must be swallowed & they ayded.

† I know by this time yo^u have heard how the dean of Gloc: is like to chang his title & degree, & you like to loose his company, his *conge de lire* is vnder seale. All our neighbours in Drury lane are as yo^u left vs, from midday every window stood wth a fayre picture set to view in it. Our little neighbours Jack & Tom visit vs dayly & crave a farthin for to buy cheryes.

We both comend our selves hartily to yo^u & to Do^r Allot & all our friends wth yo^u. Comend me hartily to Mr Ridding telling him I do differ to write vnto him till I have some good matter to write of

June 25.

et sic nos deo

yours

VALEN: EXON

Sutton's Hospital is what is now more widely known as The Charterhouse. Both Carey and Williams were Governors of the Charterhouse at this time (Haig Brown, *Charterhouse past and present*, p. 198). Sir Robert Dallington was elected Master, it is said through the interest of the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles I.) of whose Council he was a member.

Salut in Xro

S^r I am to take my iourney towards Exeter on ffryday next (God willing) I send yo^u this my farewell, before my going wishing yo^u health and all contentment, & vs a ioyfull meeting agayne. if it might like yo^u to take so farr a iourney as thither, this somer I would be right glad of your company there. And your kynd frind, albeit she cannot have your company here,

hērselſ, yet out of ſome hope that I may have it there, hath ſent a bed thither to be in reddyneſſe for yo^u, agaynſt your coming. I heare, that the Colledg was honored this comēcement wth noble perſons, but I perceave they made no long ſtay there, for on the ſonday following I ſaw ſome of them at court. My yong cozin makes long^r abode and takes that delight in the place, & thoſe companyons of it, as that he is both willing and deſirous to remain there. His father doth often wth thanks acknowledge your favour towards him whereof in all his letters he makes report to his father, mother & myſelf, the continuance whereof, I know it needles to deſyre of you, reſting well aſſured that of your ſelf, yo^u will ſtill reſpect him.

I have moved my lo: keeper once agayne for ſome more money towards the library—and after ſome ſpeech paſſed at length his lop. answered me, that if the low roomes might be made habitable, by Michaelmas for his ſchollers to lodg in, he would give one hundreth pownds more, w^{ch} ſhuld be delivred to any, whom you would appoynt to call for it. I durſt not preſume to promiſe anything to his lop: for the finiſhing of the ſayd roomes till I had firſt comēded this his motion to yo^u, whereof yo^u may doe well to let Mr Lane returne him ſome ſatisfaction, at his coming hither, and then he may receave the money, and cauſe it to be ſent vnto yo^u.

I am in ſome hope that I ſhall enioy Mr Burnells company to Exeter, now with me and both Mr Lane & he abſent, yo^r company at home wilbe ſmall. Do^r Allot & Mr Ridding wilbe your cheife ſtayers, to whom I do requeſt you to tender my hartly comēdations, & wiſhes, that I were ſo happy as ether to be wth them, or to enioy them w^t me. The Court comes ſo near yo^u, as Royston, on Saturday next, & then y^e Court newes will fly over the heath to Cambridg—w^{ch} may eaſe me now of reporting any, and indeed if I would, yet I could not report more then the dayly venting out and ſhipping over of the Soldiers into the low cōntries—Whoſe men in the Eaſt Indyes have of late exerciſed much (vnheard of before) barbarous and inhuman cruelty vpon diuerſe of our Engliſh men, factours there reſiding, yet for all their indigne vſage of our men, our men muſt goe over to ayd them.. Also of a ffrench Ambaſſador lately come hither & royally enterteyned (as is ſayd) his buſynes being about the match

for the prince, this is all, so with our kynd comendations
to your self & o^r frends with yo^u from vs both, I leave yo^u to
Gods keeping & rest

yours ever assured

Drury Lane, London

VALEN: EXON

July 14^{to} 1624.

This completes the series of letters with regard to the building of the Library. It is clear that Williams drove a hard bargain with the College. The Library itself is a noble gift, but the rent of the land at Raveley in Huntingdonshire was quite insufficient to support the Fellows and Scholars. The last Fellow on Bishop Williams' Foundation vacated his Fellowship in 1645, and no further election was made. The Bishop died 25 March 1650, and the Puritan Committee for the Reformation of the University allowed the College to discontinue the Fellowships. It appears from memoranda which have been preserved that up to 1645 the Foundation had received out of the general revenues £1276 more than it had contributed.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)

CALIPH MANSÚR.

CALIPH MANSÚR, so this old legend goes,
Possessed a magic mirror wherein rose

At his behest, if he their strength would seek
Unseen, the subtle features of his foes.

Come, be the tinker, Omar, make amends;
Make me a mirror which such features blends.

Mansúr may gaze upon his enemies—
Be mine to look, O Omar, on my friends.

C.



ON THE TRAPANESE ORIGIN OF THE *ODYSSEY*.

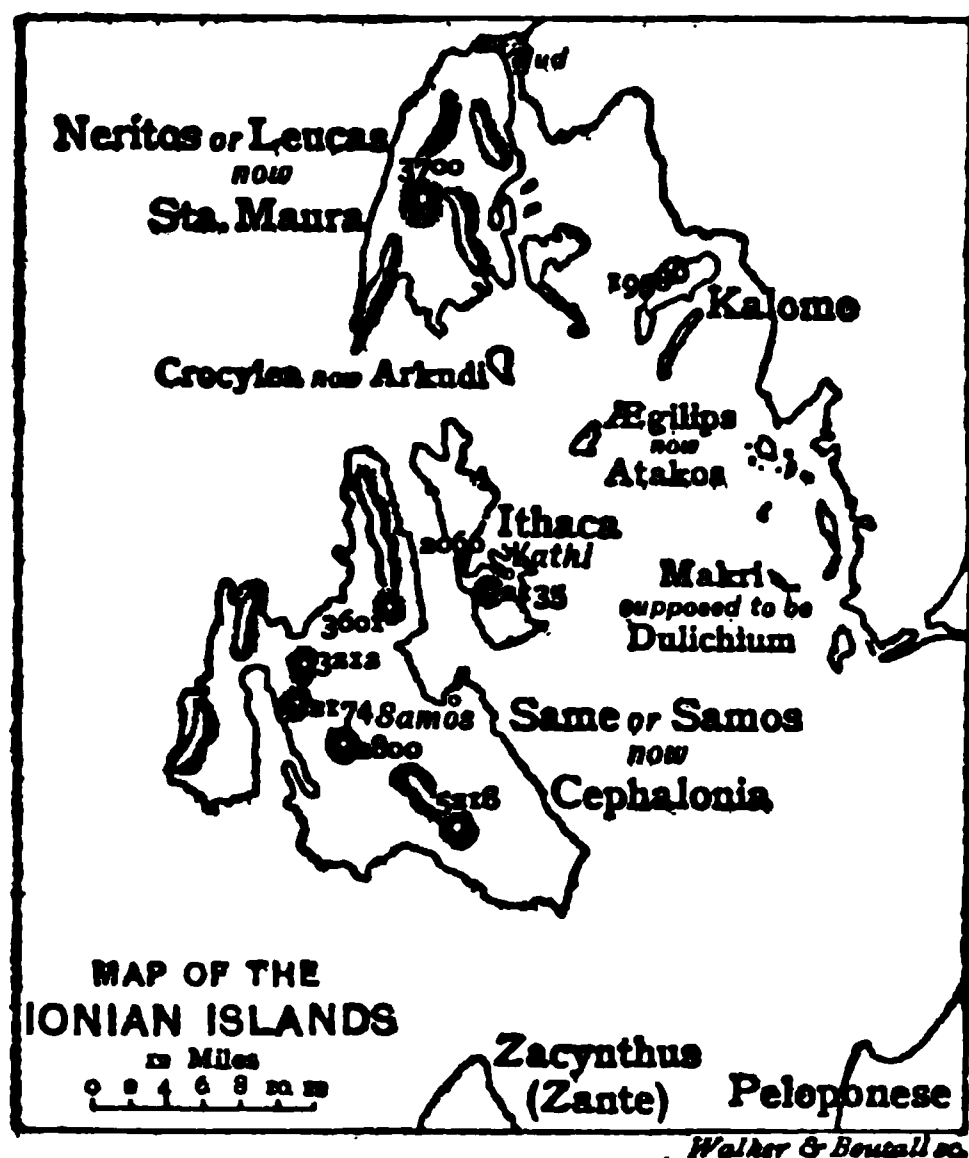
IT is an old saying that no one can do better for another than he can for himself; I may perhaps, therefore, best succeed in convincing the reader that the *Odyssey* was written at, and drawn from, Trapani—the ancient *Drepanum* or *Drepane*—on the west coast of Sicily, if I retrace the steps by which I arrived at this conclusion myself. I am aware that I shall thus repeat matter already printed elsewhere, but plead indulgence on the score that I am bringing an outline of the whole argument together for the first time.

I was led to take up the *Odyssey* by having written the libretto and much of the music for a secular oratorio, *Ulysses*, on which my friend, Mr H. F. Jones, and I have been for some time engaged. Having got, some eighteen months ago, to this point, it struck me that I had better after all see what the *Odyssey* had actually said, and finding no readable prose translation was driven to the original, which I had not looked at for some thirty-five years. I came to it, therefore, with fresh eyes, and, the Greek being easy, had little difficulty in reading it without a dictionary; fascinated, however, as I at once was, with its amazing interest and beauty, I had an ever-present sense of a something wrong—of a something that was eluding me, of a riddle that I could not read. The more I reflected upon the words, so luminous and so transparent, the more I felt a darkness behind them that I must pierce before I could see the heart of the writer—and this was what

I most wanted, for art is only interesting in so far as it reveals an artist.

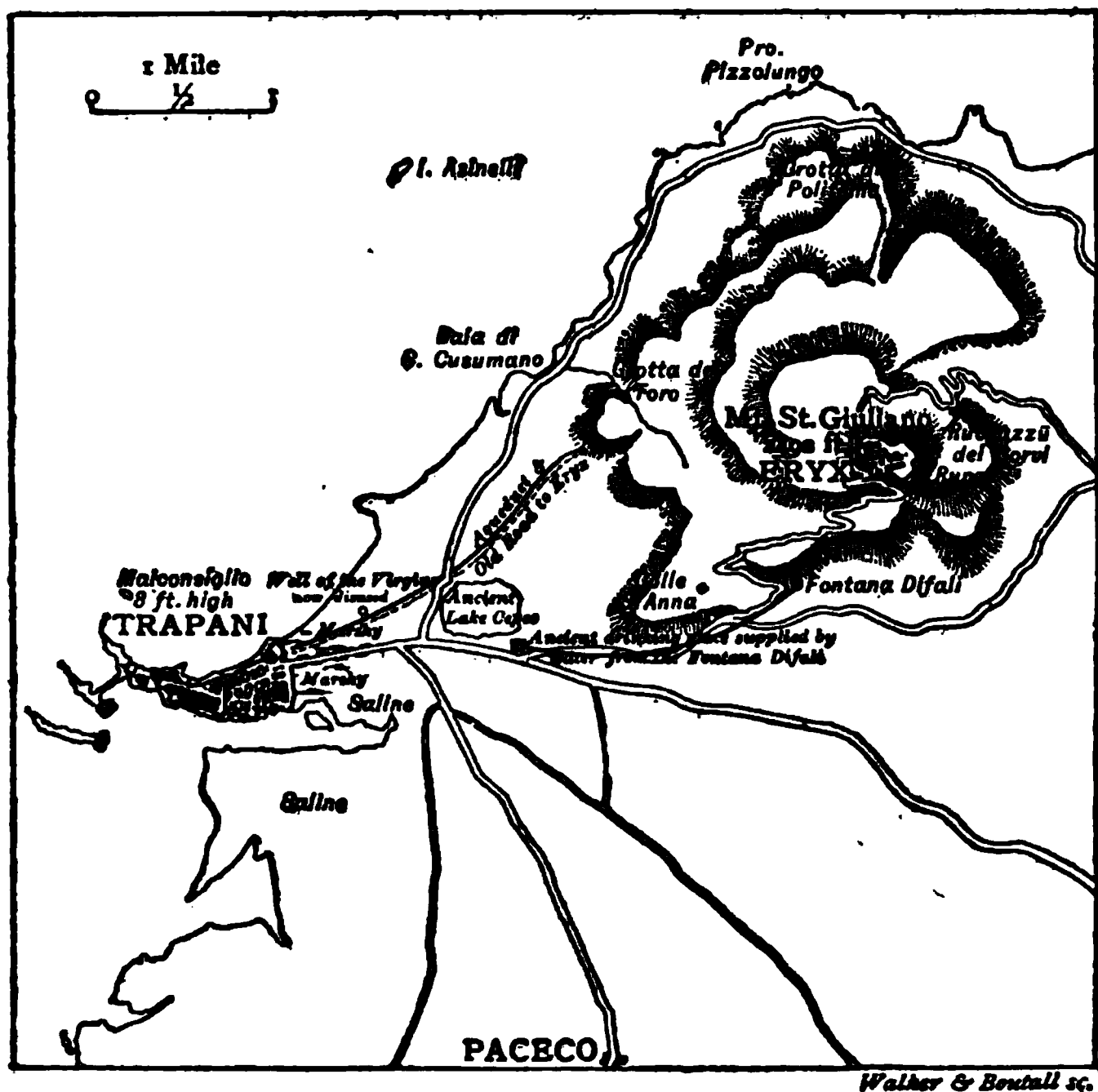
In the hope of getting to understand better, I set about translating the poem into plain prose, with the same benevolent leaning, say, towards Tottenham Court Road that Messrs Butcher and Lang have shewn towards Wardour Street. I gratefully helped myself with the translation of these gentlemen when in difficulty, but used no commentary, and made my own notes as I went on.

When I got to the Phæacian episode, I became sure that the writer here, at any rate, was drawing from life. In Book IX., XXI., &c., I vainly tried to understand the topography of the Ionian Islands there described, and saw that the writer knew nothing about them. When



I reached the island where Ulysses left his ships, I was again sure that some actual island was in the writer's mind, and that a local public was being written at for not colonising it. Presently I observed that Polyphemus was made to milk ewes in the morning,

though they had had their lambs with them all night, and concluded that the writer was young and town-bred. When I read of the two rocks thrown by Polyphemus, I suspected an allusion to some two real rocks not far from the island to which Ulysses was retreating. When, however, I reached Circe, it flashed upon me, as it ought to have done much sooner, that I was reading the work, not as I originally supposed of an old man, but of a young woman—and of one who knew not much more about what men can and cannot do than she did about the milking of ewes. Here then was the reading of the riddle that had baffled me; but I will not waste time and space in trying to bring scholars to my own opinion. They have the *Odyssey*,



and my present business is not with this point, but with the fact that the poem was drawn from Trapani.

When I got to Book XIII., and read about Neptune

turning the ship that had escorted Ulysses into stone; I made a note that whoever would find *Scheria* must look for a harbour with a rock at its entrance like a sunken ship; but I was too busy finishing my translation to set about ferreting for rock and harbour on the map. Then, by October, having translated the whole and noted it throughout, I read Professor Jebb's *Introduction*, from which I found (p. 106) that Bentley had already noted the preponderance of female interest in the *Odyssey*. Turning thence to the same author's *Bentley*,* I found (p. 148) that this was an "ancient saying," which Professor Jebb himself seemed inclined to carry still further than he supposed to be intended by those who first used it.

I turned next to Colonel Mure, and then read the *Iliad*, annotating and making an analysis, but not translating. It was January, therefore, before I was able to begin my hunt for *Scheria*, which I was ever more and more satisfied was the eye of the *Odyssey*, and which I was also certain could be found. I made a list of the distinctive features indicated in the poem, and found I must look for a town on a promontory that jutted out into the sea, and into which there must be a narrow entrance from the land side (*Od.* VI. 264). There must be a port, or quasi-port, on either side the town, with a rock, as above explained, at the entrance to one of them. There must be no river, or Nausicaa would not have had to go so far with her wash of clothes. There must be a stretch of level land between the town and the nearest washing-ground, which last must also be on the sea-shore. The river when found must be a little one—enough to wash clothes in, but not much more. Lastly, there must be a high mountain near at hand to give point to Neptune's threat (recorded *Od.* XIII. 177) that he would bury *Scheria* under such a mountain. On finding these points combined I con-

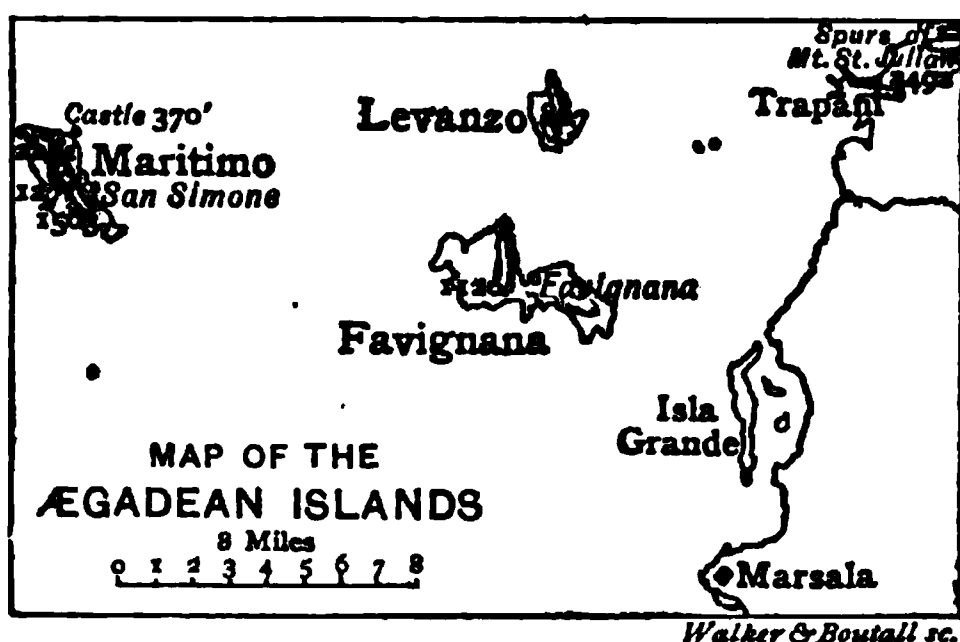
* Macmillan, 1882.

sidered I should have found *Scheria*, but no place would do where any one of them was contradicted or absent.

I now went to the map-room of the British Museum, intending to search the Mediterranean if necessary from the Troad to Gibraltar: but having learned that Colonel Mure and others placed the Cyclopes on Mount Eryx, knowing moreover that the writer was little likely to have travelled, and seeing finally that the drawing from life in the voyages of Ulysses, as told by himself, was confined to the Cyclopes incident, I thought it likely that wherever this was found *Scheria* would not be far off, so I began with Mount Eryx, and at once found all my conditions fulfilled at Trapani—the high mountain of course being Mount Eryx itself.

Not only was the rock in its right place, looking on the map like a ship just turning into port, and marked as eight feet above the sea-level, but to my delight I found it bore the name of *Malconsiglio*—the Rock of Evil Counsel—and could hardly doubt that this referred to the mistake which Alcinous said the Phæacians had made in giving Ulysses an escort. I therefore wrote to the *Athenæum* the letter of Jan. 30th, 1892, reprinted at the end of my *Humour of Homer*.*

I then considered how all this bore on the rest of the poem, and was met by the fact that the Ionian islands



in the *Odyssey* are never more than four, while there are

* Metcalfe and Co. Limited, Cambridge, 1892: price 6d.

four, and only four, considerable islands off Trapani. One of these would lie on the horizon, and was farthest out towards the west, while the others lay away from it to the east exactly as the Ionian islands are described (*Od.* IX. 21 &c.). The nearest and most important as regards Trapani was long and narrow, which at once suggested *Dulichium*. No doubt the writer knew the catalogue now found in Book II. of the *Iliad*, and put *Dulichium* among the Ionian islands instead of among the Echinades, because the name suited the most important island near Trapani. It was now easy to understand why 54 suitors should come from Dulichium as against 24 from Samos, 20 from Zacynthus, and only 12 from Ithaca. Finding Dulichium the dominant island in the *Odyssey* from Books I.—XIX., and the topography of Greece so completely disregarded that the author makes Telemachus drive unconcernedly over the range of Mount Taygetus (III. 494—497), and then appears to treat Sparta and Lacedæmon as two different places (IV. 10); remembering also the indication that Phæacia lay west of Greece that is given in VII. 320, the fact that the island of Æolus, now Ustica—the first place reached after the Cyclopes—was represented as to the west of Ithaca, inasmuch as the west wind was the only one left free (X. 25); noting lastly that Ulysses himself places *Scheria* in Sicily (XXIV. 307), I had no further doubt that the whole poem hailed, as it were, from Trapani. I still, however, believed the town of Ithaca and castle of Ulysses to be drawn from some other place, and here I have now no doubt I was mistaken.

At this point I wrote a second letter to the *Athenæum*, reprinted along with that of Jan. 30th at the end of my *Humour of Homer*; this appeared Feb. 20th, 1892. Meanwhile I had written to Trapani for information about the rock *Malconsiglio*, and was told of two legends in connexion with it—one palpably absurd, and the other that it was a ship of Turkish pirates who

were coming to attack Trapani, but the Virgin turned it into stone just as it was entering the harbour, *i.e.* the Odyssean version, Christianised, was still current, while the name of the rock clenched its connection with the poem.

The ancients, and subsequent authorities generally, placed Phæacia and Scheria in Corfu; I therefore now turned to the history and topography of that island, and found that its original name was *Drepane*. It seemed then that the ancients knew *Scheria* should be connected with a place of the same name as that to which I was myself assigning it. From the Admiralty Chart of Corfu I saw that, instead of the natural features forcing us on to *Scheria* as at Trapani, they one and all of them had to be forced before they could be driven on to *Scheria* at all, and then they would not stay there. I concluded, therefore, that sameness of name had led to confusion between the Sicilian and Corfu Drepanes, and that it was to the Sicilian and not the Corfu Drepane that Thucydides and others should have assigned *Scheria*.

I regarded the Trapani site as now established, and began to deduce boldly. The city on the top of Mount Eryx suggested Hypereia, but I had no sooner said this in the Preface to my *Humour of Homer* than I found it involve so many difficulties that I resolved to study the question on the spot, with the help of local students who had already written to me. On arriving there at the beginning of last August, I went to see the rock *Malconsiglio*; as I was looking at it a fishing-smack sailed behind it, and displayed the close resemblance between the forms of the rock and of the boat. I traced the Turkish pirate legend to an irrefragable source, and then went on with my friend Signor Biaggini to examine the supposed washing-ground of Nausicaa. This I placed either at Paceco or at Verdirami, a little further on towards Marsala, but there was much about either site that wanted forcing, and finding a strong

consent of opinion against me, I determined to re-open the matter later on.

In the afternoon I went to stay with Signor Biaggini and his sisters on the top of Mount Eryx. Thence I saw the island of *Marettimo* stand out "on the horizon all highest up in the sea" "towards the west," and doubted not that the writer had so seen it herself. I saw the little that remains of the old Cyclopean walls, and understood how the Cyclopes came to be fabled as giants. I was told of the still existing stories about the huge giant *Contur-rano*, who is only an enlarged version of Polyphemus, and was also told of a cave down below, near Pizzolungo, called the *Grotta Emiliana*, or the *Grotta di Polifemo*. I saw that the two rocks *Formica* and *Maraone*, said in the last century by Stolberg to be those thrown by Polyphemus, were in the straightest of lines between this cave and the island where Ulysses left his fleet. I also found a site, with a spring of water near the top, on the north side the mountain, which for many reasons I concluded to be that of Eumæus's hut, supposed to be in Ithaca, but drawn in reality from the writer's own neighbourhood. In the *Odyssey* this spring should be near the rock *κόραξ*; and my most intelligent young friend Signor Guiseppe Pagoto has since written to me that a rock close to this spring is still called among the peasants the *ruccazzù dei corvi*. We thus have a third local reminiscence of Odyssean names and legends, over and above the physical features themselves.

That same afternoon I slipped in the steep mediæval street of the town and put my left foot out of joint, but after some days of most kind and hospitable treatment on the mountain I was taken down to Trapani, where I again met with the utmost hospitality and attention. As soon as I could get downstairs I was driven by Cavaliere d'Alì and Baron Sirinda to the *Grotta di Polifemo*, and was presented with specimens of the stalactite-covered prehistoric meals, and flint chippings,

with which the cave abounded. I have given the best of these to the two branches of the British Museum. All the caves hereabout, and they are very numerous, abound also in the remains of stone-age man.

I next re-opened the question of the washing-ground, and went with friends to the spot where it was agreed the people of ancient Trapani would be most likely to have *πλυνοὶ* or *lavagri* for a large wash of clothes. This was at a place now called the *baia di S. Cusumano*, between two and three miles along the coast that trends north from Trapani. The entry of Ulysses into the river is pure invention. There is no river, but the lines *Od.* VI. 94, 95, 138, and VII. 290, suggest this by showing that the women were down on the actual beach of the sea, and not some way up an estuary. The small *torrente della Martogna*, now robbed of its water by the requirements of Trapani, is all the stream that there can have ever been here. Nevertheless we agreed that this was the spot where Ulysses landed in Phæacia.

We had hardly settled this before I began to suspect that it was also the spot at which he had landed in Ithaca. Conspicuous, at no great distance, in the nearest precipice was a cave which attracted my attention. It is called *La grotta del Toro*, and tradition says that it contains a hidden treasure.

According to the *Odyssey* (XIII. 103. &c.), the cave where Ulysses hid his Phæacian presents had two entrances, one for mortals, *i.e.* accessible, turned towards the north, and another for the gods, *i.e.* mankind could not get into the cave by it. This last, and surely upper entrance, was turned towards the south. Prehistoric remains of stone-age man abounded in it—for the stone amphoræ, stone cups, and stone spindles of the nymphs can hardly mean anything else—it contained water, and the bees built their nests there. As further help towards identification, from between it and the shore (for on the level of the shore itself no one can see far),

Ulysses saw the long straight tracks, the precipices, the harbours with their ships, and the goodly trees (*Od.* XIII: 195, 196).

As soon as my foot would let me I went on a mule to this cave, and found the lower entrance turning due north, by compass. It was a cave in two stories, the lower, and lesser, being roofed with a layer of rock some ten or twelve feet thick, above which it began again and was continued to the whole, or nearly the whole, height of the cliff, which is about a hundred feet high. The face of the upper part of the cave has been walled in with masonry, said to be Saracenic; through holes in this I could see the cave behind it, but not the opening, which I am told enters it above from the back. If this opening enters from the back it should look south, for the front looks north, but I was much too lame to be able to get up to the top and see. Certainly, however, there must have been a drop from this entrance which would make it impossible for any one but a god to get into the cave by its means. Inside the lower portion of the cave I found a drip or two of water, but not much; beautiful specimens of flint implements taken from it may be seen in the museum at Palermo, and no doubt 3000 years ago the remains of an unknown earlier race would be more striking and abundant. "And what," said I, "are these curious little round cups which I see here and there? Can these be the stone cups of the nymphs?" My friend Cavaliere Giannitrapani, who was with me, answered: "Oh, no; those are bees' nests. The wild bees build here in great numbers."

So much for the cave itself. As for the view outside, it was exactly what Ulysses is said to have seen in the *Odyssey*:—the sea and the little bay of *S. Cusumano*, the precipices, the long straight tracks, the harbours; (plural not singular), and the ships. Were confirmation wanted, it would be found in the name of the cave, *i.e.* *La Grotta del Toro*. A bull resides in it who is

always grinding gold; this, however, can only be found by a virgin who can eat a whole pomegranate without dropping a single pip. I think the grotto was originally called not *del Toro*, but *del Tesoro*; children corrupted *tesoro* into *toro*, and as it was known there was a *tesoro* in the story somewhere, the *toro* was made to grind it. I can hardly doubt, however, that we have here a fourth local tradition handed down from the time of the *Odyssey*. I concluded then that the writer of the *Odyssey* used the *baia di S. Cusumano* twice over, as being very familiar with the spot, and was confirmed in the opinion that my Sicilian friends were right in fixing on this as the place where Ulysses landed in Phæacia.

It remained to see how far this would conflict with the site I had concluded to be that of Eumæus's hut, and it was obvious that nothing could agree better with the *Odyssey*. Ulysses, on leaving the cave where he had hid his presents, goes over rough ground, through the forest, on to the top of the mountain, and this is exactly what he would do in going to the *Runzi*, which is the site where I would place the hut.

I have confined myself to the correspondence between places and legends described in the *Odyssey*, and those that may be seen and heard at the present day. Readers who are not convinced by what I have adduced already will not be so, no matter how much more I bring, I would, however, point out that according to *Thucydides* VI. 2, the oldest inhabitants of Sicily were the Cyclopes and the Læstrygonians, and these appear as the two savage cannibal races of the *Odyssey*. The two most notable examples—at any rate in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea—of megalithic walls that I can hear of in Sicily are those of Mount Eryx, now Monte S. Giuliano, and of Cefalù. I visited both, and have no hesitation in thinking that the city of Lamus and the Læstrygonians should be placed at Cefalù, but I think the writer introduces also a reminiscence of the

six miles between Castellamare and Segesta. I have already said that I suppose Ustica, which is visible from Mount Eryx, to have been the island of Æolus. Circe's island, the sirens, and the wandering rocks are no doubt the Lipari islands; the "hurricanes of fire," and the cloud that rested always both summer and winter on the top of Scylla, are perhaps allusions to Stromboli or Vulcano. Scylla and Charybdis are admitted by everyone as the straits of Messina, but I do not think the writer was sure of their exact position. I passed through these, and on seeing the rock Scylla on the one hand and the disturbed waters of Charybdis on the other, I could not dispute the correctness of the general opinion. The island Thrinakia, is, *pace* the late Prof. Freeman, Sicily itself; nor can I doubt that *Pantellaria* is the island of Calypso, from which, if Ulysses steered as Calypso had told him, he would make Trapani. The voyages of Ulysses then, after he has once reached the Cyclopes, that is to say practically Trapani, resolve themselves into a sail round Sicily, from Trapani back to Trapani again.

Here, however, I must for the present leave my case. I am aware that I have adduced no fresh evidence. I have neither excavated to find new facts, nor appealed to any that have not lain on the surface at the command of Homeric students for nearly 3000 years. When I reflect on the huge improbability that so many and such able students should for so long have overlooked evidence that was so easy both to find and to apply, I am shocked and frightened at my own presumption; nevertheless, neither my friends at Trapani nor myself see any escape from the conclusions I have arrived at. I appeal confidently, therefore, to all Cambridge scholars whose interest in the *Odyssey* is more than skin-deep, both for guidance and for that wholesome correction which they will no doubt readily give me, should they see their way to doing so.

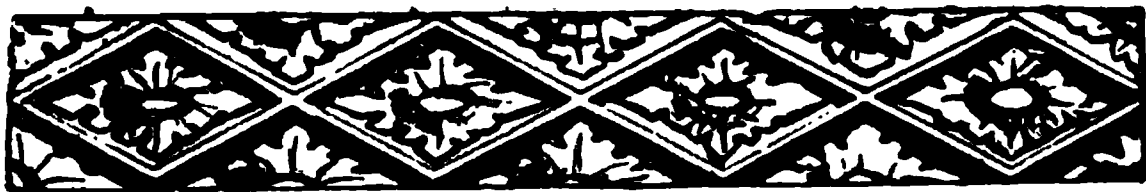
P.S.—I have just seen the *Classical Review* for

November, with a notice of the views above insisted on by Professor Warr of King's College, who says they are "open to the decisive objection that the Greek *Drepane*, on which Mr Butler's speculations depend from first to last, did not exist till long after the close of the Homeric age."

I must leave it to the reader to decide how far my speculations depend in any degree on the supposition that "the Greek *Drepane*" existed during the Homeric age. "A" race of Greek-speaking people probably did then exist at a town on the site of what was afterwards the *Drepanum* of later history, but this is a very different thing. The question is whether anyone can show a presumption against this more strong than the, as it seems to me, overwhelming one I have established in favour of the *Odyssey* having been written at Trapani. Besides, no one can know better than Professor Warr that *Thucydides* (vi. 2) places a Greek-speaking Phocian settlement on the very part of Sicily where I suppose the *Odyssey* to have been written, at a date long earlier than the close of the Homeric age. The Elymi, moreover, in the same neighbourhood and at the same date probably spoke Greek.

A professor at Palermo last summer, when told of my theory, said: "It is impossible; we should have to re-consider all our views about the Greeks in Sicily." I am very sorry, but I am afraid the views must be reconsidered, in spite of all the professors, whether at King's College or at Palermo.

SAMUEL BUTLER.



THE EVOLUTION OF ROWING.

WITH a bundle of reeds our art began,
In the days of the prehistoric man,
Sitting astride of his humble craft,
While the neighbours stood on the bank and laughed.
No stretcher fittings disturbed his soul,
No breakable slides, no slanting thole;
But worthy of honour was he, because
He was father of rowing, whoever he was!

But sitting astride with his legs immersed,
With pains rheumatic he soon was cursed;
And so to relieve his tortured bones,
He hollowed a log with red-hot stones;
This kept his limbs from the cold and wet,
Except in the case of a chance upset.
So he paddled away o'er the waters blue,
Did the primitive man in the first canoe!

And when the primitive man was gone
The march of science went gaily on,
Till they made a rowlock of two old pegs,
Sat face to the stern and used their legs.
Trireme and Lord Mayor's Barge so gay
Came in their turn and passed away,
For there's nought in rowing but must give place
To a good light ship and an eight-oared race!

R. H. F.



TENNYSONIANA.

IT may be of interest to readers of the *Eagle* if we here record the connexion of certain members of the family of the late Poet Laureate with the College.

The following entries are taken from the admission Registers of the College :

984. George Clayton Tennyson. Son of George Tennyson, Esq., Lincoln. *County of Birth*, Lincoln. *Birthplace*, Market Rasing. Age 18. Privately educated by Rev Mr Hutchinson, at Hollywell, Hunts. Entered as a Pensioner, Tutor, Williams. 8th October 1796.

1183. Charles Tennyson. Son of George Tennyson, Esq., of Great Grimsby and Brother of 984. *County of Birth*, Lincoln. Age 17. *School*, Louth, Dr Orme. Entered as a Pensioner. Tutor, Catton. 6th July 1801.

3195. Frederick Tennyson. Father Rev Dr Tennyson, See 984. *County*, Lincolnshire. *Birthplace*, Louth. Age 18. *School*, Eton. Entered as a Pensioner, Tutor, Tatham. 4th July 1825.

We have thus three generations of the family mentioned. George Tennyson was the grandfather of the Poet Laureate. He was the son of Michael Tennyson and Elizabeth daughter of George Clayton of Grimsby. He inherited in 1794 the Clayton Estates from his maternal uncle Christopher.

Mr George Tennyson was in early life a Solicitor at Market Rasing, head of the firm of Tennyson, Mayne and Vane. Living as he did during the extreme agricultural depression consequent on the war with our American Colonies, which threw many estates into the market, he was enabled by judicious investment to add much to his landed possessions. In his

latter years Mr George Tennyson sat more than once in Parliament as representative for Bletchingly. He died 4th July 1835, aged 85.

The Reverend George Clayton Tennyson, father of the Poet, took the degree of B.A. in 1801, M.A. 1805, and LL.D in 1813. He became Rector of Somersby, of Bog Enderby and Benniworth, and Vicar of Great Grimsby. He died 6th March 1831, in the life time of his father, and is buried in Somersby Churchyard.

Mr Charles Tennyson, the second son of Mr George Tennyson, succeeded under his father's will to the family estate of Bayons Manor and other manors and estates, and took by Royal license the name of Tennyson-D'Eyncourt.

Mr Tennyson-D'Eyncourt sat in ten successive Parliaments. He represented the Borough of Grimsby from 1818 to 1826, the Borough of Bletchingly from 1826 to 1831, and the Borough of Stamford from 1831 to the end of 1832.

In December 1832 he was elected to the reformed House of Commons as the first member for the Borough of Lambeth, and was several times re-elected. He was a Privy Councillor and High Steward for Louth, a statesman, a scholar, and a poet. He died 21st July 1861.

Mr Frederick Tennyson, brother of the Poet Laureate, kept by residence in College the Easter and the Michaelmas Terms of 1826, and the Lent Term of 1827. His name was removed from the College Boards on 14th May 1827, when he migrated to Trinity. 'Gone to Trinity' is the brief record in the Buttery book.

Mr Frederick Tennyson had been 'Captain' of Eton, and the most celebrated Latin and Greek verse maker of the School. At Cambridge he gained the Medal for the Greek Ode in 1828.

Many of Edward Fitzgerald's letters* are addressed

* Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Fitzgerald, edited by W. Aldis Wright, 1889.

to Mr Frederick Tennyson, and in other letters he is alluded to. Thus Fitzgerald writes to W. H. Thompson (the late Master of Trinity), 26 March 1841 :

"F. Tennyson says that he and a party of Englishmen fought a cricket match with the crew of the Bellerophon, on the *Parthenopæan* hills, (query about the correctness of this—I quote from memory) and *sacked* the sailors by 99 runs. Is not this pleasant? the notion of good English blood striving in worn-out Italy—I like that such men as Frederic should be abroad; so strong, haughty and passionate. They keep up the English character abroad."

He writes to F. Tennyson himself, 16 August 1842 :

"When I read of your laughing and singing and riding into Naples with huge self-supplying beakers full of the warm South, I am sure you had best stay where you are.... You Tennysons are born for warm climates."

He writes to John Allen, 29 August 1842.

"I also receive letters from Morton and F. Tennyson, full of fine accounts of Italy, finer than any I ever read. They came all of a sudden on Cicero's villa—one of them, at least, the Formian—with a mosaic pavement leading through lemon gardens down to the sea, and a little fountain as old as the Augustan age bubbling up, as fresh, Tennyson says, 'as when its silver sounds mixed with the deep voice of the orator as he sate there in the stillness of the noon-day, devoting the siesta hours to study.'"

To F. Tennyson, 24 May 1844.

"My dear Frederic, you must select some of your poems and publish them: we want some bits of strong genuine imagination to help to put to flight these—&c. Publish a book of fragments, if nothing else but single lines or else the whole poems."

To the same, 17 April 1850.

"You know I admire your poems, the only poems by a living writer I do admire except Alfred's. I can't have no doubt whatever they ought to be published in England."

Mr Frederick Tennyson published *Days and Hours* in 1845, *The Isles of Greece, Sappho and Alcæus*, in 1890, and *Daphne and other poems* in 1891. He still lives, having survived his younger and more famous brother.



GARDEN ECONOMICS.

"Discriminate accurately between what you really do observe and what you only infer from the facts observed."—MILL.

THIS is a maxim of which I have always been particularly fond, and to which I have ever paid the strictest regard, even from the time when I first began to 'take notice.' If what I am about to narrate is so contrary to experience that my readers will feel disposed to treat it with incredulity, as the King of Persia did the tale about water freezing, I can only refer them to the Editors of the *Eagle*, who will I am sure give me an unimpeachable character for veracity and accuracy.

One morning early in May there hatched from a ball of eggs outside my window some two or three hundred beautiful little golden spiders. One of these immediately left his brethren, and while they hung in a twinkling throng and spent the first few hours of life in a delicious bask in the sunshine, he, without any delay, selected a situation and spun a web. This he had nearly accomplished before the rest of the hatch made a move, and long before hunger had compelled them to follow his example he was in a prosperous way of business; he had satisfied his immediate wants and become possessed of a stock of cold meat besides.

Now some of the least industrious ones of the brood had become reduced by the end of the day to such

a state of weakness as to be utterly unfit for the arduous work of constructing a net. These would inevitably have died had not our capitalist, who was on the watch, helped them from his larder, previously stipulating for repayment (as I afterwards learnt). The result of this advance of principal was, that by the mid-day following the lender looking around espied no less than nine new webs upon which he held mortgages, and what was more, his name having gone abroad, he was soon besieged with many requests for loans on the same terms.

In a few days his corner became the picture of liveliness. Hourly his debtors brought their tribute of bluebottles, houseflies, and gnats, and laid it with his fast accumulating store. Now and then a mortgage was called in, an insolvent tenant evicted, and the vacant message let to some young spider just starting in business. No one would have guessed that, of the whole industrious population that swarmed on the bushes in my garden, nine-tenths held their webs of this prudent speculator, and that every winged insect that fell into their nets was observed by his agents and noted on his behalf.

Now at the end of August, this capitalist, who thus gained the march of a few hours on his brothers and sisters, is sole proprietor of at least thirty webs; he holds no less than *one hundred and three* mortgages on first-class security, and I am confident that the net income from these freehold tenements and mortgages, and from the innumerable other temporary loans which will become mortgages, amounts to *sixty blue-bottles per diem*.

Fit appendages to this enormous business are not wanting. The proprietor possesses large premises, where a number of hands are constantly engaged in preserving meat, and wrapping it hermetically in silk, so that it will keep for a long time. By this means he is insured against loss of capital when trade is dull.

All ordinary labour connected with his own business of fly-catching he performs himself, in spite of his multifarious other duties; but, when through some mischance his web is reduced to ruin, it is generally repaired by hired artisans more or less under his direction. No sooner does a calamity occur than plans for a structure much more wonderful than the old one spring from his bureau, and with incredible rapidity there appears a perfectly appointed system of ropes far surpassing the former one.

A short time ago I noticed in the garden a small red-haired spider, who was unknown to me. No one could tell whence he came, but he set up business on the Japonica tree, and after a few days ceased to be the object of violent curiosity. Then he began to give 'at homes,' at which were seen people not of the prosperous few, but of what may be called the lower-middle and lower classes, among whom were many who had got into difficulties with the rich spider before-mentioned.

The 'at homes' increased, both in size and in frequency, until at last there never occurred a quiet hour, when business might safely be left, but somewhere or other a crowd congregated, and the red-haired spider was always there. He was continually haranguing the multitude. What was the subject of his speeches I could not for a long time even guess; but at last, by dint of much application and aided by a keen faculty of deduction, I learnt that he was always talking of his rich neighbour, the mortgage-holder. Hours of further study it cost to understand his speech, but at last I fairly accomplished the task. I give here a specimen discourse, mainly correct in context and wholly accurate in substance, as having been delivered by him at one time and another.

...."You go on toiling that he may rest. The object of your abstinence is that he may surfeit. All

your miseries are a joy to him, and your joys are taxed for his pleasure. Of every blue-bottle that Providence sends you, only one leg may you eat, and that because it pays him for you to eat something. At any moment his caprice may send you away homeless. You are hemmed in by his bailiffs and by hunger; you are compelled either to starve or die. But, friends, there is surely a remedy? You are many; he is but one. All this your misery only exists as long as that one head remains on that bloated body. One strong bite from the weakest of us and all are free. You are cowards if you sit down longer under this tyranny, and I wash my hands of you."

* * * *

I cannot tell what to do. I feel that there is revolution in the air. His myrmidons will fight for the oppressor, through long habit, and many spiders that I have learnt to love will perish....

What if I brush away the bloated one and free this population?

They would regard it as an interposition of Providence, I know, and it might be for their good.... Yet, if the red-haired one had not come, they would have been happier.... Would they forget...having learnt?

Shall I destroy the red-haired one?

G. G. D.



CARMEN AQUATICUM.

WHEN your needle's vanished, and the starting-gun has
gone,

When the water's foaming as the boat is driven on,
When the towpath surges with a roaring crowd of red,
When the destined victim's only half-a-length ahead,
When the bell is ringing clear above the rattle's din—
That's the time to make her move, lads! Up, and take
her in!

Up with Lady Margaret, lads, and down with all ahead,
For the honour of the College and the glory of the Red!

When the prospect's darkest, and the struggle's des-
perate hard,

When the boat behind is gaining inches every yard,
When they think you're beaten, when they're spurting
for a shot,

Pull yourselves together, lads, and show them that
you're not.

Never slack your efforts; longer, harder drive the oar;
Fetch her safely past the post—it's oft been done before!
Overlapped or overlapping, keep or go ahead,
For the honour of the College and the glory of the Red!

Not in vain these verses, if but one by them inspired
Keeps it going longer when he's getting deadly tired;
If one Lady Margaret man, in eight, or four, or tub,
Rows a little harder for the welfare of the Club.
With little trouble taken comes but little pace;
Pluck and zeal bring victory not only in a race.
Up with Lady Margaret then, and down with all ahead,
For the honour of the College and the glory of the Red!

R. H. F.

BIBLIOTHECA LOQUITUR.

II.

(Continued from p. 299).

LET us take a look at our visitors, of whom I have already mentioned some. Of the earlier Library we cannot say much: for though Queen Elizabeth in 1564, "riding in the hall, had there an oration,"¹ she did not think fit to turn into the Library on her left. Can we claim a visit from the stately-mannered monarch, Charles the First? Dr Beaumont, master of Peterhouse from 1663 to 1669, who writes to his father from St Peter's 'the best day of my life, March 21, 1641,' shall answer for us. The Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II, then a boy not 12 years of age, came over from Newmarket in March 1641, and was paraded about; returning to his father, and apparently full of his visit—

"This so highly pleased y^e King, that y^e Moonday after, he came hither himself.... As soon as he had seen that Chappell [Trinity] he walked to St John's, viewed their Chappell & library [and] took a travelling banquet in y^e further Court.... At St John's Gate he took Coach and so went to Huntingdon.... At his parting one tells me that he thus spake to y^e Vicechan. 'Mr Vicechanc. Whatsoever becomes of me I will charge my Sonn, upon my blessing, to respect y^e University.'²

Here comes John Evelyn, with his wife, ambling through England, and presumably writing his diary the while, August 31, 1654:

"This evening to Cambridge; and went first to see St John's Colledge, well built of brick, and Librarie, which is the fairest of that University. One

¹ Cooper's *Annals*, Vol. ii., 198.

² Cooper's *Annals*, Vol. iii., 321-2.

buildings go we have a start of half a century over our neighbours.¹

Here, back again, comes the boy of twelve, now the Monarch of 1681 with his Queen.

"To St John's College, where Dr Gower, the Master and Vice-chancellor, after Speeches, Presents, and *shewing him the Library*, entertain'd their Majesties in his long Gallery."²

On the 1st of April 1682, the Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco came "to Trin Coll & St John's." That his excellency came to the Library, history says not.³ William III visited the Library at Trinity in 1689, but came not here. Queen Anne in 1705 both visited the Library at Trinity and also came to St John's, but the *London Gazette* of the day did not descend to details.⁴

Here comes Uffenbach in 1710:

"Nachmittags giengen wir in *S Johns Colledge*. Wir sahen zuörderst die Bibliothek, so in einem zimlichen grossen Saale stehet. Die Bücher sind noch ordentlicher, als wir sonst in Engelland gefunden, aber meist *Theologica*, darunter doch viel herrliche *Opera* vorkommen. Oben am Ende der Bibliothek war in Lebensgrösse das Bildniss *Margaretæ de Richemont, fundatricis hujus Collegii*. Auf dem Tische, so oben an dem Fenster stunde, lag folgendes: 1 *Thomas à Kempis de imitatione Christi* English übersetzt zu Londen 1505, in 8. gedruckt, darinn ermeldte Margaretha von Richemont ihren Namen gezeichnet. Ferner ein Gebetbuch, so die Königin Elisabeth als ihr Handbuch gebraucht haben soll. Ein Volumen in membr. fol. mit diesem Titel: *μνημοσινον, s. liber donationum*.... An den Fensternhieben hiengen einige Schildereyen von Stein *opere musivo* eingelegt.... Man zeigte uns auch in einer Schachtel allerhand Florentinischen Marmor.... Auch stunde ein Cabinet von Medallien da. *Aber hiesu, wie auch zu deners Manuscripten waren die Schlüssel nicht vorhanden*, desswegen wir nur die gedruckten Bücher durchsahen." (29 July 1710).⁵

O Thomas Baker, that I should be compelled to pillory thee thus!

"I went...to visit Mr Baker (a learned Antiquary), at St John's... He entertained me most agreeably in the College Library with the sight of

¹ Sinker, *Library of Trinity College*, p. 9.

² Cooper's *Annals*, iii., p. 591. ("He could find but one Fault, and that was the over-great Plenty.")

³ *Ibid.* 595. ⁴ *Ibid.* iv., 72.

⁵ Uffenbach, *Merkwürdige Reisen*, III. s. 7, 8. (Ulm, 1754).

some valuable manuscripts, printed books very rare.. *He gave me an autograph of his excellence the noted Cardinal Fisher, a native of Yorkshire.* (Ralph Thoresby's *Diary*, ii. 231, July 5, 1714.)

George the First in 1717 had seen Libraries enough when he had been to Trinity. Possibly waiting five minutes in Trinity Lane, 'a most dirty, filthy place,' was enough to cure him of sight-seeing.¹

Here stood Prior when he "spoke" his verses to Lady Harley, in 1719—published as a broadside and sold "price twopence," a copy of which has reached us through the liberality of Mr Foxwell.

Next in order comes a terrible tale of woe, anent (I am sorry to say) an Oxford man, Philip Nichols. This "dissolute and dishonest person" graduated B.A. at Brasenose College, Oxford, on Oct. 11, 1718, and proceeded M.A. June 8, 1722. Crossing to Cambridge he succeeded in having himself created Fellow of Trinity Hall, and LL.D. in 1729. By 1731 he was 'dejectus omni de gradu' for stealing books out of our Library and elsewhere.² That this mode of acquiring books was not confined to scions of the sister University is shown by the fact that Henry Justice, Esq., of the Middle Temple, a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, was tried and convicted at the Old Bailey in 1736 for stealing books from Trinity College Library, for which he got seven years' transportation. As I have not yet searched the Old Bailey Sessions Papers for that year, I cannot say if, among the other Libraries in the University which he appears to have plundered, ours must be counted.³

In 1746, though I can find evidence of members of St John's murdering one another,⁴ I can find none of their receiving distinguished visitors.

Thomas Gray, the poet, must have been here, for,

¹ Cooper's *Annals*, iv., 149.

² *Ibid.* 209.

³ *Ibid.* 223.

⁴ *Ibid.* 256.

in his letter to Walpole on the latter's *Lives of the Painters*, he writes in September of the same year:¹

"In St John's Library is what I take for the original of Lady Margaret, kneeling at her oratory under a state. It is hung at a great height, and spoiled by damp and neglect, while the Master keeps very choicely in his lodge a miserable copy of it. In the same Library is a very good whole length of Bishop Williams (while Lord Keeper) standing, and *a carpet* in it, finished with great care; perhaps, therefore, by the same hand as that of Sir Anthony Mildmay.² In the lodge is a very good old picture that used to be called Bishop Fisher, but Dr Taylor has told them it is *Sir Anthony Brown*: what his reasons are I cannot tell, as he is not here; it is surely of Henry the Eighth's time, and a layman; on a board split from top to bottom."³

"I sympathize with your gout," he continues. Though we find him, ten years later, coming to call on young Lord St Helens, we have no record that he visited the library again.⁴

On September 3, 1768, the King of Denmark came "to St John's College," but the *Cambridge Chronicle* of the week is provokingly silent as to his movements here. The same remark applies to those of Wilkes in February 1771, and of other royal and noble celebrities.

¹ Earlier in the same letter he writes: "Be assured that Occleve's portrait of Chaucer is not, nor ever was, in St John's Library: they have a MS. of the *Troilus* and *Cressida* without illuminations, and no other part of his works."

² Vide supra, p. 376.

³ *Works*, ed. Gosse, vol. i. pp. 310-1. And yet, five years later, he writes about it as follows: "I must tell you, that upon cleaning an old picture here at St John's Lodge, which I always took for a Holbein, on a ring which the figure wears, they have found H.H. It has been always called B. V. Fisher; but is plainly a layman, and probably Sir Anthony Denny, who was a benefactor to the College." *Letter to Horace Walpole*, Dec. 13, 1765. *Ibid.* iii. 227.

⁴ "I came to St John's, College, Cambridge, in 1770, and that year received a visit from *Gray*, having a letter of introduction to him. He was accompanied by Dr Gisborne, Mr Stonhewer, and Mr Palgrave, and they walked one by one, in Indian file. When they withdrew, every college man took off his cap as he passed, a considerable number having assembled in the quadrangle to see Mr Gray, who was seldom seen. I asked Mr Gray, to the great dismay of his companions, what he thought of Mr Garrick's Jubilee Ode, just published? He answered, 'He was easily pleased.'" *Ibid.*, iii. 385n.

"No matter," writes Charles Lamb to his friend Thomas Manning, "if you are in a state of pupilage when I come; for I can employ myself in Cambridge very pleasantly in the mornings. Are there not libraries, halls, colleges, books, pictures...?"¹ But we do not know if either Lamb or the Mohawk Chief Teyoninhokerawen, who visited the University in 1805, passed within these walls.

The view of the interior of the Library about this time will be familiar to most from the fine lithograph in Ackermann's *Cambridge*, the date of publication of the plate being September 1, 1815.

From a letter written in 1823 by Frederick Denison Maurice to his mother, we learn that our Library was then still open only to Masters of Arts:

"I found also yesterday that undergraduates may obtain books (of course chiefly of reference) from the Trinity Library, merely by application to the tutor for a note, which he is always pleased to be asked for. I shall very soon give him this pleasure, as many books, such as Clarendon, are too expensive to buy, and not easily hired. This is a grand point in which Trinity surpasses, as of course she does in everything else, all her rivals—the libraries of St John's, &c., being open only to Masters of Arts."²

It is a pity that we cannot record a visit from the famous book collector who came to Cambridge in the next year. The Duke of Sussex went to Trinity, and to the Pepysian Library at Magdalene (in company with T. F. Dibdin); made some purchases at Deighton's and heard a lecture by Adam Sedgwick: but St John's he passed by.³

Of visitors during the next sixty years I am not in a position to speak⁴: but the visits may here be

¹ Oct. 16, 1800. *Letters* (ed. Ainger), vol. I., 144. Manning lodged over Crisp the barber, in St Mary's Passage.

² *Life*, edited by his son, vol. i., pp. 48-9, ed. 1884.

³ *Cambridge Chronicle*, 8 November 1824.

⁴ But the appearance of Hartshorne's book in 1829, and Dean Cowie's Catalogue of our MSS in 1842-3, show that the library was in full work then. "I remember going through the College once with our late Master [Dr Bateson] to show it to the late Queen of Holland; and also going over it

recorded of Todd (between 1853-7), Tischendorff on several occasions, and of Prince Albert Victor of Wales on Dec. 15, 1883.

Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes, it will be pleasant to remember, was brought into the library when he visited us in 1887, and was shown its rarities by Professor Mayor and Dr Donald MacAlister. The author of the "Renaissance in Italy," Mr John Addington Symonds, was here on October 21, 1889, and Bp Tucker, now to the front in Uganda, in 1891. On June 13, 1892, our present Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, was conducted over the library by Mr Mullinger. If I mention thus but a handful of visitors it is to show at least that their presence is appreciated.

Next in order of interest I take to be the few indications which we possess as to the former resting-places of some of the earlier of our books. On the dissolution of the monasteries and conventual buildings of England at the Reformation, their libraries, as everyone knows, were dispersed. The description of the commissioners' work in 1550 is familiar to all: "—the ancient libraries were rifled. Many manuscripts, guilty of no other superstitions than red letters in the front or titles, were condemned to fire. . . . Such books wherein appeared angels were thought sufficient to be destroyed, because accounted Popish, or diabolical, or both." We read of two noble libraries sold as waste paper for forty shillings. Layton's description of 'the great quadrant court' at New College, Oxford, after his second visitation, may serve as a sample. "Full of the leiffes of Duncce, the wynde blowyng them into evere

with the Duke of Connaught. And at the time of Prince Albert's Installation as Chancellor and on various occasions of Honorary Degrees being conferred, as well as at other times, I have recollections of seeing or hearing of eminent or interesting persons being shown through the College. But I have no memoranda." Letter from J. S. Wood, D.D. (Nov. 25, 1892.)

corner. And ther we fownde one Mr Grenfelde, a gentilman of Bukynghamshire, getheryng up part of the saide bowke leiffes (as he said) therewith to make hym sewelles or blawnsherres, to kepe the dere within his wood, thereby to have the better cry with his howndes." Such was the treatment which the library of an old college received at the hands of a Cambridge man.¹

And what libraries they were! Such an experienced traveller as Leland was fairly struck, when he came to the door of the Library at Glastonbury:

Me contuli ad bibliothecam, non omnibus perviam, ut sacrosanctæ vetustatis reliquias, quarum tantus ibi numerus, quantus nullo alio facile Britanniae loco, diligentissime evolverem. Vix certe limen intraveram cum antiquissimorum librorum vel solus conspectus religionem, nescio an stuporem, animo incuteret meo, eaque de caussa pedem paululum sistebam.²

This volume,³ in the Newcome collection, once rested on those shelves. It is possessed of no ordinary interest. Printed at Cologne in 1475, it was purchased by John de Selwode, Abbot of Glastonbury, 1456 to 1493. It has been re-bound, but its earlier history we have in a note copied by Thomas Baker's impeccable hand.

From St Augustine's, Canterbury, here are six volumes manuscript.⁴ Some of them tell their own story, as for instance this one, which was acquired for the monastery by Thomas Welde, "De acquisitione

¹ Wright, *Suppression of the Monasteries*, p. 71 (Camden Society 1843). "You don't know what I can do till you try me," Layton wrote to Cromwell in asking for employment.

² Leland, *Collectanea*, ed. alt. vol. vi. p. 88 (Lond. 1770). The MS of the catalogue of books in Glastonbury library in 1247 is in Trinity College library, and is printed in Hearne's edition of John of Glastonbury, vol. ii. pp. 422-44. "Glastonbury Abbey, in 1240, contained four hundred volumes, among which were Livy, Sallust, Lucan, Virgil, Claudian, and other ancient writers. But no other, probably, of that age was so numerous or so valuable."—Hallam, *Europe during the Middle Ages*. The catalogue of the library of Christ Church, Canterbury, dating from the 13th or 14th century, contained 698 volumes with about 3,000 works.

³ Li. 3, 39. ⁴ MSS. D, 3, 22, 24; F. 5, 27; G. 3.

fratris T. Welde."¹ From the Abbey of Bury St Edmund's (whence Pembroke College also has at least one), in all probability, come these four.² From Durham Monastery came these two.³ From the monastery of St Swithin, at Winchester, comes this printed book.⁴ From the Carthusian monastery at Henton in Somersetshire, this manuscript⁵; while from the London Charterhouse we derive one other and a printed book.⁶ This manuscript belonged to the Canons Regular of St Andrew's, Hexham⁷; this to the Friars at Hereford⁸; and this book to the monastery of the Friars Preachers at St Andrew's in Scotland.⁹ From the Cistercian Abbey, at Bildewas in Shropshire, comes this work of St Bernard¹⁰; and possibly we owe others to the same source. From the monastery of St Andrew's at Rochester come these two manuscripts, one presented to them by Zachary, the Precentor, and the other, once the property of Alexander de Glanvil, their prior.¹¹ This from the monks of Wytham¹²; and this from the Cistercian Abbey of St Mary, at Swyneshed in Lincolnshire, "ex perquisitione fra. Joh. de Ryhale, monachi quondam (?) scholaris et abbatis"; 'a most unintelligible MS' Dean Cowie has described it.¹³ From Dover monastery this, presented to it by Thomas Stake the sacrist.¹⁴ The College of Regulars at Waltham Cross once possessed this.¹⁵ Equalling these in interest is a whole volume of Pynson tracts, which once was in the Benedictine Abbey at Burton-on-Trent in Staffordshire, as William Edys, their last abbot, to whom the tracts belonged, has been at some pains to record; for he has written his name on most of the blank spaces which these closely-printed tracts contained.¹⁶ Then, coming nearer home, we have a very interesting manuscript of the works of Richard

¹ MS. F. 5. ² MSS. D. 19; F. 1, 12; G. 12. ³ MSS. E. 9; G. 4.
⁴ S. 5, 24. ⁵ MS. E. 22. ⁶ MS. C. 21; li. 3. 28. ⁷ MS. B. 24. ⁸ MS. G. 1.
⁹ U. 2, 3. ¹⁰ MS. D. 2. ¹¹ MSS. C. 20; D. 14. ¹² MS. F. 31. ¹³ MS. D. 2.5
¹⁴ MS. D. 12. ¹⁵ MS. E. ¹⁶ A. 2. 1. See Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ad loc.

Rolle, Hermit of Hampole. "At the end the arms—argent, a fesse chequy vert and of the field," says our catalogue. A little more scrutiny would have revealed to us another coat of arms, and another name. For this manuscript was once in the possession of Robert Stewarde, the last prior of Ely, who, on 18 Nov. 1539, surrendered 'the whole site of the monastery with all the goods, chattels, estates, rents, profits and revenues thereto belonging,' into the hands of the King's Commissioners. A person 'of a frowarde sorte' the Commissioners say they found him, as is easily believed. He heads the list of pensions given by receiving no less than £120 a year.¹ This manuscript was also once "*Liber dompni Petri Norwic[ensis]*," whose identity I will leave the reader to discover. Coming a little closer, I will next carry him, if he will allow me, to the small village of Ickleton, which votaries of the wheel probably know well, eleven miles south of Cambridge. Here once stood, founded either by Aubrey de Vere, first earl of Oxford, or by his father-in-law, Sir William de Cantelupe, a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. That it was of some importance may be judged from the fact that Henry III granted it a weekly market and an annual fair, which were not abolished till 1875. The remains of the nunnery are now converted into a farm-house; the walls being in some places three feet thick. In that nunnery this book, part printed and part manuscript, was once used for prayer.²

Before we come yet nearer home, let us take a short journey over seas. This printed copy of the *De Imitatione* was once in a monastery at Amsterdam³; and this in the house of the Friars at Doesborch.⁴ This book was once in the Jesuit College at Angoulême.⁵

¹ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. 1846, i. 468-9.

² T. 9. 1.

³ II.

⁴ A. 4. 24.

⁵ L. 3. 5.

These were in the Capuchin Library at Brussels, till not very long ago.¹ These in the library of the Oratory at Juliers.² This was once in the larger library of the Jesuit College at Louvain³; and this in another of their houses.⁴ These were in the library of St Geneviève at Riom.⁵ This book was bought by the monastery of St Martin's, Tournay, in 1698.⁶ This has come from the college of St Gabriel at Valladolid.⁷

Habent sua fata libelli. Going no further than Cambridge itself, in our store here are books from, or used by members of Peterhouse, Corpus, Emmanuel, Magdalene, Christ's, Jesus, Sidney Sussex, Caius, Trinity, Pembroke, King's, Clare, Queens', and a bidding prayer by a member of St Catharine's. Not only from Trinity, but from Michael House; for here is one of the original books given to that house by William Filey. Another is still preserved at Trinity⁸. The book from Queens' goes back to the days and bears the name of T. Ffarman, sixth master of that college (1525-6).

Oxford no less has been put under requisition. Archbishop Warham presented this book to the library of All Souls College, who presumably sold it⁹. Balliol, Oriel, Corpus, University, Christ Church, St John's as mentioned earlier, Merton, New College, Brasenose, Queen's are all represented. I do not mean that these volumes all belonged to those societies; but that they bear autograph inscriptions which connect us in some way with each.

In the same way this book connects us with the English College at Rome. The book was once in the possession of Owen Lewis, fellow of New College,

¹ L. 2. 11—13. ² L. 1. 19, 20. ³ M. 2. 22. ⁴ Ll. 8. 17. ⁵ L. 2. 1—5. ⁶ M. 2. 5. ⁷ Qq. 5. 3.

⁸ See Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. "This donor (B.A. 1505—6) is mentioned by Fox (*Acts and Monuments*, vol. iii, p. 380, ed. 1684) as a prominent opponent of Latimer in Cambridge...died in 1549." Dr Sinker's *Library of Trinity College*, p. 2. Our book is Qq. 3, 15. ⁹ li. 1. 57.

Oxford, who subsequently changed his religion and fled over seas; and died President of the community in the Via di Monserrato.¹

At the risk of being tedious I will attempt a glance at our autographs. The writing of Edward VI is shown to every visitor. No less that of Roger Ascham, Lord Burleigh and Sir John Cheke. The presentation copy of the Hexaglot Psalter given to Henry VIII has received scantier attention. Ben Jonson's books, including the one given him by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, acquired through the Morton bequest, have already been recorded in the *Eagle*. The handwriting of Sir Walter Raleigh deserves mention, as well as that of John Dee, the Mortlake philosopher,

"Joannes Dee 1563, Junij 6 Venetiis."

Archbishop Cranmer (in a copy of St Chrysostom on St Paul mutilated by him), John Fox, Martin Lister, Sir Henry Savile, Gabriel Harvey, and, may be, William Byrd. Here too are Laud and his fellow bishops, and perhaps Bishop Andrewes. Here are Gatacre and T. Firmin the Socinian, and Hearne; Isaac Newton—"a sermon preached before the King at Saxham in the County of Suffolk," given him by George Seignior; Lord Bolingbroke; and Titus Oates signing each of the Articles; Sir Kenelm Digby in two Leyden duodecimos, whose library went to the King of France; a goodly line of poets—Prior, Kirke White, Wordsworth, Southey and William Barnes. Here are T. Docwra and Beauprè Bell.² In our own time Pusey, Whewell and Cobet.

Down in the lowest shelf of the Newcome class we find the *editio princeps* of Ovid, Florence 1474, bound in red morocco. A late possessor has made the commencement of the volume hideous by drawing his coat of arms on the flyleaves, apparently a member

¹ P. 7. 33. ² See Dr Sinker's *Trinity Library*, pp. 14, 26.

of the Capponi family. But the finely illuminated first page bears at foot the arms of the Medicis, the *palle d'oro*, before their alliance with the royal house of France. What are they doing here? Turning to the end of the volume we find a line of palely written letters, still decipherable:

“Lib. Laurentii Jo. P. F. de Medicis ii. lxxix.”

In other words this book was once in the possession, and bears the handwriting, of Lorenzo the Magnificent¹ in the year following the Pazzi conspiracy. It is gratifying to find from Tom Osborne's pencil marks in the beginning of the volume that it only cost Dr Newcome three guineas.²

It has not been my luck to come across any books bound by John Siberch, the first Cambridge printer. On the other hand we have several with the G. G. mark which in all probability are to be referred to Garrett Godfray, as well as others, with the 4-mark and NS initials which are almost certainly those of Nicholas Sperryng.³ Here are some of the stamped calf bindings with the Annunciation upon them and other scenes⁴. Here are others with the running inscription: HEC ROSA VIRTUTIS DE CELO MISSA SERENO, with the royal arms about 1529⁵. On others of a similar date we get HIC EST FILIUS DILECTUS and SCUS GEORGIUS⁶, and again DATA EST MIHI OÏS POSTA with DE FRUCTU VENTRIS TUI and SUPER SOLIU DAVIT SEDE of about 1548⁷. A rare one with the initials of Henry Jacobi, the royal arms, and the arms of London is also here⁸. We have works stamped with the arms of Edward VI⁹, the badge of Elizabeth or her mother¹⁰. Coming to later times we

¹ On the authority of Prof Middleton. ² For Tom Osborne's price-marks, see Hartshorne's *Book rarities*, p. 371. ³ See Camb. Ant. Soc. *Communications*, No. xxvi (vol. v. No 4), pp. 333—4. ⁴ Uu. 3. 1. ⁵ A. 2. 21; Uu. 8. 2.

Ee. 13. 36. ⁷ E. 7. 9. ⁸ $\frac{Aa}{G}$. 27. 8.

⁹ Show case A. For an account of the library of Edward VI, see Edwards' *Libraries and Library founders*, pp. 455—8. There is one other book from t in the University Library, ¹⁰ Dd. 17. 7.

have a very large number of books in the binding, and therefore from the library, of Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn, Bishop of Wurzburg from 1573 to 1617, who was known as the Solomon of the West. Gorgeous stamping, with the episcopal arms painted on the side, and deep gilt letters incised on the fore-edge "JULIUS DEI GRA EPS WURCEBUR ET FRAN : ORIENT : DUX."

Another volume from this same collection is in Trinity Library¹. Here are books bound for James I and Charles I², and here are all that remain to us of Archbishop Williams bearing his episcopal stamp as Bishop of Lincoln. Here are others powdered with the crowned "L"s and lilies of France, the gift to us of Matthew Prior, the King's ambassador³. This bears the arms of a Prince of Wales⁴. Interesting stamps are those of Thomas Morton, both as Bishop of Lichfield and Bishop of Durham, of Lord Hunsdon, and of "Belted Will." These arms and motto "Garde ta Foye" show that this book was once in the possession of Henry Rich, Baron Keasing and Earl of Holland, who was executed in 1649 as a royalist⁵. These "de gueules, à la fasce ondée d'argent et d'azur, de cinq pièces accompagnée en chef d'une étoile à six raies, à dextre ; d'un croissant à senestre d'or, et en pointe, d'une fleur de lis du même" as Guigard describes them, show us that this book was from the library of Marc Laurin, seigneur de Watervliet, the learned antiquary and coin-collector, the friend of Hubert Goltzius ; whose collection rivalled even those of Grolier and Maioli.⁶ Next comes a volume of the Comte de Hoym's, who betrayed the secret of the Meissen pottery to the work-

¹ Sinker, *Fifteenth Century Books in Trinity College Library*, No. 282. Another was shown in the Burlington Fine Arts Exhibition last year. For an account of the Bishop see *Deutsch. Biog.* xiv. 671—84.

² U. 17. 18. ³ B. 3. 17. 28. etc. See Baker-Mayor, 1011.

⁴ A. 1. 31. ⁵ F. 8. 12.

⁶ Cc. 6. 1.

men at Sèvres and was banished from his country in consequence. After that he took to bibliography.¹

This volume of Œcumenius (Verona 1532) from the library of Léonor d'Estampes, Archbishop of Rheims, tells its own history with surprising distinctness.² It bears on its sides the arms of the owner as Bishop of Chartres. Turn to the title-page. It bears two MS inscriptions, in a small running hand of the time

"Ex bibliotheca L. Destampes
Ab. de Burgolio"—

says the first: and the careful industry of M. Guigard bears out the writer's statement. Léonor D'Estampes started life as abbé of Bourgueil in Anjou. In 1620 he was elected Bishop of the diocese of Chartres. In 1641 he was transferred to the Archbishopric of Rheims. We can tell almost year by year this book's history. It came into the possession of its owner when he was a simple abbé. When he became Bishop he had it stamped. And further, it must have been stamped between 1620 and 1641, for in the latter year, as Archbishop, his bookstamp was re-cut with the alteration necessary for his new dignity. But there is yet the second inscription. Here it is:

"Hoc excellenti et raro munere ornavit Bibliothecam hanc Clarissimus vir Ollierius Libellorum supplicum tunc magister nunc vero in Sto secretiorique Regis Consilio Consiliarius. Dum ego in Ædibus D. Paulj urbis Parisiensis Octauas Stissimj. Sacramentj conciones publicas habuj, e ibidem eo tempore Marguillierus et Thesaurarius esset Liberalissimus Anno Dñj 1614°."

Of some peculiar interest is this superbly bound volume presented by Sir Nathaniel Brent, Warden of Merton, to Archbishop Williams, with autograph inscription.³

Lusimus satis. Yet I could willingly linger over this "Presbyterian Letany" (1647), this "Defence of

¹ $\frac{Aa}{G}$. 10. 28. See Guigard, *Nouvel Armorial du Bibliophile*.

² Rr. 2. 24. See Guigard *ut supra*.

³ Q. 4. 36.

Pluralities" (1703), or this sermon entitled "Whigs no Christians" (1713²). No less over "Probabilities that the Americans are Jews," and its answer by L'Estrange headed "Americans no Jews." We may pair off Vigne's "Sure and honest means for the conversion of all hereticks" (1688) with "The Church of Rome proved Heretick." A whole chapter might be written on Baker's MS notes added at the beginning or the ends of his books: in it would assuredly be a place for this scorcher on Bishop Wren. Here is more abuse, this time of Sir Anthony Weldon's *Court of King James*, "an impudent, rascally, scandalous, lying, anti-episcopal writer," says the annotator. What is the meaning of this:

"Be it knowne to all men by these presents yt J
Ralph read nose of Anwick in ye county of
Durhā quart pot drinker doth confess my selfe
to owe unto peter perch Belly the sum of 10 dozen
of good strong old nappy ale to be paid the 1 day of judget."

The directions by which books arrived at their destinations are still to be found in some; as for instance in this one, sent down to a younger brother at Peterhouse, by the Cambridge carrier, from London. Here another directed to the "Mermaid" Inn to Dr Powell. "Leave this book at the Starr in Ludgate St. for Mr Aylofffe" we read in another. "To Mr Clarkson, at the Saracen's head in London," there comes in another. "Thos. Firmin at ye halfe Moone in Gracechurch Streete" is next. What a strange picture this MS scrap calls up in Roger L'Estrange's *Relaps'd Apostate*:—"Clok and goe with me to a funerall instead of my wife."

Here is our poet again:

"Silence hath a safe rewarde
and virtue is divine
But But But But But I wishe...."
[*cetera desunt.*]

The following inscription speaks for itself:

"Samuell Saunders
dedit hujus liberi ad
me Johanum Schoulcroft
per totum vitum."

A separate chapter might also be written upon our college book-plates, some of which are very early; and upon the book-plates to be found in our books. Many of the college book-plates will be found in Professor Mayor's edition of Baker's *History*.¹ Among the others we may single out those of John Le Neve, Sir Philip Sydenham,² George Onslow, and David Hume.

I had hoped to have been able to have said a few words about a set of MS Sonnets dated 1627-8, which were found written in the beginning of a book of Hours (Lyon, 1558)³, as also about these MS verses possibly by Giles Fletcher⁴; but the space kindly placed at my disposal in the pages of the *Eagle* is already exceeded. An account, no less, of our fifteenth-century books, and of our early English printed books, should also have been added: but in the one case the list given by Mr Mullinger in an earlier number will be found of service,⁵ and in the other the labours of Hartshorne have preceded me⁶: and the pages of our magazine have been sufficiently loaded with heavy and dull matter by me to prevent a further enumeration of

¹ *E.g.* pp. 677, Dee; 712, Green; 1002, Gower; 1100, Wood.

² "Drank very freely; loved books of English Antiquities; collected a large library of such and of divinity, of which last he gave away many to private clergymen. Most of his books remained many years packed up in boxes, and were so when he died, he having no house to put them in... Supercilious; died a Roman Catholic; never did any one considerable deed of charity, as I heard; but gave away many half-crowns to the poor, and to drawers at taverns." Brydges *Restituta*, i. 471.

³ For detailed account of these see *Notes and Queries*, 7th Series, viii. Aug. 3, 1889.

⁴ In the *Dict. Nat. Biog.* s. v., some handwriting of Giles Fletcher's is said to be in the library of King's College, Cambridge; but either this is an error, or the MS is lost.

⁵ *Eagle*, vol. xiv. *App.* ⁶ *Book-rarities of the University of Cambridge*.

names. The time, however, will come, I trust, when our college may follow the example so admirably set by Trinity, in printing, under the names of printers, our fifteenth century books; and our University that of the British Museum in printing a catalogue of Early English Books in the University of Cambridge. Only then will it be possible adequately to count up our treasures. Is it too much to hope that someone may come forward to give in some vertebrate form an account of that part of our institution which Cicero called *the soul of the House*?

C. E. S.

ANNOTATIUNCULAE.

In the course of the composition of these rambling notes I have omitted a few facts which, before taking my final leave, I shall place next.

There is not I believe any record of the successive members of the society who have reigned within these walls. I point out, therefore, that even as early as 1543 the College had the office of Library keeper,¹ for in that year we find him receiving a stipend of 13s 4d per annum.²

Robert Lambert, twenty-sixth master, by his will left the College in 1735 £300 'with such of his books as are wanting there.'³

Lovers of music will be glad to hear that the college on April 30, 1760, 'agreed to subscribe for Dr Boyce's collection of Church musick to be put in the Library.'⁴

¹ "The word *librarian* is of modern usage; *library-keeper* being the usual term for the officer of this description, which is used by Bishop Barlow, Prideaux, Boyle, Bentley, and others."—*Todd*.

² Cooper's *Annals*, i. 438.

³ Baker-Mayer, 1020. ⁴ *Ibid.*, 1039.

We learn a little of the management of the library from the following:

9 April 1764—Agreed that D^s [Sam.] Martin be appointed under librarian and succeed to the Naden's exhibition in the room of D^s Ferris elected fellow."

11 June 1764—Agreed that the books in the library be new regulated and a new alphabetical catalogue together with new class catalogues be written.¹

In 1765, on the death of Dr Newcome, twenty-seventh master of the college, the library was enriched by his bequest of the 'small but very fine collection of early printed books, mostly bound in red morocco,' which form what is known, after him, as the Newcome collection, to which I have already referred."

During the librarianship of Dr Craven, who was elected in 1769,² and afterwards master of the college, I chronicle nothing very brilliant, for I do not suppose even the most ardent antiquary can take an interest in the fact that the windows were new-glazed in 1771,³ or that the 'curiosities in the library' were sent 'to the Museum at the Botanic Garden to be kept there as belonging to the College till we shall think proper to recall them,' and a catalogue of them was kept behind.⁴

In 1777 the interesting arch in the Third Court next the Library was repaired,⁵ and six years later the roof was repaired by Essex, which apparently was very necessary as the pictures were spoiling:

"17 Oct., 1782. Agreed that Mr Dumarr be desired to examine the pictures in the Library, that we may determine where to remove them for their better preservation.

4 Nov., 1782. Agreed that the pictures which may be brought into the Hall, be framed and gilt according to Mr Dumarr's directions."

¹ Baker-Mayor, 1040-1. This was the last complete revision previous to 1888.

² Baker-Mayor, 1034.

³ *Ibid.*, 1089. 17 Oct. 1782—"Agreed that Mr Craven have leave to take out of the Library a MS. of the Hebrew Bible."

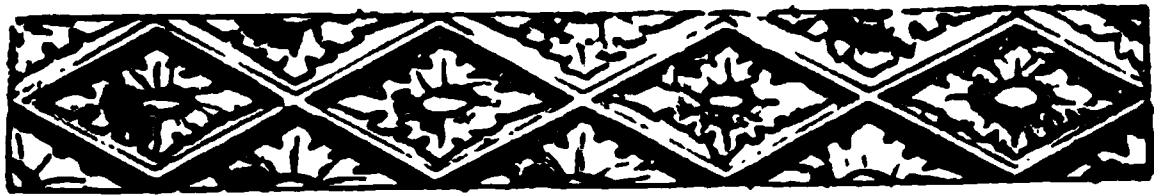
⁴ Baker-Mayor, 1076. ⁵ *Ibid.* 1077-8. ⁶ *Ibid.* 1084. ⁷ *Ibid.* 1087.

(In 1784 were made more class-catalogues :

"Nov. 8. Agreed to give Wilby [probably T. Wilby of St John's, B.A. 1788], the sum of five guineas for making out some class-catalogues in the Library."¹

'An Appendix concerning the Library and Bishop Williams' other foundations' to be found in T. Baker's *History of St John's College*, vol. i. pp. 208-10, has not been previously alluded to in more than quotation; nor have I ransacked, as I should, both volumes of the History for all possible benefactions, such as those of James Pilkington (p. 149); nor have I inserted the whole of the Liber Memorialis (pp. 338-42). My excuse is that those volumes are the breviary of every Johnian, who finds there whatever he will: and I cannot end better than with its name at the end of my pen and say of this book, as its author says of our other Johnian Cardinal, Cardinal Howard—*claudat catalogum nomen celebre*.

¹ *Ibid.*, 1088.



CAMBRIDGE SCENERY.

BY the title which I have chosen to head the following remarks, I do not refer to the natural objects of beauty in Cambridgeshire. I have no doubt that they are properly catalogued and classified in Murray; you can buy a bicycle and see them for yourself. I have not yet exhausted the scenery which lies at my very door; when I have done this I shall invest in some knickerbockers and yellow spats and begin on the Coton grind.

It has always astonished me that, whereas so much has been written on the architecture of our town, the natural advantages of its situation have been utterly neglected. You may see Arthur's Seat in any year's Academy. Who has ever painted Castle Hill? What poet or artist has ever had taste enough to make Christ's Piece the subject of his pen or brush? The Cam flows through the town, there are Backs to the Colleges—that is the superficial knowledge of the ordinary inhabitant about the gifts which Nature has showered in our midst. True, this scenery has nothing colossal, Titanic, Alpine about it; you have to search for it, as for a rare old master hidden in some obscure corner of an art-dealer's shop. But the labour to discover the treasure enhances its value. For myself, I care nothing about mountaineering in the common sense of the word. You go to Interlaken, and you see the Jungfrau right before you. No possibility of mistaking it; no pleasurable search after its whereabouts; no exciting fear of missing it; there it is, and you have merely got to walk up to it.

If I can interest readers of the *Eagle* in the beauties which may indeed be obscured, but are happily not lost by the creation of men's hands, my article will not have been written in vain. One man, at least, I have so interested. I was lately entertaining my friend Jones, who had come up from town for the day to pay his first visit to Cambridge. On his arrival I took him over the Bridge of Sighs, where he stopped and put me a question—not, it would appear, with a view to information, but in a rhetorical way. He said, "Is this the river?" I replied rather severely, "This is one of our rivers." "Why," he ejaculated, "isn't the Cam—?" "Well," I answered, "as it happens this is the Cam. But there is the Pem, the Andrew, and our own river, the John. The Cam," I went on, assuming my best guide-book manner, "has the broadest bed and—well—the greatest volume of matter; but some of the other rivers—the Pem, for example—are vastly superior in all other qualities of a real river—swiftness, clearness, and amount of actual water." "But surely all your boating is done on the Cam," enquired my friend, who seemed both surprised and piqued at having displayed his ignorance of Cambridge matters. "Yes," I explained, "as a matter of fact our rowing men have specialised on the Cam. The current of the Pem is so extremely rapid as to prevent navigation, whilst our private river, the John, is reserved for the swans. We have several swans," I added proudly, seeing that Jones was now obviously impressed; "we will now go and see the swans. Originally, it is believed, they were purchased as forming a convenient rhyme to the Dons; strictly speaking, the birds should be eagles, but the Fellows refused to buy any eagles, as they are not such good eating. No other college has swans on its river; King's has a peacock, but the bird declines to float in the fountain, so that as an ornament it is a failure, and I do not believe that they ever eat the bird. But this is a digression. On the other side of the John you

see the Wilderness. The entrance for junior members of the College is by crossing the stream where it is narrowest. But the result is considered by many to be disappointing; we may content ourselves with a casual view from the exterior. The water to the left is not an independent river, but merely a branch of the Cam which runs past that large building in the background. It has no water-fowl, and may therefore be used for boating purposes. In the May Term bumping races are held there by Freshmen in Canadian canoes."

We then returned to the College for lunch, and afterwards set out in the direction of Trumpington Street to view the other objects of interest in the town. My guest was greatly pleased with the Pem, which is certainly very fine, as it rushes past the College to which it gives its name. He was surprised to find the road so contiguous to the river-bed, but I assured him that there was no danger, except, indeed, for ladies who happened to meet University men walking three or four abreast on the bank. A great deal of mystery, I explained, is attached to the Pem, and to its *confrère* the Andrew. They disappear as suddenly as their origin is obscure. It is conjectured that they unite underground, and ultimately supply the Norfolk Broads. But all attempts to trace their course by medicine bottles containing manuscript, after the approved method of testing ocean currents, have hitherto failed.

"Your rivers are indeed admirable," said my friend; "but surely the town suffers from a certain monotony of level. If it were set upon a hill, its natural charms would be complete." "It is not set upon one hill," I retorted, "simply because—like another Eternal City—it embraces seven hills within its walls, or in the immediate neighbourhood. Strangers, unaccustomed to find their way about, may miss them; but we have them. They are Castle Hill, Mount Pleasant, Pease Hill, Market Hill, the Gogs, which count two (on a division of Term), and Alexander Hill. The panorama from

Castle Hill is very justly celebrated, comprising, as it does, a view of Ely Cathedral, the new Electric Light works, King's Chapel, and a distant prospect of Fulbourn. There is probably another eminence in the town, after which the Hill's Road is named. It is hoped that the Antiquarian Society will excavate that quarter and discover the hill's exact position, which is at present, unhappily, a matter of controversy."

By this time we had worked our way round towards the station, when my friend found that he must return to town by an earlier train than he had intended. I was sorry to lose him, as I had wished to show him our open spaces, including Parker's Piece and Midsummer Common, and then take in one or two of the principal Colleges, which no visitor to Cambridge should, if possible, omit.

RUS IN URBE.



TWELVE MONTHS IN SOUTH LONDON.

NO one need be alarmed at the title, I am not going to make any startling disclosures; the old *Eagle* is far too much of a favourite for anyone to wish to wipe off on his own feathers the blacks that cannot be dodged in foggy London. It has always seemed to me that that most docile and muscular of our domestic animals, the Public Press, is entitled to a little more consideration in this respect. And now that I have disowned all intentions of working upon the feelings of that most susceptible of human cynics, the undergraduate, I will try to attend to my business as a Londoner should; and as he generally does, too, especially when you want to interest him in anything that in his opinion does not concern his own peculiar person.

According to our excellent English custom the ice shall be broken by a few harmless remarks about the weather, or something very near it. I had always imagined that London was a most unhealthy place—real Londoners, as one heard, die out in three or four generations. If this is true it cannot be due to the climate; that must be healthy enough, or the children would never live to be man and woman as so many of them do. Want of sleep and bad feeding kill the cockneys, as they would the country people if the latter had not too much good sense or instinct—call it what you like, the result is the same. Bad feeding may mean scarcity of food, but it more

often means unwholesome food in unlimited quantities. Beefsteak and beer may be excellent diet for a boating man, but with a child under six years of age the result is more disastrous than it would be if a Lent boat trained upon bread and milk. The children here in many families get anything they like to cry for, at any of the numerous meals that are necessary where the father and a boy or two all work at different hours.

When I was at Cambridge we used to hear a great deal about the hatred which the so-called 'working men' of large towns are supposed to bear against anyone not belonging to their own sphere of life. I do not think they deserve the distinctive title, but I imagine it to apply to men who earn anything less than £2 a week. I have known a great many of the latter sort, and have never discovered this imputed hatred. If a Londoner has a characteristic it is 'cuteness, and with the less educated this takes the form of caution. In the modern dwelling-house (which are very much like College buildings so far as the internal plan is concerned) it is etiquette not to know one's neighbours. "It doesn't do," they will tell you, "except just to pass the time o' day." Considering their treatment of one another, they behave as a rule with considerable politeness to a visitor, always provided that he does not ask too many questions. Class distinction is quite an old-fashioned idea, as you may realise when you hear the West-End District Visitor in a poor parish described as "the young person who comes to see the lady up-stairs"—one object of the former's visit being perhaps to supplement the latter's half-a-crown from "the House" by a kindly donation of the same amount. Sometimes, however, I have found traces of the definition of a "real" lady as one who "would not put her hands to anything." The men as a rule are pretty good judges of humbug, and are not conciliated either by a whine or a smack on the back; they expect a man to behave according to his position, and bad

grammar and rough manners are no more a recommendation than a silk hat (I found to my cost that the latter was anything but a passport in the Strand on Lord Mayor's Day).

In politics the two parties are fairly well balanced, the Radicals generally not being nearly as advanced as the average speaker for that side in the Union. Socialists are comparatively rare, for it is manifestly unfair to count in their number the agitators, demonstrators, and all the 'rank and vile' whose one idea is not to work. There are, of course, unemployed and unemployed: with some the word expresses their temporary misfortune, with others it represents the profession of their choice. It is far from pleasant as a rule to have a chat with a man who is out on strike—he is always loyal to his fellow workmen, but he generally imagines, poor fellow, that the agitator was expressing the opinion of the majority. There ought, indeed, to be some compensation for the misery of seeing the home go stick by stick, and knowing that there is little chance of ever making up the loss when work begins again. And, quite apart from strikes, this is what happens to many a man who works in the painting, bootmaking, and scores of other trades which have their slack times. And yet these are the men for whom we hear that Mrs Grundy means to legislate. "No over-time, my men," she says, "eight hours a day is quite as much as is good for you." Will she legislate, I wonder, for some friends of mine (foolish ones, no doubt) who sit up half the night binding workmen's baskets at threepence per dozen, and making the bands for neckties at eighteenpence the gross, and that too when the husband is in full work?

One hears a great deal in various quarters about thriftlessness, "they ought to save," the wiseacres say. The average man who marries about the age of twenty-one, and loves his wife and his home, has plenty of opportunities for saving—how else

are the children's boots or the boy's top-coats to be paid for? Put by, why he would be little better than a pig if he did! I daresay the men are careless and the women wasteful through ignorance, but so are undergraduates as far as I remember. I do wish Mrs Grundy would come across the river sometimes, if she ever comes to Town: she would then perhaps begin to wonder what it was she was driving at, and might possibly be induced to think that after all perhaps people may be supposed to know a little about their own business.

A. T. WALLIS.

Obituary.

THE REV GEORGE FEARNs REYNER D.D.

Our readers will hear with deep regret of the death of Dr Reyner, who for so many years was a prominent and notable figure in College life.

Dr Reyner was the son of Mr William Reyner of Mossley, Lancashire, and was born at Ashton-under-Lyne in the year 1816. He was the eldest of three children. He entered Manchester Grammar School on 6 February 1832, where he was educated by Dr Smith. He was admitted to St John's 10 July 1835, under Crick, Isaacson, and Miller as tutors, and became a Somerset Scholar on 6 November 1838. He took his degree as Fourth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1839, when four Johnians headed the list, up to the present time a unique record in academic successes. When a College places a triad at the top of a Tripos, the threefold cord seems not readily broken. The feat has been accomplished six times in this century, twice by Trinity and four times by St John's, namely in 1837, 1839, 1855, and 1870. Of the thirteen Johnians concerned, till Dr Reyner's death, all were still living save Savage, the Senior Wrangler of 1855, who was drowned while swimming at the Bathing Sheds.

Dr Reyner was admitted Fellow in April 1840, and resided continuously in College till 1876.

He examined for the Mathematical Tripos in 1844. From 1845 to 1848 he was Parochial Chaplain of Horningsey in the nomination of the College, from 1849 to 1851 Junior Dean, and from 1852 to 1857 Sacrist of the College. From 1852 to 1855 he was Vicar of Madingley near Cambridge, which is in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. From 1847 to 1857 he was Sadlerian Lecturer in Mathematics in St John's College. For one year (1853-4) he was *Praelector Hebraeus*. In February 1857 he succeeded the late Dr Bateson as Senior Bursar, and held the office till the summer of 1876, when he accepted the College living of Staplehurst on the death of his former tutor, Mr Crick. He married on 17 October 1878 Emma Harriette, daughter of

the late Captain William Lewis Mosheim Bishop, of the 46th Bengal Native Infantry and leaves one son.

It has been said that the tendency of modern educational methods is to destroy individuality and to reduce all men to a level. But it may confidently be affirmed that no system could possibly have made Dr Reyner quite like other men. Throughout his life he was distinguished for independence of thought and judgment, and he gloried in it. Had a decision to be come to, he arrived at it in his own way, being but little influenced by the arguments or opinions of others, and he feared not the face of man. Always a somewhat reserved man, he had but few intimate friends; in early and middle life these included Dr Griffith, Head Master of Brighton College, and afterwards Vicar of Sandridge, Mr Hill, formerly Head Master of the Collegiate School at Leicester, and Dr Corrie, the late Master of Jesus College.

Naturally impulsive and warm-hearted, he occasionally credited his friends with merits far beyond their desert, until there came the inevitable discovery that even they had some of the little foibles of ordinary human nature, when they would be pronounced to have "deteriorated." *Fortiter in re* predominated in him over *suaviter in modo*. A certain humorous exaggeration of speech sometimes caused surprise to those who did not know him well. Where another might have said, "There I do not agree with you," Dr Reyner on one occasion remarked to one of his closest friends, "Mr H., I perceive you are a man of low moral tone." Such criticisms are a little difficult to bear, but all knew the critic's worth, and, with generous recognition of it, allowed for plainness of speech and equally significant silence.

He was a man of simple tastes and habits, and, while to a stranger he might seem cold and formal, those who knew him well knew him to be the kindest and most liberal of men. It was said by one who was in a position to know that several men owed their University education to his secret help, so secret that no names were ever attached to the rumour, and it is possible that even the recipients themselves did not know their benefactor.

It has been mentioned above that he was Sadlerian Lecturer, and he retained a taste for mathematics to the last. He was fond of examining for Minor Scholarships, and he used, with justifiable pride, to point to a Senior Wrangler of the College whom he had placed at the head of the list of Minor Scholars, although it

was known at the time that he had been unsuccessful at another and less discriminating College. At the same time he expressed his doubt as to whether young men of the present day knew any mathematics. While Lecturer, he contributed to successive editions of Wood's *Algebra* a number of algebraic problems of the famous Johnian *heptadiabolic* sort. Dr Reyner was also a well-read theologian of the older school.

But it is as Bursar that he will be chiefly remembered in College. His business powers were great, partly due to methodical habits, partly to diligence, partly to natural shrewdness, and probably not a little to decision of character and independence of judgment.

The years of his Bursarship were indeed halcyon days. The College had decided to run out its old beneficial leases, under which, in consideration of the payment of a sum down by way of fine and subject to doing all repairs, the tenants held at almost nominal rents. As each lease fell in, the rent went up with a bound, and the general prosperity in the farming world led from time to time to further increases. The estate of the College in Kentish Town was laid out for building purposes with a great increase in rent. Great prices were obtained by the sale of outlying pieces of land to adjoining landowners, as well as for land taken by Railway Companies and by the City of London for improvements. These moneys were reinvested in the purchase of farms. The purchases were no doubt judicious at the time, but the change in agricultural prospects has upset all predictions. In his memories of his years of office Dr Reyner must have often felt that he was singularly fortunate in the time of his going, just before the clouds of depression settled down on the landed interest. But his term of office was noteworthy for other reasons than the rise in the corporate income. In 1859-60, after the University Commission of 1852, the Statutes of the College were altered. A new set of Statutes had been given to the College in 1849, but this differed but little from the Elizabethan code. By the Statutes of 1860, on the other hand, changes of the most sweeping character were introduced. The restrictions of Fellowships and Scholarships to the founder's kin and to persons born in special localities were swept away. The whole method of paying Fellows, Scholars, and Exhibitioners was altered from a somewhat medieval system of allowances to more modern ways. The working

of the new system must have caused some trouble at first, and most of the work caused by the change fell to Dr Reyner.

A fresh University Commission in 1874, with the Duke of Cleveland as chairman, required a statement of all the property external and internal of the College. The drawing up of this return for St John's had to be faced by Dr Reyner. The return occupies over forty folio pages full of figures and precise details, and repeated scrutiny has shown an almost absolute accuracy. A letter from him to the Secretary of the Commissioners, full of characteristic touches, will be found at p. 403 of the Report to Parliament. Between the years 1862 and 1871 St John's Lane was closed by Act of Parliament. The new Chapel and Master's Lodge were built, the Hall enlarged, and Lecture Rooms provided in the First Court. The Long Gallery, which had been cut up into rooms for the Master's use, was restored, and now forms the Combination Room.

To the fund for building the Chapel Dr Reyner subscribed £500. Always a generous man, he subscribed largely from his private purse to the restoration of churches and building of schools in parishes where the College estates lay.

During his long tenure of the office of Bursar he acquired a minute and accurate knowledge of the College estates. He was a close observer, of the awkward note-taking kind. He had a way of asking peccant farmers questions which they found somewhat difficult to answer. "Do you find growing thistles a lucrative occupation, Mr C.?" was a query which partook of the nature of a criticism and a reproof, and required consideration to answer satisfactorily.

His accounts and balance sheets written in his own bold hand are models of clearness and accuracy. *Quandoque bonus dormitat Auditor* he is said to have remarked in triumph when he himself detected an error of 2d. in an account which had escaped the eagle eye of the auditor, Mr Pieters.

To the undergraduate world Dr Reyner was a riddle and a thorn. Precise in all academic observances himself, he expected no less obedience to rules in others. His mere look was a reproof to the backslider, and even those who felt comparatively innocent would rather have avoided it. The writer of the present notice well remembers the feeling of abject unworthiness which came over him when he visited the Bursar in his

rooms to obtain a book-plate for a College prize. Dr Reyner was gravely courteous and used but few words, yet he conveyed the impression that, while mere examiners might be imposed on with success, he was not so easily deceived. This involuntary feeling of inferiority was after many years again brought home to the writer. Walking in the fields round the Rectory at Staplehurst, Dr Reyner discussed with his successor the College farms and their tenants. The tale was of falling rents, of vacant farms, of bankruptcy and disaster. "It is horrible! it is horrible!" said Dr Reyner. "Yes," was the reply, "there is a great falling off in the rents." "I perceive a greater falling off in the Bursar," was the unexpected retort, delivered with a kindly twinkle of the eye.

It was said that some bold spirit once bearded the lion in his den and asked leave to hold a Boating Supper in some rooms on the Bursar's staircase. He was met with a refusal sharp enough to take his head off. This was followed after a pause with an invitation to hold the entertainment in the Bursar's own rooms. Dr Reyner made the party heartily welcome, provided a sumptuous dinner at his own expense, entertained his guests after his own fashion, and made one generation of men his enthusiastic admirers. Indeed if Dr Reyner did object to the wearing of "red cloth coats" (known to the less formal as Lady Margaret Blazers) at uncanonical hours, he was none the less keenly interested in the success of the Boat Club as of other College institutions. It will be remembered that *Arculus*, in recounting the events of that memorable evening in 1871 when the Lady Margaret 'went head,' sings

"Aged Dons, deemed stony-hearted, wept with rapture at the sight:
E'en the Master of a College, as he saw them overlap
Shouted 'Well rowed, Lady Margaret,' and took off his College Cap;
And a Doctor of Divinity, in his Academic garb,
Sang a solemn song of triumph, as he lashed his gallant barb."

But it may be well to warn the historian of our manners, that, while this embalms the popular idea that Dr Reyner never appeared in public save in cap and gown, he did not adopt it as a riding habit. Dr Reyner was fond of riding, and he and his horse *Plato* were almost daily to be seen in the roads round Cambridge. The lashing of his gallant barb refers to a trick

he had of brandishing his riding whip, a trick which might have been perplexing to a less philosophic steed.

In 1876, as we have said, the College Living of Staplehurst became vacant by the death of Mr Crick, and Dr Reyner at once decided to accept it. He had had experience of parish work at Horningsey and Madingley, and as a close friend of Dr Corrie, Master of Jesus, had been a frequent visitor to Newton Rectory and taken duty in the church. Once settled at Staplehurst, he threw himself into the life of the place with his accustomed energy. He had the church thoroughly overhauled, the nave and aisles re-roofed, heating apparatus introduced, and various other improvements effected at a cost of about £1700, of which sum he paid the greater part himself. New bells were cast for the church tower in 1884, and a clock and chimes were obtained to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty. To all these purposes Dr and Mrs Reyner subscribed liberally.

He died at Staplehurst on Friday, 16 September, after a somewhat protracted illness, and was buried on the 23rd. As chaplain of the 2nd V B. East Kent Regiment, he was accorded a military funeral. The church and churchyard were filled with mourning parishioners and friends, and many wreaths and crosses testified to the respect and affection which were felt for him.

R. F. S

THE REV JOHN GRIFFITH LL.D.

Dr Griffith, who died 30 July 1892, at Selbourne Cottage, Hassocks, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, took his degree as Tenth Wrangler and was in the Second Class in the Classical Tripos in 1840, and was ordained in 1843. Ten years later he was appointed to succeed the Rev F. W. Robertson at Trinity Chapel, Brighton. Though a man of original power, says the *Times*, "he could hardly be expected to make his ministry there a success such as that of his great predecessor. Yet he was held in so much estimation that, when the principalship of Brighton College fell vacant, he was elected to the post, though he had had no previous experience as a schoolmaster. He succeeded Dr Henry Cotterill, who had vacated the school

to take the bishopric of Grahamstown, and the numbers of the school rose rapidly under his mastership. But he was more than a schoolmaster; he took a keen interest in every matter which concerned the welfare of the town. He was so much respected that on the first School Board of Brighton he was chosen as chairman, though there was a majority of Nonconformists on the board. He was a man somewhat before his time, as compared with his clerical brethren, in his views, and in 1870 he publicly advocated compulsory and free education. After some fifteen years at Brighton College he retired into private life, but was shortly afterwards presented by Earl Spencer, whose tutor he had been, to the living of Sandridge, near St Alban's, which he kept till within two years of his death. He will be remembered by all who knew him as a genuine man, of great force of character, always, both in theology and in social politics, somewhat in advance of his contemporaries, yet holding his views with a geniality, a moderation, and a consideration for others which enabled him to conciliate, if not to convert, his opponents."

A number of Dr Griffith's pupils have risen to celebrity—among them being Mr Margary, who, it will be remembered, was murdered under such sensational circumstances in China; and Captain Gill, who, with Professor Palmer and Lieutenant Charrington, met his death at the hands of hostile Turks in Arabia. A handsome presentation, subscribed to by all classes in Brighton, was made to Dr Griffith on his departure from the town. In Sandridge Dr Griffith continued the good work which he had done in Brighton. He restored the fine old Norman church at a cost of £4,500, and almost entirely remodelled the village, winning the respect and love of rich and poor alike. He was much devoted to archæology, and was a prominent member of the Hertfordshire Archæological Society. Of late years he had been a very strong advocate of Temperance, and frequently spoke at Temperance gatherings in the diocese of St Alban's. Dr and Mrs Griffith celebrated their golden wedding in June of last year, the pleasing event being made the occasion to present him with a beautiful chiming clock, subscribed for by his parishioners. Mrs Griffith and several sons survive him. One son is the Rev W. Griffith, Fellow of the College, another Dr Walter Griffith, University Lecturer in Midwifery.

THE REV FOLLIOTT SANDFORD M.A.

If, in the pages of the *Eagle*, a place is always due to the memory of those who, in their College life, were widely known for the nobility or geniality of their character, the thoroughness of their studies, or their achievements in athletics: then, indeed the name of Folliott Sandford has more than sufficient claim to loving notice.

He was the second son of Mr Humphrey Sandford of the Isle, Shrewsbury. Born August 3, 1859, he was educated at Shrewsbury School, of which he was head for a year, and from there came up as a Minor Scholar to St John's in October 1879. After being elected to a Foundation Scholarship, he took his degree in the first division of the second class of the Classical Tripos 1882; and in the year following came out in the third class of the Historical Tripos. Being elected to one of the Naden Studentships, he remained in Cambridge another year as a student of Theology, and in view of his future calling joined the Clergy Training School.

During his undergraduate days he distinguished himself in College athletics, especially in Association Football, for which he received his 'colours.' In the wider field of University Sports he achieved higher honours still, for he got his 'Blue' for the three-mile race, as his brother Humphrey before him had won the yet greater distinction of rowing for Cambridge against Oxford for three successive years. In social life he was as much respected and as welcome at the literary gatherings of the 'Byrons' or the more mundane assemblies of the 'Inexpressibles' as he was in reunions of a more serious and religious character. He was always keen, and loved life in its many aspects; but, while his interests were various, compromise with any form of evil was as foreign to his character as true appreciation of things excellent was native to him. Wherever there was straightforwardness, conscientious effort, innocent mirth, or robust and healthy manhood, there he found his congenial companions, and there he made his lasting friendships; and, moreover, there is this to say of him: wherever he himself was prominent he was always at the same time humble.

On leaving Cambridge he became for about two years a master at Rossall School, working under his cousin the present

Principal of Cheltenham. In the Advent of 1887 he was ordained to the Curacy of All Saints, Leicester, where he lived during four years of devoted work and earned a thousand blessings. For many a year to come, and in some hearts until years cease to come, his remembered presence will be amongst the most sacred ties of life.

He had long felt a call to the Mission field; and, after much inward debate and much external counsel, he sailed for India on October 30, 1891, to join the Cambridge Mission at Delhi. His health was not so strong as it used to be, but his medical certificate told him he might go out for a year's trial to see if he could stand it. After several slight attacks of fever, typhoid rushed upon him, and, within a day of the anniversary of his landing in Bombay, the telegram came which told that he was dead.

In the true sense of the word there is martyrdom here. There is no waste of life. He bore inspiring witness to the central truth of religion, the truth of self-sacrifice, the Cross of Christ. "It may seem presumptuous to say it," he wrote just before sailing, "but I gratefully feel this, that, even if I were to die immediately on landing, my course will not have been in vain, inasmuch as it may help some to realize that the interests of this world and the pursuits of earthly advantage and pleasure are not the only, nor the chief, aims of existence." He being dead yet speaketh.

H. W.

We have also received the following notes :

I knew Folliott Sandford since 1872 when I was taking the Shell form at Shrewsbury for a sick friend. There were two brothers in the form at the time. Humphrey, the elder, was the future distinguished Cambridge oarsman. Folliott was the smallest boy in the form. He was a boy of singularly nice and sweet temper, and was a most interesting pupil. We met again in Cambridge years later. After Dr Parkinson's retirement in 1883 he passed on to my side as Tutor. In 1881 he had spent the Long Vacation at Keswick with me as one of a party, of whom at least one other is also gone.

In all the years when I knew Folliott Sandford I never knew him as other than one of the very best of men. He was

assuredly one of those few who are 'lovely in their lives.' No change of place company or season seemed to make any change in him in this respect. I will say no more. When one has lost so true a friend and so unaffectedly good a man, it is painful to write at length the praises of the dead.

W E HEITLAND.

Folliott Sandford came up to St John's in October 1879, and a term later succeeded his brother Humphrey in B 9 New Court. As the descendant of a long line of country gentlemen, he had always many of a countryman's interests—along with the scholarly tone of mind imparted at Shrewsbury School. His abilities were solid rather than brilliant, and his modesty was such that he represented himself always as less rather than more than he really was. But he had great common sense and complete freedom from narrow prejudices, and a mind of the true Cambridge mould, sober, honest, reflective and fearless. In disposition he was cheerful and affectionate, so that he endeared himself greatly to his friends, while his successes as a long-distance runner and on the football field gave him a recognised position in the college at large. In this connexion it may be mentioned that it was Folliott Sandford who, on 10 March 1883, proposed a motion in the College Debating Society in favour of the Amalgamation of the Athletic Clubs of the College, after the example set by Christ's, Keble, Balliol and other Colleges. This debate was the first occasion on which the project of Amalgamation was brought before the College. It was realised three or four years later.

In the last year of his Cambridge residence his natural humility, intensified by temporary ill-health, determined him to postpone taking Holy Orders, and he went as a lay schoolmaster to Rossall. At last, however, the day came when he felt prepared to enter the ministry. He spent four years of devoted work and self-denial at Leicester, and still there was in him the same note of discontent with his own performances. "My work in Leicester," he wrote a year ago, "has been exceedingly pleasant, perhaps more pleasant than it should have been. It is so easy, especially in a town, for a clergyman to be busy and constantly occupied in good works, and yet at

the same time to be shirking and neglecting many duties which have less attractiveness and bring less credit."

In Folliott Sandford the most humble estimate of himself was united with an unwearied striving after higher virtue and a generous readiness to see the good in others. It was these qualities which gave value to his work at Leicester: and at last led him from Leicester to a martyr's death-bed at Delhi. It was these qualities which kept him to the end the same simple, affectionate man he had been at Cambridge, which deepened his friends' love for him in life, and now trebly deepen their grief for his death.

†

All Johnians who were in residence ten years ago will be shocked to hear of the sudden death of Folliott Sandford. Among those of his day no one was better known than he. Coming up as head-boy from Shrewsbury School, the youngest representative of a family already honourably distinguished in the College, and ever loyally attached to its service, he passed at once as a Freshman into the heart of its society. There his strongly-marked character soon won for him a special place. Whatever he did was done with all his might. He was one of those rare men, the admiration of all their fellows, who unite in themselves bodily, mental, and moral excellence. As a Scholar of the College, he was one of the hardest reading men of his time; in the football field and on the running path he won a great reputation. And with this excellence there went a singular modesty, amounting at times to diffidence, and a Puritan simplicity of living, which endeared him greatly to those who knew him well. He became the centre of a little group who were all strongly influenced by his bluff earnest character—with its ardent love of sport and its dominant sense of duty. He would have made a good soldier: untiring, just, rigid in discipline, in many things resembling Gordon; as it is, he became a soldier of Christ, and met his death, as he above all men would have desired, at his post, fighting.

Though his day of work has been so short, there are many hundreds of men and women, both in this country and across the sea, who have drawn comfort and help from his kind soul, and have felt the blessing of his manly devotion. Upon all who have ever known him there will fall a deep sense of his

loss, of the piteousness of that brave life so rare in its gifts, so strong, so rich in its powers of good, cut off in the prime of manhood. Truly, of him it may be said *multis ille bonis flebilis occidit*. But the infinite pathos of that *flebilis*, the depths of passion in its meaning, will best be understood by those who, in burning memory, still feel his arm entwined in theirs, still know the touch of his brotherly hand, who would fain admire the quick vigour of his limbs, and still can see in his honest smiling eyes the light of inextinguishable Truth.

JAMES TATE M.A.

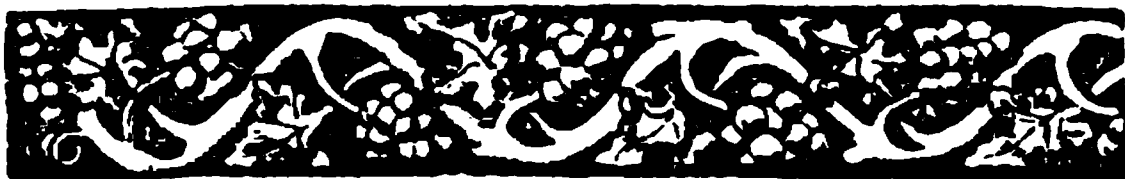
James Tate (Sixteenth Wrangler 1886), formerly a Scholar of the College, died suddenly on July 15, while waiting to see the Governors of the Gillingham (Dorset) Grammar School, for the Head-mastership of which he was a candidate. Mr Tate's wife was at the time waiting in the town to learn the result of the election. Mr Tate came up to Cambridge after a distinguished career at the Queen's College, Belfast, and at the Royal University of Ireland. After leaving Cambridge he was for two or three years Mathematical Master at the King's School, Rochester, after which he became Senior Mathematical Master at Derby School, and held this post till his death. His friend Mr H. D. Darbishire writes to us as follows:

"James Tate was three years my senior at Queen's College, Belfast, but after he had completed the course there he took up the study of medicine for two years before deciding to come to Cambridge, so that we were separated by a year only at St John's, where I learnt to know him. I do not then pretend to give even the events of his life that occurred in our acquaintanceship, while of his ability—very imperfectly represented by his examination record—I can but speak on the report of better judges. My claim to the indulgence of our editors, is only that I may testify to the gentleness and refinement of disposition which endeared him to his circle of friends. As he entered at Cambridge at an age considerably beyond that at which most men leave it, and as he was debarred by the very weakness which caused his untimely death from taking

part in the athletic side of college life, his natural shyness was too seldom overcome for that circle to be a large one; yet his loss will long be felt by all who are privileged to remember the quiet evenings when against the unlovely background of Cambridge lodgings he would unfold the treasures of a truly educated mind."

ERNEST ELIAS BLAND.

Many undergraduates of the College learnt with regret on returning here after the Long Vacation that a fellow-student had been taken from them by death. Ernest Elias Bland, youngest son of Mr Elias Bland of Cambridge, was born on 26 November 1871. He was educated at Ipswich Grammar School, and afterwards for a short time at the Devon County School. He came up to St John's in October 1890 and obtained a Sizarship, which was afterwards converted into a Proper Sizarship. He read Classics, and in both his 'Mays' was placed in the Second Class. He played Lawn Tennis and Association Football. Though not widely known, he was much liked and respected by those who enjoyed his acquaintance. He had been ailing since the month of May, and went for change of air to Devonshire. His illness proved unfortunately to be tuberculosis, and he died on 11 August at the Devon County School, West Buckland, where also he was buried.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1892.

For the first time since 1847, when the Hon C. E. Law ceased to represent the University in Parliament, one of the University Members is a Johnian. At the General Election the Rt Hon Sir John Gorst, Honorary Fellow of the College, was returned unopposed for Cambridge University, Sir G. G. Stokes having resolved not again to become a candidate. The new member was one of the guests at our Fellowship Election dinner, and in response to the toast of his health, proposed by the Master, expressed his thanks to the University for the trust it had reposed in him, and to the members of the College for their generous support in his candidature.

The two Royal Medals of the Royal Society have this year been awarded to Johnians. One is given to Mr J. N. Langley, F.R.S. (bracketed Second in the Natural Sciences Tripos 1874), now a Fellow of Trinity, for his work on Secreting Glands and on the Nervous System; the other to our venerable Honorary Fellow Dr Charles Pritchard, F.R.S. (Fourth Wrangler 1830), Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, for his work on Photometry and Stellar Parallax. The award of the Royal Medals has been graciously approved by the Queen.

The Linnean Society, at its ordinary meeting on November 17, adopted an address of congratulation to the Rev Leonard Blomefield [B.A. St John's 1822, as Leonard Jenyns, *post* Blomefield] on the completion of the seventieth year of his Fellowship of the Society. Mr Blomefield joined the Linnean Society on November 19, 1822, under its first President, Sir J. B. Smith, and is now in the 93rd year of his age. He is also an original Fellow of the Zoological Society, and one of the four surviving founders of the Entomological Society. He joined the British Association in the second year of its existence. Mr Blomefield was Charles Darwin's senior at Cambridge, was closely associated with him in his zoological researches, and was one of his most frequent correspondents. His early bias towards the study of nature is said to have been due to his reading White's *Natural History of Selborne* while at Eton. This was at that time a rare book: having borrowed a copy of it from

a friend, and being uncertain whether he should ever see it again, he copied the whole of it with his own hand. The Society's address of congratulation was moved by Sir William H. Flower, seconded by Mr St George Mivart, and acknowledged by the Rev George Henslow, a nephew of Mr Blomefield. We are sure the College will heartily sympathise with the congratulations that have thus been offered to our veteran man of science.

The following members of the College were returned to the new Parliament at the General Election last July:

C. F. E. Allen	Pembroke	<i>B.A.</i> 1870 GL
J. Bigwood	Middlesex (Brentwood Div.) ..	1863..C
E. Boulnois.....	East Marylebone	1860..C
Rt Hon L. H. Courtney	Cornwall (Bodmin Div.)	1855 LU
	(Fellow 1856)	
Rt Hon J. E. Gorst, Q.C.....	Cambridge University	1857..C
	(Fellow 1857, Hon Fellow 1890)	
Rt Hon J. T. Hibbert	Oldham	1847 GL
J. E. Johnson-Ferguson	Leicester (Mid)	1872 GL
Rt Hon Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C..	Brighton.	1858..C
E. J. C. Morton.. ..	Devonport	1880 GL
Sir F. S. Powell, Bart.....	Wigan	1850..C
	(Fellow 1851)	
H. J. Roby.....	Lancashire (Eccles Div.)	1853 GL
	(Fellow 1854, Hon Fellow 1886)	
Rt Hon C. P. Villiers	Wolverhampton	1824 LU

Eight of the above sat in the previous Parliament. The new members are Mr Hibbert (who had sat for Oldham from 1862 to 1874 and from 1877 to 1885), Mr Johnson-Ferguson, Mr Allen, and Mr Morton. It is noticeable that the distribution is very symmetrical: five Gladstonian Liberals, five Conservatives, and two Liberal Unionists. Two members of the College who had sat in the last Parliament did not stand for the present one, namely, Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson (now Lord Rookwood) and Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks.

The following were unsuccessful Candidates:

Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bt.	Peebles and Selkirk	1881 GL
T. R. S. Jones	Middlesex (Hornsey Div.) ..	1880 GL
H. Lee-Warner	South West Norfolk.....	1864 GL
	(formerly Fellow)	
J. F. Moulton.....	South Nottingham	1868 GL
P. P. Pennant.....	Flint District	1857..C
H. S. Samuel	Tower Hamlets, Limehouse..	1875..C
A. G. Sparrow	Lancashire (Rossendale Div.)	1880 LU
T. Stevens	Berkshire (Newbury Div.) ..	1873 GL
G. C. Whiteley	Greenwich	1868 GL
B. F. Williams	Merthyr Tydfil	1865..C

The Queen has appointed Mr Charles Peter Layard (B.A. 1872), Solicitor-General, to be a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon.

Mr Philip Baylis (B.A. 1872) has been appointed by Mr Justice Cave to be one of the Revising Barristers for the Oxford Circuit.

At the Annual Election on November 7 one of the three vacant Fellowships was awarded for Mathematics, and two for Classics. The dissertation submitted by Mr G. T. Bennett (Senior Wrangler in 1890, and First Smith's Prizeman 1892) was on *The Residues of Powers of Numbers for any Composite Modulus, Real or Complex*. This paper is in course of publication in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society. Mr H. D. Darbishire (First Class in Part II of Classical Tripos 1888, and M'Mahon Law Student) sent in *Notes on the Spiritus Asper*; *Contributions to Greek Lexicography*, on ἐπιδέξιος, ἐπιδέξια, εὐδέξιος, εὐδέξια; also *Studies on Sanskrit L and R*, and on *The Indo-European words for fox and wolf*. Of these papers, the first two have already been published by the Cambridge Philological Society. Mr T. R. Glover (Medallist for Greek epigram 1890 and 1891; Porson Prizeman 1891; First Chancellor's Classical Medallist 1892; and First Class in both parts of the Classical Tripos 1891-2) wrote on *The Tenure of Land in Ancient Greece*.

Mr E. H. Hankin, Fellow of the College, before proceeding last September to take up the important post in India to which he has been appointed (*Eagle* xvii, 323), was entertained at a farewell dinner in the Combination-room by the Professors and Teachers connected with the Schools of Medicine and Natural Science. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the speeches made by Professor Foster, Dr Adami, and others, bore testimony to the high esteem which Mr Hankin had won from his colleagues during the time he has been among them in Cambridge. Mr Hankin has worked much and successfully on the measures whereby immunity from infectious diseases may be produced; and he showed his faith in the soundness of the results achieved in this direction by twice having himself inoculated with a 'cholera-vaccine' prepared by M. Haffkine of the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Having safely passed through this ordeal, he put its efficacy to the test by swallowing a preparation of the virus of cholera intensified twenty-fold, we are glad to say without ill effect. Dr T. Clifford Allbutt, the Regius Professor of Physic, in his recent address to the York Medical Society, referred to this as 'an intrepid and magnanimous experiment.'

The Earl of Powis (B.A. 1885) has generously offered to continue the Powis Medal for Latin Hexameter Verse, given from 1866 onwards by his uncle, the late High Steward of the University.

At the meeting of the British Association held in Edinburgh last August, Dr A. Schuster, Fellow-Commoner, was President.

of Section A (Mathematics and Physics), Professor A. Macalister, Fellow of the College, President of Section H (Anthropology), and Dr A. Milnes Marshall, formerly Fellow, gave an evening discourse on *Pedigrees*.

Among the officers of the London Mathematical Society for the current year are the following members of the College—Professor Greenhill F.R.S. (*Vice President*), Mr J. Larmor F.R.S. (*Treasurer*), Mr R. Tucker (*Honorary Secretary*), Mr H. F. Baker and Mr A. E. H. Love (*Members of Council*).

Mr Larmor and Mr Bateson have been elected Secretaries of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and Dr Shore a member of the Council.

Mr E. E. Sikes, Fellow and Assistant Lecturer of the College, has been appointed by the Council a Governor of Aldenham School, in succession to the late Dr Griffith.

Ds Edward Edwards (B.A. Moral Sciences Tripos 1891—1892) has been appointed Lecturer in History and Economics at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Ds Ernest W. Smith, lately second Master of Hutton Grammar School, Lancashire, has been appointed Headmaster of Langport Grammar School, Somerset.

We regret to have to report the death, on November 25, of the Rev W. N. Griffin (B.A. 1837), formerly Fellow and Tutor, and since 1848 Vicar of Ospringe, Kent. An obituary notice of Mr Griffin will appear in our next number.

A striking portrait of the Rev A. W. Momerie D.Sc. Edin. (First in the Moral Sciences Tripos 1877), formerly Fellow, is given in *The Professional World* for June 1892. It is accompanied by a sketch of Dr Momerie's somewhat remarkable career: the biographer describes him as "brilliantly unconventional."

In the Final Examination of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service held in July, Thomas Walter Morris of this College obtained at the close of his second year of residence the distinction of being third in the list, with the Prize for Hindi, and the second place in Hindustani, the first being taken by a native of India.

In the First Examination, held in August, Ds Maw, Ds D'Souza and K. C. Dé were among the successful candidates. The College has accordingly extended the tenure of Maw's Scholarship for another year.

The College Essay Prizes, for the academic year ending last June, have been adjudged as follows: First year, G. S. Osborn; Second year, A. S. Kidd; Third year, W. L. Brown.

Mr Clement Kinloch Cooke (B.A. 1878, LL.M. 1883), editor of the *Observer* and of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, has been appointed editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* under its new management. There is an excellent portrait of Mr Cooke in *Black and White* for October 22.

The Master has presented to the College a portrait in oils of the Hon Alan (or Aleyn) Percy, our second Master (1516—1518), copied by Mr Brock of Cambridge from an original in the Council Chamber at Norwich. Mr Percy held property in Norwich and was a benefactor to the City. He gave a contribution towards restoring the roof of the Chamber in which his portrait now hangs. He held two livings in the diocese, namely Mulbarton and Little Cressingham. Particulars concerning him are given in *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 75, 76, 82 to 84; and in Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, 8vo edition, iii. 208, 261, iv. 229, 231, 298, v. 80, vi. 111.

A memorial window, which has some interest for members of the College, has been placed in the Parish Church of Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire, to commemorate certain members of the Beresford family. This stained-glass window, of three lights, has been put in at the expense of Mr E. Aden Beresford of Lenton Lodge, near Nottingham (at one time of St John's, afterwards of King's College, B.A. 1879), assisted by his brothers and sisters, to the memory of their father, Gilbert Beresford. It represents Thomas Beresford, the founder of the family, in the northern light; his wife, Agnes Hassell, in the southern (their tomb being in the church); and in the centre light their fourth son, James Beresford, Prebendary of Lichfield at the close of the fifteenth century. This James Beresford founded in 1519 two Fellowships and two Scholarships at St John's. He was the fourth of sixteen sons of Thomas Beresford of Fenny Bentley. It is recorded that he was a distinguished scholar in his time. In early life he was tutor to the sons of Sir John Leake of Sutton Scardale, and was one of the learned Canons promoted by Bishop Hales of Lichfield. He was made Vicar of Chesterfield in 1484, Rector of Matlock 1497, resigning the latter for the Vicarage of Wirksworth in 1504. He became Canon of Lichfield and Prebendary of Prees in the same Cathedral. The Fellowships and Scholarships which he founded in the College were in memory of himself and his brother Lawrence, then deceased. The holders were to be of his name and kindred, or, failing them, natives of Wirksworth, Chesterfield, or Ashborne, or of the parish of Alstonfield, or of the Counties of Derby and Stafford. Each Fellow to have five marks yearly, paid in sums of ten shillings at each quarter-day, with 13s 4d at Michaelmas for their 'subsidy' and 13s 4d at Christmas for their gowns. The Fellows and Scholars were to have meat and drink, 'Chamber Barbour & Launder,' and to be discharged of

Cooks' and Butters' wages. In the same year James Beresford also founded a Chantry in the Church of Fenny Bentley, endowing it with land to the value of £9 5s 4d, part to sustain a Priest, part a Bedeman, the remainder to be given in charity. The chantry service was to be said "at the auter of our blessed Ladye the Virgin and SS. Katharen and Anthony" (it was founded by License from King Henry the Eighth), and "to pray for the good and prosperous estate of the said King and of his most noble wife Katharen, queene of England, and of the aforesaid James, and all and singular the Founder's brothers and sisters, cousins and friends while they live and for their souls when they shall be passed from this present life." James Beresford also built the gateway to the Choristery which Bishop Blythe erected for the choristers of Lichfield Cathedral, and, dying in 1520, was buried in the Cathedral, in which was "a monumental stone of marbull engraven in brass" laid on his grave.

Beresford's Chantry and its endowments suffered the usual fate of such things at the Reformation. The restrictions on his Scholars and Fellows were swept away in 1860 by the University Commissioners. Yet it would not be easy to estimate the influence of the latter foundation on College history. The printed lists of graduates of Cambridge show that of twenty-four Beresfords who have taken degrees between 1650 and 1884, twelve were of St John's. Seven Fellows of the College have borne his name. In later times the claim to be of Founder's kin gave rise to many disputes. Among the documents mentioned in the published Calendar of the Ely Episcopal Records is a book containing "47 foolscap pages of Beresford Pedigrees from the College of Arms, with copies of monumental inscriptions and other Records," these being the proofs in some contested claim to a Fellowship in the College, laid before the Bishop of Ely, as Visitor of the College, for his decision. There are also one or two such pedigrees among the Beresford papers in our Treasury. The number of such appeals seem to have increased as time went on and the difficulties of proving descent became greater.

At the Tercentenary Festival of the University of Dublin, held in July, Professor A. Macalister was present, with the Vice-Chancellor (Dr Peile), the Master of Trinity, and Sir G. G. Stokes, as one of the Cambridge Delegates. Honorary degrees were conferred on no less than seven members of our College. These were as follows—*Litt.D.*: the Rev Joseph Bickersteth Mayor, late Fellow; Dr J. E. Sandys, Fellow and Tutor; Dr T. G. Tucker, late Fellow; Dr A. S. Wilkins, late Fellow. *Sc.D.*: the Rev Dr T. G. Bonney, Fellow and late Tutor; Professor G. D. Liveing, Fellow; and Professor A. Macalister, Fellow.

In his speech at the opening of the Michaelmas Term, the

Vice-Chancellor (Dr Peile) referred as follows to the death of Professor Adams: 'After months of prostration, John Couch Adams, Lowndean Professor, a name not for one generation of Cambridge men but for the lifetime of the University, died on January 21. His brilliant achievements will be fitly commemorated in Westminster Abbey: here he will live in the hearts of those who knew that his mathematical power was but one of many great qualities.'

It has been proposed that a memorial brass shall be erected to Professor Adams in Truro Cathedral by the inhabitants of the County of Cornwall, in which he was born.

The following inscriptions have been at the request of the Truro authorities prepared by two distinguished Fellows of the College, Professor Mayor and Mr Heitland. It is not yet known which of the two will be chosen.

IOANNI . COVCH . ADAMS
 LOWNDEANO . OLIM . APVD . CANTABRIGIENSES . PROFESSORI
 CORNVBIAE . SVAE . NON . VLTIMO . DECORI
 TABELLAM . HANC . PIETATIS . ET . REVERENTIAE . TESTEM
 CIVES . POSVERVNT . CORNVBIENSES
 CVI . CVM . NEWTONI . SVMMI . NATVRAE . VERIQVE . AVCTORIS
 VESTIGIA . GNAVITER . PREMENTI
 INTIMA . DATVM . SIT . CAELORVM . ARCANA . SCRVTARI
 PLANETAM . OMNI . AEVO . INCOGNITVM
 NEPTVNI . NOMINE . SERAE . POSTERITATI . COGNOSCENDVM
 MENTIS . NON . VISVS . ACIE
 RATIONIBVS . NVMERORVM . SVBDVCTIS . VESTIGARE
 OPERA . DEI . INTER . PAVCOS . NOSSE
 INTER . PAVCOS . IPSVM . EX . OPERIBVS . DEVVM
 MVLTIPLEX . TAMEN . SCIENTIA . NEQVE . SATIARE . POTVIT . ANIMVM
 NEQVE . INFLARE
 QVIPPE . FALLENTIS . SEMITAM . VITAE
 AB . INEVNTE . AETATE . INITAM
 EANDEM . SENEX . OMNI . LAVDE . CVMVLATVS
 PROPOSITI . TENAX . SECVTVS
 INGENI . MORVMQVE . DIVITIIS . CONTENTVS
 VBIQVE . SEMPER . OMNIBVS . VNVM . SE . EVNDEMQUE . PRAESTITIT
 PATRI . FRATRIBVS . AMICIS . COGNATIS . VXORI
 PATRIAE . ACADEMIAE . COLLEGIO . VTRIQVE
 OMNIBVS . RERVM . NATVRAE . PER . ORBEM . TERRARVM . STUDIO
 FILIVS . FRATER . AMICVS . COGNATVS . MARITVS
 CIVIS . ALVMNVS . PROFESSOR . DISCIPVLVS . SOCIVS
 COLLEGA . MAGISTER . HORTATOR
 AMANS . FIDELIS . STRENVVS . MODESTVS
 PROPE . LAVNCESTONIAE . FINES . IN . AGRO . LIDCOTIANO
 NON . IVN . A . S . MDCCCXVIII . NATVS . EST
 MORTVVS . A.D.XII . KAL . FEBR . A.S.MDCCCLXXXII . CANTABRIGIAE

M S
 IOANNIS COVCH ADAMS
 ASTRONOMIAE APVD CANTABRIGIENSES PROFESSORIS.
 NEWTONI VESTIGIA SECVTVS
 PLANETAM HACTENVS INCOGNITVM
 SOLIS NVMERORVM RATIONIBVS ADHIBITIS
 INVENIT
 NEPTVNI NOMINE POSTERIS COGNOSCENDVM OSTENDIT
 DEI OPERA NOVERAT DEVVM COLVIT.
 VIXIT SVIS CARVS OMNIBVS BENIGNVS
 GENERI HVMANO VTILIS ADROGANTIAE EXPERS.
 NATVS EST IN AGRO LIDCOTIANO PROPE
 LAVNCESTON V^o DIE IVNI MDCCCXIX
 MORTVVS CANTABRIGIAE XXI^{mo} DIE
 IANVARI MDCCCLXXXII.
 HOC MONVMENTVM POSVERVNT
 CORNVBIENSI CORNVBIENSES.

Dr Hugh R. Jones (B.A. Natural Sciences Tripos 1883—1884) and Masha Allah Khan (undergraduate 1888) have received the University Diploma in Public Health.

Among the University Preachers for the current academical year are the following members of the college:—the Rev J. McCormick, Canon of York, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull; the Rev W. Moore Ede, Rector of Gateshead-on-Tyne; the Rev R. Y. Whytehead, Vicar of Madingley; the Rev W. Page Roberts, Incumbent of St Peter's, Vere Street, London; the Rev A. S. Stokes, Honorary Canon of Ely; and the Rev Dr C. Taylor, our Master.

The College Preachers for the term have been the Master and Mr Ward (resident), and the following non-resident members of the College: Mr J. McCormick, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull, Canon of York, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen (an old L.M.B.C. 'blue'); Mr Snowdon, late Fellow, sometime Head-master of Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire, now holder of the College benefice of Sunninghill, Berkshire; Mr Bullock-Webster, Domestic Chaplain to our Visitor (the Bishop of Ely); and Mr Ayles, Vicar of Horningsey. The Junior Dean preached the sermon at the College Servants' Service on October 6.

A seventy-five years' tenure of a benefice, as in the case of the Rev Bartholomew Edwards, most probably will always remain unique in ecclesiastical history. The record of Mr Whitelock (Fourth Senior Optime 1836), who died on September 3, is, however, a remarkable one. Mr Whitelock was ordained in the year of his degree to the curacy of Hutton-in-the-Forest, near Penrith, and held it for nineteen years, when he became Rector. He had, therefore, served in the same parish for fifty-six years continuously, when he died in his eightieth year.

Another long service was that of the Rev Thomas William Irby (B.A. 1840). Mr Irby was presented to the Rectory of Rushmere, near Lowestoft, two years after his ordination, and had been Rector for fifty years when he died suddenly of apoplexy on June 8.

At the biennial election to the Council of the Senate, held on November 7, the following members of the College were returned—Dr Taylor, our Master, Professor A. Macalister, and Mr R. F. Scott, Senior Bursar. Dr D. MacAlister, Secretary of the Council, and Mr R. T. Wright, Law Lecturer of the College, continue to hold office until 1894.

Dr Donald MacAlister has been re-appointed Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic; Professor A. Macalister has been appointed a member of the Museums and Lecture-rooms Syndicate; Dr Sandys an Elector to the Prendergast Studentship; Mr C. E. Haskins an Examiner for the Classical Tripos Part I; Mr H. F. Baker an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part II; Professor Liveing an Examiner in Elementary Chemistry; Dr W. J. Sollas and Mr Harker Examiners in Geology; Mr A. C. Seward an Examiner in Botany; Dr A. M. Marshall an Examiner in Zoology; Mr E. H. Acton an Examiner in Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Professor Gwatkin an Examiner for the Historical Tripos; Mr C. E. Haskins a member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Mr W. Bateson a member of the Library Syndicate; Mr R. F. Scott a member of the Proctorial Syndicate; Professor A. Macalister a member of the State Medicine Syndicate; Professor Liveing a member of the Observatory Syndicate; Mr J. T. Ward a member of the Examinations Board; Dr D. MacAlister a member of the Special Board for Medicine; Mr H. S. Foxwell a member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Dr E. C. Clarke one of the Sex Viri; Mr C. E. Graves an Examiner for University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals; Mr H. R. Tottenham an Examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships; Mr G. F. Stout and Mr A. Caldecott Examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Dr F. Watson an Examiner for the Norrisian Prize; and Dr Sandys an Elector to the Slade Professorship of Fine Arts.

Dr A. A. Kanthack, Fellow Commoner, and John Lucas Walker Student in Pathology, has resigned his Studentship to assume the duties of Medical Tutor and Lecturer in Pathology at University College, Liverpool. The managers of the John Lucas Walker Fund have expressed to him "their complete approval of the manner in which he has conducted his work as Student, and their high appreciation of the valuable researches which he has carried on during his tenure of the Studentship."

The obituary notices of Tennyson and Renan in the *Academy* were written by Mr J. Jacobs, Senior in the Moral Sciences Tripos 1876.

The following ecclesiastical appointments of members of the College are announced :

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Atkinson, R. W., M.A.	(1882)	C. St Paul, Onslow Square	V. St Peter's, Tunbridge Wells
Williams, E. F.	(1889)	C. St Matthew, Cambridge	R. Holme Hale, Norfolk
Thornley, Canon J. J., M.A.	(1866)	St John's, Workington	V. Kirkoswald, Cumberland
Whittington, R. E., M.A.	(1870)	C. Woolley	Master and Chaplain, St John's Hospital, Bath
Day, T. T.		V. Benthall	R. Thwaite, Norfolk
Greaves, T. A. L., M.A.	(1850)	V. Clifton	Inc. Holy Trinity, Torquay
Scott, J. D., M.A.	(1885)	C. St Geo., Barrow	V. St Wenefrede's, Bickley
Blunn, J. H., LL.M.	(1867)	Chap. of <i>Boscawen</i>	Chaplain and Naval Instructor H.M.S. <i>Rodney</i>
Hayne, J. P.	(1866)	R. Stawley	R. Raddington, Somerset
Marwood, G. H., M.A.	(1877)	Chap. <i>Regent</i>	Chaplain and Naval Instructor H.M.S. <i>Boscawen & Rodney</i>
Reed, J., M.A.	(1871)	Chap. <i>Opal</i>	Chaplain and Naval Instructor H.M.S. <i>Wildfire</i>
Cooper, H., M.A.	(1845)	R. Farnborough, near Bath	R. Semer, Ipswich
Rigby, T., M.A.	(1879)	V. St Peter, Warrington	R. Scruton, Bedale, Yorks.
Evans, L. H., M.A.	(1870)	V. Hope, near Leominster	Lect. Parish Church, Rhayader
Francis, J., M.A.	(1861)	C. of Liverpool	P. C. St Stephen's, Byron St., Liverpool
Auden, T., M.A.	(1858)	V. St Julian, Shrewsbury	V. Condover, Shrewsbury
Hope, C. A., M.A.	(1867)	C. Hellesdon, Norfolk	R. Towerham, Norfolk
Leighton, J.	(1879)	Curate (<i>ibid</i>)	V. St John's, Great Horton, Bradford
Thorndike, A. J. W., M.A.	(1876)	C. St Peter, Rochester	V. St Margaret's, Rochester
Bell, E. H., M.A.	(1877)	C. Wimbledon	V. All Souls', Grosvenor Park, London
Bros, A. F. Q., M.A.	(1870)	Curate (<i>ibid</i>)	V. Shabbington, Bucks.
Cole, H. R., M.A.	(1886)	C. Ch. Ch., Lowestoft	R. Brantham, Suffolk
Smith, J. B., M.A.	(1844)	Chap. at Smyrna	Chap. at Christiania
Roseveare, R. P., M.A.	(1888)	Master at St Dunstan's Coll., Catford Bridge	C. - in - Charge of Danby Main, S.W. Yorks.
Blissard, J. C., M.A.	(1858)	P. C. St Augustine's, Edgbaston	Rural Dean of Birmingham

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Hagger, W., M.A.	(1879)	High School, Sunderland	V. Tolleshunt Major, Essex
Workman, A. W., M.A.	(1877)	V. Wrangle, Linc.	V. Grasby, Linc.
Askwith, H., M.A.	(1880)	V. St. James, Hereford	V. St Paul's, Canonbury
Holmes, B. E., M.A.	(1882)	Curate (<i>ibid</i>)	R. King William's Town, Cape Colony

The following ordinations of members of the College took place on Trinity Sunday:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Verity, W. H.	(1889)	Canterbury	The Colonies
Waller, C. C.	(1890)	London	
Fynes-Clinton, C. E.	(1891)	Ely	
Radford, L. B.	(1890)	Liverpool	Holy Trin. and Grammar School, Warrington
Chester, F. E., M.A.	(1884)	Manchester	St James, Churchkirk
Clark, Harold, M.A.	(1886)	Manchester	St Augustine's, Newton-Heath
Harper, C. H. R.	(1890)	Oxford	Holy Trinity, Oxford
Sewart, A. W., M.A.	(1880)	Ripon	Wibsey
Chapman, A. E.	(1890)	Southwell	All Souls, Derby

At the September ordination:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
White, C. W.	(1888)	Gloucester and Bristol	St James, Cheltenham
Godwin, H., M.A.	(1888)	Lichfield	Kids Grove
Burton, O.	(1888)	Manchester	St Philip's, Blackburn
Drake, H.	(1892)	Manchester	Bedford Leigh
Smith, S. M.	(1890)	Wakefield	Par. Church, Halifax

During the Long Vacation and Michaelmas Term, the Cambridge Electric Supply Company have been engaged in laying cables and wires for the electric lighting of the Chapel, Hall, and First Court lamps. The managing director of the Company is the Hon C. A. Parsons (Eleventh Wrangler 1877), formerly Scholar of the College. The fittings in the Hall and Chapel are the work of Mr W. A. S. Benson, of Bond Street, London. It is hoped that the electric lighting will be in full operation by the end of this term.

Messrs Macmillan have in active preparation an important series of volumes on the natural history of animals, which is to be called *The Cambridge Natural History*. The volumes will be mainly written by Cambridge men, among whom are the following members of the College: Mr J. J. Lister (*Mammals*), Mr W. Bateson (*Fishes*), Professor W. F. R. Weldon (*Crustaceans*), and Professor W. J. Sollas (*Sponges*). The series will be fully illustrated, and some of the volumes will be ready next year.

J. H. B. Masterman has been elected President of the Union Society for the Lent Term; P. Green, Vice-President; and Yusuf Ali a member of the Committee. Mr E. E. Sikes is Librarian of the Society.

During the summer two pieces, *The Noble Art* and *Chalk and Cheese*, have been produced at Terry's Theatre, London. The author's pseudonym, 'Eille Norwood,' is said to conceal the personality of an old Johnian, Mr A. E. Brett, who acted in the first piece. His successors on the editorial committee of the *Eagle* wish him continued prosperity in his dramatic career.

A manuscript from our Library, which is believed to be the very book King Charles I held in his hand during his Coronation, has been transcribed by the permission of the Master and Fellows, and edited for the Henry Bradshaw Society by the Rev Christopher Wordsworth. Accompanying the text is a collation of two other contemporary MSS, and a number of other appendices containing other English Coronation Services, several of which have not before been printed, or are difficult of access. A critical introduction precedes the work, the printing of which is nearly finished. It will very soon be ready for distribution among the Society's subscribers of 1892.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The eighth book of Thucydides* (Macmillan), edited by Dr T. G. Tucker; *Key to Arithmetic for Beginners* (Macmillan), by J. and E. J. Brooksmith; *The Applications of Elliptic Functions* (Macmillan), by A. G. Greenhill; *Analecta Latina*, and *Analecta Græca* (Macmillan), by Professors J. Strachan and A. S. Wilkins; *Prendeville's Livy, book v.* (Bell and Sons), by J. H. Freese; *The Student's Handbook of Physical Geology* (Bell), second edition, by A. J. Jukes-Brown; *Selections from Livy, books v. and vi.* (Macmillan), by W. Cecil Laming; *Shakespeare's Tempest, with notes, etc.* (Sampson Low), by the Rev David Bain; *Fairy Tales from India* (Nutt), by Joseph Jacobs; *Aristotle's Constitution of Athens* (Macmillan), by Dr J. E. Sandys; *Vergil Aeneid i.* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Elementary Latin Grammar* (Macmillan), by Dr H. J. Roby and Dr A. S. Wilkins; *Wise Words and Quaint Counsels of Thomas Fuller* (Clarendon Press), by the Rev Dr A. Jessopp; *Extinct Monsters* (Chapman and Hall), by the Rev H. N. Hutchinson; *Geometrical Drawing* (Percival and Co), by A. J. Pressland; *The Schism between the Oriental and Western Churches* (Longmans), by the Rev G. B. Howard; *Human Origins and Problems of the Future* (Chapman and Hall), by Samuel Laing; *Fossil Plants as Tests of Climate* (University Press), by A. C. Seward; *Jurassic Rocks of Cambridge* (University Press), by the late T. Roberts; *Education from a National Standpoint* (Appleton and Co), by Alfred Fouillée, translated by W. J. Greenstreet; *Man's Great Charter, an exposition of the First Chapter of Genesis* (Nisbet), by F. E. Coggin; *The Still Life of the Middle Temple with some of its Table-Talk, preceded by Fifty Years' Reminiscences* (Bentley), by W. G. Thorpe; *Christian Doctrine and Modern Thought: Boyle*

Lectures for 1891 (Longmans), by the Rev Dr T. G. Bonney; *Aristophanes' Vespae* (Pitt Press), by the Rev C. E. Graves; *M. Tulli Ciceronis De Oratore libri tres* (Clarendon Press), by Dr A. S. Wilkins; *Researches in Stellar Parallax by the Aid of Photography* (Clarendon Press), by the Rev Professor C. Pritchard; *The Year-Book of Science*, second year (Cassell and Co), by the Rev Dr T. G. Bonney; *A Practical Treatise on Midwifery* (Charles Griffin), by Dr John Phillips; *The Book Genesis a True History* (S.P.C.K.), by the Rev Dr F. Watson.

JOHNIANA.

An influential committee, which includes among its members Lord Rayleigh, Lord Brooke, and Sir T. Fowell Buxton, has been formed for the purpose of promoting the presentation of his portrait to Lord Rookwood for services rendered to Essex during many years. Lord Rookwood is, of course, our old friend, Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson [B.A. 1849]. In his Parliamentary days he filled the posts of Under-Secretary for the Home Department and Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and he represented Essex constituencies in the House for a quarter of a century. He has never lost the old-world courtesy which is a prominent feature of his character, and he is the most popular man in the county, and perhaps the most useful.

Pall Mall Gazette: November 10, 1892.

Before becoming a Templar he (the author) was a very rolling stone. Educated privately in his boyhood, he was sent to St John's College, Cambridge, from which he migrated to Queens', because his tutors would not guarantee him anything above a sixth wranglership, and this would not have given him a chance of a fellowship at the larger college. He tells us that this practice for this reason was common, and that the Queensmen resented it.

Saturday Review (Notice of W. G. Thorpe's *Still Life of the Middle Temple*): October 1, 1891.

The Anniversary Meeting of the GENTLEMEN educated at ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, will be held at the Turk's Head Inn, in Newark, on Monday the 6th of May.

. Dinner on table at two o'clock.

Cambridge Chronicle: April 27, 1782.

An anniversary meeting of the gentlemen educated at St JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, will be held at the George inn, St Martin's, STAMFORD, on Tuesday the 6th of May.

N.B.—Those gentlemen who mean to attend are requested to send in their names to Mr Terrewest, master of the above inn, a few days previous to the meeting.

Ibid: April 12, 1783.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Gentlemen Educated at St John's College, resident in Nottinghamshire and the adjacent Counties, will meet at the Blackmoor's Head, in Nottingham, on Monday the 8th of May next, to commemorate the foundation of the College.

Dinner at two o'clock.

J. CARR, *President*
DERBY, April 17th, 1786.
Ibid: April 15, 1786.

JOHN-PORT-LATIN.

THE Anniversary Meeting of Gentlemen Educated at St John's College, Cambridge, will be held at the George inn, St Martin's, STAMFORD BARON, on Saturday the 6th of May, 1786. It is hoped that gentlemen attending will give in their names a few days previous to the Meeting.

N.B.—Dinner upon the table at three o'clock.

Rev T. REID }
The Rev C. COOKSON } *Stewards.*

Ibid : April 22.

Edward Bendlowes, esq. (sometime lord of Brenthall in Essex), a great poet of his time, died at Oxon in Mr Maund's house, the apothecary in S Marie's parish, 18 Decemb. (Munday) [1676] about 8 of the clock at night, æt 73 or thereabouts. Sometime gent. commoner of St John's Coll in Cambr to which College he hath been a benefactor. Spent about 7 hundred a yeare in vertuositie and on flattering poets. A weak and imprudent man as to the knowledg of men and things of the world. See book of Obits and armes [*i.e.* Wood MSS., F. 4]. He hath printed a thin folio of poems anno 1651 or 52 in Engl. and Lat.

A. Wood's Life and Times : (ed. Clark), ii. 360 (1892).

Feb. 21: [1679] F. news came in letters that the most part of St John's College, in Cambridge, was lately burnt : contradicted the next post.

Feb. 24: M. reports of fiers at Cambridge (vide *Gazet*, vol. 7, num 1386) to amuse the people and make them believe to be done by papists—St John's College in Cambridge.

Ibid : ii. 441, 442.

I am sorry to tell you Saint John's Garden is quite at a stand ; perhaps you in person can set it going.

T. Gray : Letter to W. Mason, Jan. 8, 1768.
(*Gray's Works*, iii. 297, ed. Gosse).

[Jas. Hawkins, Mus. Bac. (1719), formerly chorister of St John's, dedicates a MS now in the library of the Royal College of Music] 'to the Very Rev Mr Tomkinson and the rest of the Great, Good, and Just Non-jurors of St John's College in Cambridge.'

Grove's Dictionary of Music, sub voce.

The loan collection [of 'Musical and Ecclesiastical Art'] has been most carefully arranged by Mr Du Plat, of St John's College, Cambridge. He has placed wind instruments first, and the collection is a thoroughly representative one. It begins with facsimiles of the double flutes found by Mr Flinders Petrie in the tomb of the Lady Anaket, at Kalum, dating B.C. 1100. It is a "far cry" to the English recorder, which figures next in the catalogue, and the pipe as used with the tabor. These are followed by bagpipes, and double and single reeds, with newest developments, some unsuccessful, as the sarrusphones, others that have rapidly gained a footing, as the pedal clarionet, first used in this country less than a twelvemonth ago, but which at once obtained favour.

County Gentleman : September 17, 1892.

Professor Macalister, President of the Anthropological Section at the British Association, gave an address on some 250 Egyptian skulls he recently received from a friend. The first skull, he inferred, belonged to a doctor of 4,000 years ago ; the other to a young lady of 3,000 years ago. The Egyptian type was very uniform ; the variations from it till now are practically nothing. There are still the high narrow forehead ; the pronounced and arched, but browless, orbital ridges ; the delicate hair, shaven as a rule on the skulls, and dark ; the prominent high-ridged nose ; the narrow linear nostrils ; the thin lips ; the tapering chin. There is no trace of perforation in the ears. The professor touched off the peculiarities with a

most pleasant humour. "In dressing the hair in this young lady," he said, "I took for pattern the heads I saw at Girton and Newnham. I appeal to you whether I have not succeeded." The ringing cheer that answered him was decisive and final.

New York Presbyterian : September 7, 1892.

Those who love their *Rabelais* must make a note that the new translation by Mr W. F. Smith, one of the Lecturers and Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge, is on the point of appearing. It will be in two volumes royal 8vo, and will contain, as well as the *Gargantua* and *Pantagruel*, the minor writings, letters, &c. There are also notes, appendices, &c. Mr W. F. Smith has long been known as a student of *Rabelais*. The edition is limited to 750, and is published by Mr A. P. Watt, 2, Paternoster-square, at 25s a copy; but after a certain number are subscribed the price will be raised, so that those who wish to secure the work should make haste.

The Author : October 1892.

Etiam editio, quae auctore C. E. Haskins anno 1887 prodiit, Heitlandii praefatione praefixa, multa egregie composuit et explicavit.

Carolus Hosius : *Lucani de Bello Civili*, xxx (1892).

The Rev Arthur Carrighan (a connection of his by marriage) had the rectory [of Barrow, adjoining Great Saxham Hall]; it was in the presentation of St John's College, and was once held by Dr Francis, the noted translator of *Horace*, and father of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the "Junius Letters."

Carrighan was a Student and Fellow of St John's [B.A. 1803, B.D. 1813], under the name of Gosli—a name adopted by his father as a Sligo man, he reversing the syllables. The history of this singular proceeding is associated with a duel in which Mr Carrighan, the father, was led to believe he had killed his opponent. He thereupon changed his name, and in an unhappy state of mind wandered over the Continent for twenty years more or less; when one day he met the very man whom he supposed had received a death-blow at his hands. On this important discovery he restored his true name to his family. Carrighan had many charms, but it will suffice to state he was a gentleman and a scholar, which includes all that is good besides. Sir Thomas Watson, his fellow collegian, was his attached friend; I received the hearty thanks of that great physician for my attention to Arthur Carrighan in his last illness.

Gordon Hake : *Memoirs of Eighty Years*, p. 163 (1891).

The Rev Henry Bailey D.D., Canon of Canterbury, supplies us with the following story from the lips of the late Rev T. H. Shepherd, who was the last surviving Canon of the Collegiate Church in Southwell:

'Henry Martyn had just entered the College as a Freshman under the Rev Mr Catton. I was the year above him, i.e. second year man; and Mr Catton sent for me to his rooms, telling me of Martyn, as a quiet youth, with some knowledge of classics, but utterly unable as it seemed to make anything of even the First Proposition of Euclid, and desiring me to have him into my rooms, and see what I could do for him in this matter. Accordingly we spent some time together, but all my efforts seemed to be in vain; and Martyn, in sheer despair, was about to make his way to the coach office, and take his place the following day back to Truro, his native town. I urged him not to be so precipitate, but to come to me the next day, and have another trial with Euclid. After some time light seemed suddenly to flash upon his mind, with clear comprehension of the hitherto dark problem, and he threw up his cap for joy at his *Eureka*. The Second Proposition was soon taken, and with perfect success; but in truth his progress was such and so rapid, that he distanced everyone in his year, and, as everyone knows, became Senior Wrangler.'

George Smith : *Henry Martyn, Saint and Scholar*, p. 19 (1892).

The two Colleges founded by the Lady Margaret Beaufort, Christ's and St John's, have always borne the same arms, namely, those of their foundress : *France modern and England quarterly within a bordure compony argent and azure*. Splendid representations of these arms, surrounded by various badges, are carved on the gateways of the two colleges, and it may be of interest on this occasion to compare them with the magnificent seals of the foundress herself. Curiously enough the seals of the two colleges contain no shields of arms, but are profusely decorated with various Beaufort badges. Thus the common seal of Christ's has a representation of the Resurrection of our Lord with two angels above supporting a large crowned Tudor rose, and in the base of the seal a crowned portcullis between a *marguerite* and a four-leaved flower; the stops of the legend are roses and fleurs-de-lis, and a diaper of the same devices fills up the sides of the central subject. The Master's seal, which, with the other, is of the same date as the foundation, displays a spotted antelope on a field powdered with roses and portcullises. The common seal of St John's, which also dates from the foundation, bears a representation of St John writing his Gospel, with the eagle perched on his desk. On the field are a four-leaved flower, a portcullis, an antelope, and a *marguerite* or daisy. The contemporary Master's seal reproduces the same devices in miniature; there is also a later Master's seal bearing a portcullis ducally crowned.

In Hamond's map the Christ's and St John's arms are shewn with a plain bordure, while Ivery's map of 1672 gives for Christ's *France Ancient and England quarterly with a label ermine*, an error also followed by Loggan.

W. H. St John Hope: The Armorial Ensigns of the University, Cambridge Chronicle, 25 November 1892.

TRIPOS EXAMINATIONS, June 1892.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Nicklin, J. A. (<i>div. 2</i>)	Kidd (<i>div. 1</i>)	Cordeaux (<i>div. 1</i>)
Stone "	King, H. A. "	Hessey (<i>div. 2</i>)
	Hooton (<i>div. 2</i>)	Smith, A. E. "
	Kent "	Bone (<i>div. 3</i>)
	Groom, F. W. H. (<i>div. 3</i>)	Collison "
		Saunders "

Part II.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>
Ds Glover, T. R. (<i>a, c*</i>)	Summers
Ds Haslett (<i>c</i>)	
Ds Lupton (<i>c</i>)	

LAW TRIPOS Part II.

<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
9 Burn <i>bracketed</i>	21 Gillespie <i>br</i>
11 Wihl	23 Ds Speight <i>br</i>
	31 Mahomed Ahmed <i>br</i>
	35 Dewsbury <i>br</i>

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

<i>Class III.</i>
Giles
Raven

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Class II.

Adeney
Garcia
Lees
Nutley

Class III.

Eastwood
Given-Wilson
Simpson

Part II.

Class I.

•Ds Long, B. (a)

• Hebrew Prize

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

Class I.

Brown, W. L.
Jackson, T. L.
McDougall

Class III.

Blundell
Burnett
Edwards, C. D.
Fraser, J. H.
Godson, F. A.
Kingsford, R. L.

Part II.

Class II.

Trotman

Class III.

Baker

Class I.

Villy (*Physiology & Zoology*)
Whipple (*Botany*)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, Easter Term 1892.

SECOND M.B.

Pharmacy.

Ds Barton, P. F.
Briggs, G. F.
Ds Elliott, A. E.
Holmes

Lord
Orton
Rae

Anatomy and Physiology.

Ds Bennett, N. G.
Burnett

Ds Henderson
Ds Jackson, G. C.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF D.D.

Mag Frederick Watson, formerly Fellow.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, June 1892.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

*3rd Year.**1st Class (Dec. 1891).*

Pocklington
Hough
Franks, R. S.
Morton
Chevalier
Clay

Smith, R. T.
Rosenberg

*2nd Year.**1st Class.*

Dale
Heron
Hudson
Cummings
Sargent, H.

*1st Year.**1st Class.*

Leathem
Borchardt
Newling
Raw

Werner
{ Hibbert-Ware
{ Leftwich

Edmunds
Emslie
Webb
Fearnley
Thatcher
Hare

CLASSICS.

<i>3rd Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>	<i>1st Year.</i>
<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>
Stone (<i>div. 1</i>)	Sheepshanks	Tate, R. W.
King, H. A. (<i>div. 2</i>)	Horton-Smith, L.	McElderry
Kent	Kidd	
"	{ Jones, H. P.	
	{ Long, H. E.	
	{ Nicklin, J. A.	

THEOLOGY.

3rd Year.
1st Class.
Nutley

HISTORY.

2nd Year.
1st Class.
Masterman

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Candidate for Part II.

3rd Year.
1st Class.
Villy

Candidates for Part I.

<i>3rd Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>	<i>1st Year.</i>
<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>
Brown, W. L.	McDougall	Blackman, S. S. F.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Morris
Russell

PRIZES.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

Pocklington

GREEK TESTAMENT.

Nutley (1)
Lees (2)

HEBREW.

(*In alphabetical order*)

Ds Bender
Ds Greenup
Ds Long
2nd year Hutton, A. R. R.

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

(<i>Mathematics</i>)	(<i>Classics</i>)	(<i>Natural Sciences</i>)
<i>3rd Year.</i> Ds Pocklington	Ds Stone	Ds Brown, W. L.
<i>2nd Year.</i> Dale	Sheepshanks	McDougall
<i>1st Year.</i> Leathem	Tate, R. W.	Blackman, S. S. F.

History.

2nd Year. Masterman

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS, October 1892.

Baker Exhibition—J. M. Hardwich, of Durham School.

Johnson Exhibition—C. E. Byles, of Uppingham School.

Somerset Exhibition—E. H. Jones, of Manchester School.

SCHOLARS renewed.		SCHOLARS elected June 1892.		PROPER SIZARS.
Ds Gibson	<i>mar</i>		Ds Long, B.	<i>th</i> Hardwick
„ Bennett, G. T.	<i>m</i>	3rd Year.	„ Brown, W. L.	<i>s</i> Hutton
„ Hewitt, J. T.	<i>s</i>		„ Clay	<i>m</i> Kidd
„ Blackman, F. F.	<i>s</i>		„ Jackson, T. L.	<i>s</i> Long, H. E.
„ Woods	<i>s</i>		„ Smith, R. T.	<i>m</i> Bland
„ Lupton	<i>c</i>	2nd Year.	Heron	<i>m</i> Cole, T. E.
„ Glover, T. R.	<i>c</i>		Hudson	<i>m</i> Emslie
„ Summers	<i>c</i>		McDougall	<i>s</i> Thatcher
„ MacBride	<i>s</i>		Masterman, <i>h</i>	Webb, C. M.
Franks, R. S.	<i>m</i>	1st Year	Blackman, S. S. F.	<i>s</i>
Ds Bender	<i>sem</i>		Borchardt	<i>m</i>
„ Aickin	<i>th</i>		Leathem	<i>m</i>
„ Whipple	<i>s</i>		McElderry	<i>c</i>
„ Haslett	<i>c</i>		Newling	<i>m</i>
„ Hough	<i>m</i>			
„ Pocklington	<i>m</i>			
„ Chevalier, R. C.	<i>m</i>			
„ Stone	<i>c</i>	3rd Year.	Ds Nutley	
„ Villy	<i>s</i>	2nd Year.	Long, H. E.	
„ Morton	<i>m</i>		Sargent, H.	
„ Edwards, E.	<i>mor</i>	1st Year.	Fearnley	
„ Masom	<i>c</i>		Thatcher	
„ D'Souza, <i>l</i>			Webb, C. M.	
Horton Smith, L.	<i>c</i>	(For Hebrew)	Hutton	
Nicklin, J. A.	<i>c</i>			
Jones, H. P.	<i>c</i>			
Sheepshanks	<i>c</i>			
Dale	<i>m</i>			
Cummings	<i>m</i>			
Tate, R. W.	<i>c</i>			
Hibbert-Ware	<i>m</i>			
Raw	<i>m</i>			
Hare	<i>m</i>			
Leftwich	<i>m</i>			
Werner	<i>m</i>			

CHORAL STUDENTS.

Ds Given-Wilson
Thatcher
Walker, A. J.
Powell, C. T.

EXHIBITIONERS.

3rd Year. Ds Nutley
2nd Year. Long, H. E.
1st Year. Sargent, H.
Fearnley
Thatcher
Webb, C. M.

READING PRIZES.

Horton-Smith, L.
Jones, H. P.
Wilkinson, R. B. } *equal*

HUTCHINSON STUDENT-SHIP.

Ds MacBride (*for Zoology*)

NEWCOME PRIZE.

Ds Edwards, E.

HUGHES PRIZES.

Ds Hough (*Mathematics*)
„ Villy (*Natural Sciences*)

m = mathematics. *c* = classics. *s* = natural science. *mor* = moral science.
th = theology. *l* = law. *h* = history. *sem* = semitic languages.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

First Captain—H. C. Langley. *Second Captain*—A. E. Buchanan.
Hon. Secretary—A. P. Cameron. *Hon. Treasurer*—W. McDougall. *First Lent Captain*—H. E. Knight. *Second Lent Captain*—A. G. Butler.
Additional Captains—A. J. Davis, G. Blair, W. A. Lamb.

The above officers were elected at a general meeting of the Club held on June 15th.

Andrews and Maples Freshmen's Sculls. These sculls were rowed for on June 16th. There were three entries, J. B. Killey, A. F. Alcock, and A. P. Cameron. The race resulted in a dead heat between Killey and Cameron.

University Coxwainless Fours. These races were rowed on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of November. On the first day our crew drew a bye. On the second day they were beaten by Third Trinity

by 80 yards. Time 12 min. 19 secs. Third Trinity afterwards won the final by 90 yards in 12 min. 18½ secs. There was a strong stream running during the three days of the races. Our crew rowed in a new boat built by Clasper, and were coached by G. A. H. Branson, of First Trinity, to whom our best thanks are due. The crew was—

		st.	lbs.
	•H. C. Langley (<i>bow</i>)	11	8
2	H. E. Knight	11	0
3	A. E. Buchanan	11	11
	A. G. Butler (<i>stroke</i>)	10	13
	• Steered.		

University Clinker Fours. Owing to the alteration of the rules for the Clinker Fours we were enabled to enter a crew for these races. They were beaten on the first day by Jesus by about a length and a half. Time 8 min. 56 secs. Our men were handicapped by not having a suitable boat till three days before the races. The crew was:—

		st.	lbs.
	H. A. King (<i>bow</i>)	9	5
2	C. G. Leftwich	10	3
3	G. A. Blair	12	5
	W. McDougall (<i>stroke</i>)	11	3
	A. F. Alcock (<i>cox</i>)	7	9

Pearson and Wright Sculls: November 14. There were only two entries, A. F. Alcock and A. P. Cameron. Cameron won easily.

Colquhoun Sculls: November 15, 16 and 17. L.M.B.C. had two representatives, H. C. Langley and G. G. Desmond.

First Round.

Heat I.

Station 1—	A. Bogle (Jesus)	1
„ 2—	T. Donaldson (1st Trinity)	2
„ 3—	G. G. Desmond (L.M.B.C.)	0

Bogle won a good race by 2 lengths. Time 8 min. 25 sec.

Heat II.

Station 2—	R. P. Croft (Trin. Hall)	1
„ 1—	A. W. Storrs (Emmanuel)	0

Won by 98 yards. Time 8 min. 46 sec.

H. C. Langley and E. H. M. Waller drew byes.

Second Round.

Heat I.

Station 2—	R. P. Croft (Trin. Hall)	1
„ 1—	H. C. Langley (L.M.B.C.)	0

Won by 40 yards. Time 8 min. 34 sec.

Heat II.

Station 2—	E. H. M. Waller (Corpus)	1
„ 1—	A. Bogle (Jesus)	0

Won by 25 yards. Time 8 min. 7 sec.

Final Heat.

Station 1—E. H. M. Waller (Corpus) 1
 „ 2—R. P. Croft (Trin. Hall) 0

Waller won as he liked in 10 min. 2 sec. There was a very strong stream running on the last day.

Trial Eights. Rowed on December 2nd. There were three Seniors and three Juniors. The Seniors were coached by Langley, Buchanan, and Butler, and the Juniors by Knight and Blair, Leftwich and King. The Seniors were rowed in heats. In the first heat, Butler's eight defeated Buchanan's easily. Langley's eight rowed over. The final was a very good race, Langley's crew winning by about twelve yards.

The Juniors rowed in one heat. Knight and Blair's crew won easily. King's eight was second. The winning crews were made up as follows:—

<i>Senior Crew.</i>			<i>Junior Crew.</i>		
	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
H. Tomlinson <i>bow</i>	9	7	W. A. Doherty <i>bow</i>	8	2
2 C. F. Lillie	10	10	2 J. H. Metcalfe	11	3
3 J. B. Killey	11	4	3 H. V. Pryce	10	6
4 V. M. Smith	11	1	4 C. T. Powell	12	2
5 W. L. Brand	13	0	5 C. C. Ellis	11	7
6 A. P. Cameron	10	13	6 R. C. Heron	10	10
7 E. W. Jackson	10	4	7 M. W. Blyth	10	5
A. J. Davis <i>stroke</i>	10	7	J. B. Crompton <i>stroke</i>	8	11
A. F. Alcock <i>cox</i>	7	9	L. H. Body <i>cox</i>	8	5

A general meeting of the Club was held on Friday, Dec. 2nd, at 8 30 p.m. in Lecture-Room VI. The following officers were elected for the Lent Term:—

1st Captain—H. C. Langley. *2nd Captain*—A. E. Buchanan. *Hon Sec.*—A. P. Cameron. *Hon Treas.*—A. G. Butler. *1st Lent Captain*—H. E. Knight. *2nd Lent Captain*—A. J. Davis.

Additional Captains—G. Blair, W. A. Lamb, C. G. Leftwich.

It was decided to open the "F. J. Lowe Double Sculling Prize" to members of all College Clubs, with the condition that Lady Margaret crews should be allowed to enter free. This Prize was established by means of a bequest of £300 left by Mr F. J. Lowe to the Lady Margaret Boat Club (see *Eagle* xvii, p. 217).

A successful Boating Concert was held after the meeting, at which there was a great deal of noise and enthusiasm. We were glad to welcome some visitors from the Thames Boat Club as well as the old members of the Club.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—F. J. Nicholls.

Hon. Secretary—J. J. Robinson.

We played 10 matches, of which 3 were won, 2 were lost, and 5 were drawn. Nicholls was able to play in a few matches only, owing to an injury to his right hand.

The following were the matches played :

July 15, 16, and 17, v. Christ's and Emmanuel, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. Christ's and Emmanuel, 215; St John's, 35 and 75 for 8 wickets (Elliott 32 not out).

July 20, v. Pembroke and Trinity Hall, played on our ground, won by 128 runs. St John's, 140 (Robinson 97); Pembroke and Trinity Hall, 12 (Cameron 6 wickets for 5 runs, Robinson 4 wickets for 6) and 36 for 5 wickets.

July 21, 22, and 23, v. Caius, played on our ground, lost by 37 runs. Caius, 138 and 122; St John's, 82 and 141 (Skrimshire 32).

July 25, 26, and 27, v. King's and Clare, played on our ground, won by 9 wickets. King's and Clare, 67 (Robinson 6 wickets for 29) and 52 (Nicholls 7 wickets for 27, Jackson 3 wickets for 6); St John's, 76 and 45 for 1 wicket.

July 29 and 30, v. Trinity, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. Trinity, 133 and 259 for 8 wickets; St John's, 216 (Robinson 95, Jackson 39 not out).

August 1, v. Walworth Mission. Rev A. T. Wallis brought up a team from the College Mission in Walworth. We were fortunate in having a fine day, and a most enjoyable game resulted. Walworth, 28 and 113; St John's, 145 for 4 wickets.

August 4, 5, and 6, v. The Bassinettes, played on our ground, lost by an innings and 69 runs. Bassinettes, 349; St. John's, 155 and 125.

August 8 and 9, v. Peripatetics, played on our ground and resulted in a draw. Peripatetics, 178 and 150 for 4 wickets; St John's, 151 (Jackson 43, Harries 38) and 70 for 2 wickets.

August 11, 12, and 13, v. Trinity, played on Trinity ground, and resulted in a draw. Trinity, 122 and 277 for 4 wickets; St John's, 116.

August 15 and 16, v. Cambridge Victoria, played on our ground, won by an innings and 30 runs. Victoria, 93 and 122; St John's, 245 (Jackson 57, Robinson 57, Harries 53, and Skrimshire 38).

August 17, v. College Servants. The annual match against the College Servants resulted in a win for the College. For the Servants, Collins made 80.

August 18 and 19, v. King's and Clare, played on King's and Clare ground, and resulted in a draw. St John's, 299 (Robinson 160); King's and Clare, 385.

Batting Averages.

Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
J. J. Robinson	544	160	15	2	41.8
G. H. Harries	172	53	9	2	24.5
F. L. Thompson.....	47	27*	3	1	23.5
T. L. Jackson.....	280	57	15	2	21.4
A. E. Elliott	124	32*	8	2	20.6
J. F. Shrimshire.....	182	38	12	1	16.5
C. M. Hutchinson.....	45	18	5	0	9.0
G. R. Joyce.....	124	26	14	0	8.8
F. J. Nicholls.....	10	9	2	0	5.0
W. E. Cameron.....	33	10	10	1	3.6
A. E. Gladstone.....	18	14	9	3	3.0

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
F. J. Nicholls	32.2	14	67	10	6.7
J. A. Cameron... ..	72.1	25	167	14	11.9
J. J. Robinson	344.1	92	815	61	13.3
T. L. Jackson	147	34	431	21	20.5
A. E. Gladstone.....	44	7	151	7	21.5
G. R. Joyce	120	22	346	14	24.7
A. E. Elliott	109	19	340	13	26.1

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—G. R. Joyce.

Hon. Sec.—J. J. Robinson.

Matches played 14; won 10, lost 4. Points for, 199; points against, 41.

				Points.
Oct. 19....	Emmanuel	Won....	2 g. 8 t. to <i>nil</i>	26 to 0
„ 21....	Caius	Lost	<i>nil</i> to 1 g. 3 t.	0 to 11
„ 24....	Selwyn	Won....	10 g. 2 t. to <i>nil</i>	54 to 0
„ 26....	King's	Won....	3 g. 3 t. to <i>nil</i> ..	21 to 0
„ 31....	Trinity Hall	Won....	2 g. 3 t. to <i>nil</i>	16 to 0
Nov. 2....	Trinity	Lost	<i>nil</i> to 1 t.	0 to 2
„ 5....	Middlesex Hospital.....	Won....	3 g. 3 t. to <i>nil</i>	19 to 0
„ 7....	Jesus	Won....	1 g. 2 t. to <i>nil</i>	9 to 0
„ 9....	St John's, Oxford	Won....	2 g. 3 t. to <i>nil</i>	16 to 0
„ 11....	King's	Lost	<i>nil</i> to 1 t.	0 to 2
„ 16....	Trinity	Lost	<i>nil</i> to 3 g. 2 t.	0 to 19
„ 21....	Christ's	Won....	1 g. 1 t. to 1 t.	7 to 2
„ 23....	Jesus ..	Won....	1 g. 2 t. to 1 g.	9 to 5
„ 25....	Pembroke.....	Won....	4 g. 1 t. to <i>nil</i>	22 to 0

Match to be played—Corpus.

g signifies goal.

t signifies try.

The Rugby Team has had a better season than for many years past. Our record of ten wins and four losses is really better than it looks, for two of our defeats were by the narrow margin of a try. "Rugger" Freshmen were not numerous; and we had again to bemoan our fate in not one of these turning into a good outside. However, B. Long came to our rescue, and once more showed what a good all-round man he is by becoming a capital "wing three-quarter." Jackson and Robinson have constantly played for the 'Varsity; the College has much missed their services, and hopes to be compensated by seeing them get their "blues." Joyce and Wrangham played for the University "A" Team, while Falcon played in the Trial Games at the beginning of term.

The team, as a whole, have been most energetic, and have always worked well together. Their best performance was against Trinity (the first match), when the way the forwards screwed the "scrum" and came away with the ball was a revelation to many of the Johnians who were on the ground.

In conclusion, we should like to thank *all* members of the College who have come to watch our matches; they very often made their presence felt. The College servants, too, were always well represented.

R. Stowell (back)—Punts well, rarely failing to reach touch. Is slow at picking up and stopping a rush. His collaring at times has been very good.

B. Long (wing three-quarter)—A really good wing. His kicking was most effective. Drops well with either foot. Played best against St John's, Oxford.

A. J. K. Thompson (centre three-quarter)—Has quickly developed into a good centre. Feeds his wings well. Must learn to mark his opposing three-quarter.

F. L. Rae (wing three-quarter)—Played very well at the beginning of term. His tackling and kicking are still weak.

T. L. Jackson (half)—Played very well for the College. His dodging was as effective as ever.

E. Ealand (half)—On his day a capital half. Sometimes misses an opportunity by not passing out soon enough to his outsides. Tackles well.

G. R. Joyce—Has been a successful captain. Set a good example to his men by always playing a vigorous game. His weak point still is dribbling.

J. J. Robinson—Always played his hardest for the College. Quite the fastest forward in the team. We sadly missed his place-kicking.

C. D. Edwards—Played a game, quite his own, with much determination.

W. G. Wrangham—Makes good use of his height out of touch. Works well in the "scrum," but needs far more dash in the open.

H. S. Moss-Blundell—Honest worker. Still tries to evade the "off-side" rule. Prefers a losing game. Needs dash.

R. B. Harding—A much improved forward. He must learn to watch the ball in the "scrum." Does plenty of collaring in the open.

C. C. Lord—Follows up well, and thoroughly understands scrummage work.

W. Falcon—Dashing forward. He must learn to do far more work in the "scrum." Kicks too hard when dribbling, but often covers this by a good tackle.

A. M. Jenkin—For his weight, almost the best forward in the team. Does lots of good things. He must be careful to keep his head up in a loose rush. Must learn when in his opponents' twenty-five to pass out to his outsides.

Besides the above-mentioned, Golby, Brown, and Geen constantly played for the 1st XV. Golby played well at the beginning of term, but a strain he received seemed to spoil his later game. Brown and Geen both played well at times. The Second XV report will appear in next term's *Eagle*.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—W. H. Skene.

Hon. Sec.—C. O. S. Hatton.

Matches played 15 : won 7, lost 7, drawn 1. Goals scored for us 35, against 25.

With most of last year's colours still up, we expected to have a very successful season. The halves were weakened by the absence of W. H. Ashton, who was unable to play owing to illness. We have never been able to play a full team, 10 less than four men having to stand down at various times; the captain was hurt early in the season, and only assisted in four matches. Despite the foregoing facts, we have won as many matches as we have lost. Some of the latter ought certainly to have been won. Our backs were generally pretty safe and accurate. The halves played up hard, but they must learn to

pass to their forwards instead of to the opposing halves and backs. The forwards seldom displayed any dash, but their combination at times was good, notably against Pembroke. The heavier forwards must not be afraid to hustle the opposing backs and goal. We were beaten in the Cup Tie by Clare.

1st XI.			Goals	
Date.	Club.	Result.	For	Against
Oct. 18....	Jesus	Lost	2	3
" 20....	Trinity Rest.....	Won.....	2	1
" 22....	King's	Lost	3	5
" 25....	Emmanuel	Won.....	4	1
Nov. 1....	Peterhouse (cup tie)	Won.....	6	1
" 3....	Clare.....	Drawn	1	1
" 8....	Trinity Harrovians	Won.....	7	0
" 9....	Christ's.....	Lost	0	1
" 10....	Jesus.....	Won.....	2	0
" 17....	Clare (cup tie).....	Lost	0	5
" 18....	Emmanuel	Lost	0	2
" 24....	Pembroke	Won.....	5	0
" 25....	Clare.....	Lost	1	3
" 26....	Caius.....	Lost	0	2
" 29....	Magdalene	Won.....	2	0

2nd XI.				
Oct. 18....	Jesus 2nd XI.....	Lost	1	3
" 20....	Trinity Rest 2nd XI.....	Lost	2	3
" 29....	Fitzwilliam Hall.....	Won.....	5	0
Nov. 10....	Jesus 2nd XI.....	Lost	1	3
" 12 :..	Clare 2nd XI.....	Lost	1	4
" 17....	King's 2nd XI.	Lost	1	4
" 25....	Fitzwilliam Hall.....	Lost	0	7

G. H. Harries, F. G. Cole, and B. C. Warren have received their colours. The team has been made up as follows:

H. Sargent	Goal	W. H. Skene	} Forwards
C. O. S. Hatton	} Backs	H. A. Merriman	
H. M. Tapper		H. H. Davies	
H. A. P. Gardiner	} Half-backs	G. H. Harries	
F. O. Mundahl		F. G. Cole	
H. W. Fraser		B. C. Warren	

The characters of the team and the result of the few remaining matches will appear in next term's *Eagle*.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a general meeting held November 21 the following officers and committee were elected:

President—C. C. Lord. *Hon. Sec.*—H. M. Tapper. *Committee*—B. Long, J. J. Robinson, W. A. Long, E. A. Strickland, G. P. K. Winlaw, C. H. Rivers, C. O. S. Hatton, A. G. Butler, W. Falcon, A. M. Jenkin, H. C. Langley
Capt. L.M.B.C. (ex-officio).

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—Mr H. R. Tottenham. *Secretary*—G. P. K. Winlaw. *Committee*—Mr J. E. Marr, Mr J. J. Lister, H. C. Langley (L.M.B.C.), W. H. Skene (A.F.C.), J. J. Robinson (C.C.), G. R. Joyce (R.U.F.C.), W. J. S. Bythell (L.T.C.), C. C. Lord (A.C.), C. O. S. Hatton (L.C.C.), W. McDougall.

The balance sheet of the past financial year is appended.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1891—92.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand, October 1st 1891	1	11	6	Overdraft at Bank, Oct. 1st 1892	127	14	4
Balance from Long Vacation	5	19	0	Paid to Treasurers of Clubs:			
Subscriptions:				L.M.B.C.	377	7	4
Arrears	5	0	0	Cricket Club	85	0	0
Michaelmas Term 1891 and Annual Subscription	241	17	6	Football Club	45	1	0
Lent Term 1892	204	0	0	Lawn Tennis Club	80	7	0
Easter Term 1892	262	18	0	Athletic Club	34	10	0
				Lacrosse Club	2	0	0
				C.U. Swimming Club	25	15	0
				Carey (collecting)	9	0	0
				J. Palmer (printing)	2	9	6
				A. H. Moyes (Cricket Club, omnibus hire)	4	8	0
				Arrears: Football (printing)	3	3	6
				„ (J. Deane)	9	17	11
				Munsey	2	7	0
				Cheque Book	0	2	0
Overdraft at Bank	94	19	8	Bank Charges	3	15	1
	£816	5	8	Cash in hand	3	8	0
					£816	5	8

(Signed) H. R. TOTTENHAM, *Hon. Treasurer.*
R. F. SCOTT, *President.*

Comparing this with the balance sheet of the previous year (p. 103), it will be observed that by the increase in the subscription a certain diminution of the overdraft at the Bank has been effected, but the financial position is not without its anxieties.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting held at the beginning of this term the following officers were elected for the year:—

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Captain*—W. J. S. Bythell. *Hon Sec.*—C. O. S. Hatton. *Hon Treas.*—J. Lupton. *Committee*—F. Villy, W. A. Long, and S. W. Newling.

At the same meeting the Club decided to take over the Courts belonging to Mr W. F. Smith, which have recently been given up by the 'Eagles.'

A Tournament is supposed to be in progress, but at present there does not seem to be much prospect of its being ever terminated.

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Long Vacation team had a fairly successful record this year: fourteen matches were arranged, of which we won eight and lost three, the other three being scratched owing to rain. We defeated Jesus, Christ's, Pembroke, Trinity (return), Clare, Trinity Hall, and Cambridge L. T. C. (twice), but lost to Trinity, Downing, and St Ives. We were unfortunate when beaten by Trinity and Downing in not being able to play our full strength. The team was made up as follows:—W. J. S. Bythell (*Captain*), F. Villy (*Secretary*), C. H. Blomfield, J. Lupton, S. W. Newling, and A. Baines.

In addition to these, the following also played in matches:—W. McDougall, P. F. Barton, W. W. Haslett, H. C. Goodman, and J. F. Skrimshire.

The Open Singles were won by J. Lupton, and the Open Doubles by C. H. Blomfield and N. G. Bennett; in the Handicap Singles G. H. Harries won the first prize and C. W. R. Lewis the second.

LACROSSE CLUB.

Captain—C. O. S. Hatton. *Hon Sec.*—E. J. Kefford.

We are sorry to say that the Lacrosse Club this term is far from being in a flourishing condition. Although several new members have joined, many energetic players who were seen regularly on the Piece last year have ceased to support us. In consequence of this the practice games have been so poorly attended that it was thought advisable to amalgamate our practice games with the 'Varsity Club's. However, we must look forward to a better state of things next term, when we ought to turn out a fairly good team. No College matches have been played this term.

In conclusion we may state that F. Villy (President of the 'Varsity Lacrosse Club), J. Lupton, and C. O. S. Hatton have again this year represented the College in 'Varsity matches.

FIVES CLUB.

President—Mr H. R. Tottenham. *Captain*—H. C. Lees. *Treasurer*—J. A. Nicklin. *Secretary*—A. J. Tait. *Committee*—L. Horton-Smith.

As a result of the meeting held in June last, the Fives Club has been started and has got through its first term of existence as well as might be expected. Arrangements were made by which an Eton Court was reserved for us at the new Fives Courts in Park Street for two hours every day, and a Rugby Court for two hours on three days in the week.

We were unfortunate in losing the services of H. C. Lees early in the season, owing to ill-health.

Matches have been played with the Leys School (2), Sidney, Emmanuel, Clare, and the Cambridge Old Bedfordians.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOL. BATT.: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

We have received no report of B Company this term.

THE EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—W. McDougall. *Secretary*—G. P. K. Winlaw.

We must express our thanks to Mr R. F. Scott for kindly consenting to become our President in succession to Mr W. F. Smith, who has gone out of residence.

On Saturday 12 November, the Club gave Mr Smith a farewell dinner, several old members being present. Mr Scott was in the chair, and proposed the toast of the evening in a happy speech, which expressed the sentiments of all.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr E. E. Sikes B.A. *Vice-President*—Mr T. R. Glover B.A. *Secretary*—W. Geen. *Committee*—A. F. Alcock, J. M. Hardwich.

The Society has enjoyed a most successful term, all the meetings being well attended.

The following papers have been read:—

Beginnings of Greek Law, by Mr T. R. Glover B.A.

Classical Ships, by A. F. Alcock.

The Principles of Greek Sculpture, by Mr E. E. Sikes B.A.

The Achæan League, by R. W. Tate.

Primitive Houses, by J. M. Hardwich.

Bucolic Poetry, by J. A. Chotanner.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—W. Nutley B.A. *Treasurer*—A. Earle. *Hon. Sec.*—A. R. R. Hutton. *Committee*—W. H. Ashton, E. J. Kefford.

The following meetings have been held this term:

October 27.—In W. A. Long's rooms, *Jerome*, by E. L. Simpson B.A.

November 3.—In G. Watkinson's rooms, *Lines of Cleavage in Christendom*, by Rev J. H. Moulton M.A.

November 17.—In A. C. England's rooms, *Elijah and Elisha*, by W. H. Ashton.

November 24.—In G. S. Osborn's rooms, *Augustine, his life and work*, by A. C. England.

December 1.—Social in A. C. England's rooms.

The meetings have been up to the average, and, as far as numbers go, the Society is pretty flourishing.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—Peter Green. *Vice-Pres*—J. H. B. Masterman. *Treasurer*—H. H. Emslie. *Secretary*—G. G. Desmond. *Committee*—G. R. Joyce, E. A. Strickland.

The Debates for the term were as follows:—

Oct. 15—"That this House would approve of the Disestablishment of the Church of England." Proposed by H. E. Long; opposed by E. W. MacBride B.A. Lost by 14 to 26.

Oct. 22—"That this House believes that the substitution of Cremation in the place of Burial would prove advantageous to the nation." Proposed by A. P. McNeile; opposed by E. A. Strickland. Lost by 13 to 18.

Oct. 29—"That in the opinion of this House, War is inconsistent with Civilization." Proposed by A. K. B. Yusuf Ali; opposed by H. H. Emslie. Carried by 25 to 6.

Nov. 5—"That Guy Fawkes is more deserving of praise than Oliver Cromwell." Proposed by G. G. Desmond; opposed by R. O. P. Taylor. Lost by 16 to 20.

Nov. 12—"That this House strongly objects to enforced observance of 'The Sabbath.'" Proposed by G. D. Kempt; opposed by J. H. B. Masterman. Lost by 19 to 38.

Nov. 19—"That Cynicism is the curse of the present Age." Proposed by J. H. B. Masterman; opposed by A. F. Alcock. Carried by 12 to 5.

Nov. 26—"That a resort to Bimetallism would save England from many Political and Financial Embarrassments." Proposed by F. X. D'Souza; opposed by W. A. Corbett. Carried by 16 to 6.

Dec. 3—"That an Englishman is no better than anybody else." Proposed by Peter Green; opposed by J. A. Nicklin. Lost by 14 to 17.

An advance in the subscription, rendered necessary by the policy of free coffee, inaugurated last Lent term, proved so far from being prohibitive that more new members have joined than in the October term of last year.

Many Freshmen have begun early their promising careers, and two, McNeile and Taylor, find their names printed above in the list of Debates.

The Society still supplies Presidents to the Union.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Mr A. J. Stevens. *Hon Secretary*—F. O. Mundahl. *Assistant-Secretary*—A. G. Walker. *Librarian*—E. A. R. Werner. *Committee*—F. G. Given-Wilson, N. Thatcher, A. C. England.

This term the Society has given two Smoking Concerts, and also the Annual Saturday Popular Concert which is held in the Guildhall. The freshmen, who seem to be moderately musical, have joined the Society in fairly considerable numbers, but the second and third year men have not shewn that ardent desire to become members which might have been expected.

The first "Smoker" was held on Monday, October 31st. Mr Sikes kindly presided, and was one of the ablest chairman we have had for some time: it was a great success in all respects, except that the attendance was somewhat meagre. A hearty vote of thanks to Carnegy for his past services to the Society was given during the interval.

At the second Smoking Concert held on Monday, Nov 14th, Mr C. E. Sayle kindly took the chair and added considerably to its success. This was certainly the best "Smoker" we have had since the days of Sanger. A. G. H. Verrall once more appeared among us and sang some comic songs; C. G. Leftwich and J. A. Chotzner also added to the humorous element. A. G. Walker seems likely to be a worthy successor to Carnegy.

The Saturday Popular Concert, which is provided annually by the Society, was given on November 19th this year. Dr Donald MacAlister was kind enough to preside for the Society, and his services were greatly appreciated. The Concert was an unqualified success in every way: the attendance was a "record" one. J. Sanger, who happened to be in Cambridge for the day, assisted us considerably. Other performers who should be mentioned were Elliott, F. G. Given-Wilson, A. J. Walker, T. L. Jackson, and C. G. Leftwich. Some quartetts were performed with the aid of three of the choir-boys, who also deserve special praise.

COLLEGE BALL.

About half-way through last term the College at a general meeting decided to give a ball in the May Week. An energetic committee with Mr Scott at its head, and A. Hill and W. G. Wrangham as Secretaries, was at once formed to carry out the idea. Thanks to the generosity of the Master, who lent his Lodge for dancing purposes, and of the Master and Fellows, who lent the Combination-room for supper, the ball (which took place on the Friday after the races) was a great success. Although it was decided on so late in the term, there were 150 people present, and everybody seemed to enjoy himself or herself. As Dan Godfrey's band was in attendance, it is

needless to dilate on the excellence of the music. Enough to say that the floor was good, the gardens pretty, the dancers young, and last but not least (for some at any rate) the supper excellent.

OCCUPANTS OF COLLEGE ROOMS.

Mr G. C. M. Smith is compiling lists of those who have successively occupied the various sets of College rooms as far back as names can be traced. He will be very glad of any definite information as to the occupants of particular rooms before 1860, and if any books or papers bearing on the subject are sent him he will return them to their owners as quickly as possible.

JOHNIAN DINNER.

The Johnian Dinner held in London for the last three years at the time of the University Boat Race has been so successful that we can now look on this celebration as an annual event. Accordingly it is proposed to hold a dinner again in 1893, probably on the night before the Boat Race. Any Johnians who are disposed to come will receive a warm welcome. The following members of the Committee will be glad to supply any information in their power:—R. F. Scott, J. E. Marr, G. C. M. Smith, H. C. Langley (Capt. L.M.B.C.), G. R. Joyce, W. M. Payne; R. H. Forster (6 Fanthorpe Street, Putney S.W.), and E. Prescott (76 Cambridge Terrace, London W).

TOYNBEE HALL.

(28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel E.)

College Secretary—R. R. Cummings.

A new University Secretary has been found in Mr E. C. Marchant, Fellow of Peterhouse. A University Meeting in support of Toynbee Hall will be held early next term.

Any members of the College who will be in London during the Christmas vacation, and would like to visit the Hall or spend a night there, should communicate with the College Secretary, who will also be happy to give any information about the objects and work of the place.

THE COLLEGE MISSION IN WALWORTH.

Since the last number of the *Eagle* several important events have occurred in connexion with the Mission.

The first was the visit to Cambridge during the Long Vacation of Mr. A. T. Wallis, with some five and thirty men and lads from the district. The party arrived about eleven a.m., and were shown round Cambridge, and ascended the chapel tower before luncheon, which was served to them in the Cricket

Pavilion. After luncheon eleven of the visitors played a match with a College team, and the others spent the afternoon on the river. Tea and a hurried journey to the station (in the rain) completed the day's enjoyment.

During the vacation an exceptionally large number of undergraduates resided at Walworth. A special feature was also made of the Johnian reunion for the Harvest Festival, at which some twenty old Johnians were present, many of whom, as well as some undergraduate members of the College, were able to stay the night. Dr Watson gave an address at the service early next morning. Both Mr and Mrs Phillips have very kindly expressed a hope that such a meeting of old friends may be an annual event. The Mission has lost two warm friends in Dr Reyner and Canon Griffin.

The usual October Meeting was held on Monday 24 October. The Master took the chair, and all three Missioners were present and addressed a very satisfactory meeting. Mr Phillips had come to us on the previous Saturday and stayed till Tuesday, whilst Mr E. B. Ward stayed till the ensuing Friday. Mr A. T. Wallis came for the day only, but we had him with us for a few days later in the term. We hope that the acquaintanceships thus formed will lead to continuance and increase of that personal interest in the Mission which is necessary for its success.

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1893.

Lent Term (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come upMondayJanuary 16.
Lectures beginWednesdayJanuary 18.
College ExaminationsaboutMarch 13—17.
[Term keptThursdayMarch 16.]

Easter Term (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come upWednesdayApril 19.
Lectures beginFridayApril 21.
College ExaminationsaboutJune 6—9.
[Term keptThursdayJune 8.]

Michaelmas Term (80 days, 60 to keep).

Sizarship ExaminationFridaySeptember 29.
Freshmen come up byMondayOctober 9.
,, Lectures beginWednesdayOctober 11.
Other years come up.....WednesdayOctober 11.
,, ,, Lectures beginFridayOctober 13.
College ExaminationsaboutDecember 5—8.
[Term kept.SaturdayDecember 9.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on January 17, April 19,
June 9, and October 10.

THE LIBRARY.

• The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer 1892.

Donations.

DONORS.

Stanley (A. P.). Memoirs of *Edward and Catherine Stanley. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1880. 11.27.13.....	} Mr Cox.
Dictionary (A) of Hymnology. Edited by John Julian. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 7.5.26.....	
Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculae on Photographs taken at Greenwich, Dehra Dun, and Melbourne, 1878-1881. 4to. Lond. 1891.....	} Solar Physics Committee, Kensington, S.W.
Rosmini (Carlo). Vita di Francesco Filelfo. 3 Tom. 8vo. Milano, 1808. 11.26.71-73..	
Calderon de la Barca (Pedro). Las Comedias. Corregidas y dadas á luz por J. J. Keil. 4 Tom. 4to. Leipsique, 1827-30. 8.26. 51-54.....	} Professor Mayor.
Cambridge University Statutes, 1857-61. 8vo. 5.26.44.....	
Engelmann (Dr. R.) and W. C. F. Anderson. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." fol. Lond. 1892. 2.36.72 ..	
Buchanan (David). De Scriptoribus Scotis Libri duo nunc primum editi. [Edited by Dr. Irving for the Bannatyne Club.] 4to. Edin. 1837. 4.4.20.....	} The Author.
James (C. C.). A Harmony of the Gospels in the Words of the Revised Version. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 9.11.31.....	
W. (C. H.). A Talk on Religion. 8vo. Vienna [1892?]. <i>Library Table</i>	} The Author.
Landauer (J.). Blowpipe Analysis. Authorized English Edition by James Taylor. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.29.53	
Wallace (Alfred R.). Island Life, or the Phenomena and Causes of Insular Faunas and Floras, including a Revision and attempted Solution of the Problem of Geological Climates. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.27.27	Dr D. MacAlister.

- Bernard (H. M.). The Apodidæ. A Morphological Study. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.29.54
- Fullerton (G. S.) and James M. Cattell.* On the Perception of Small Differences, with special reference to the Extent, Force, and Time of Movement. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1892. *Library Table* }
- Dr D. MacAlister.
- Ball (W. W. R.). Mathematical Recreations and Problems of Past and Present Times. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.38.59 }
- Falkener (Edward). Games Ancient and Oriental, and how to play them. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 10.12.74..... }
- Alexandre (A.). Collection des plus beaux Problèmes d'Echecs. 8vo. Paris. 1846. 10.12.39 }
- Mr Pendlebury.
- Brunet y Bellet. El Ajedrez, Investigaciones sobre su Origen. 8vo. Barcelona, 1890. 10.12.40 }
- Gregor (Rev. Walter). Counting-out Rhymes of Children. 4to. Lond. 1891 }
- Year-Book of Science (The). Edited for 1891 by Prof. T. G. Bonney.* 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.29.55 }
- The Editor.
- *Caldecott (A.). The Doctrine of the Divine Being in English Theology from 1650 to 1800. 8vo. Camb. 1892. *Library Table*.. }
- The Author.
- *Love (A. E. H.). A Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of Electricity. Vol. I. 8vo. Camb. 1892. 3.35.60..... }
- The Author.
- *Morton (Dr. Thomas). Life. Begun by R. B. [Richard Baddeley], Secretary to his Lordship, and finished by J. N. [Joseph Naylor], his Lordship's Chaplain. 8vo. York, 1669. A.3.71 }
- Mr Scott.
- *Taylor (C.). The Witness of Hermas to the Four Gospels. 4to. Lond. 1892. 9.5.27.. }
- The Author.
- *Bashforth (F.). Reprint of "A Description of a Machine for finding the Numerical Roots of Equations and tracing a Variety of Useful Curves." With an Appendix. 8vo. Camb. 1892 }
- The Author.
- Carnot (S.). Réflexions sur la Puissance Motrice du Feu et sur les Machines propres à développer cette Puissance. 4to. Paris, 1878. *Library Table* }
- Mr J. Parker.
- *Masterman (J. H. B.). Iona. A Poem which obtained the Chancellor's Medal, 1891.... }
- The Author.
- Raphael. A Poem which obtained the Chancellor's Medal, 1892 }

Additions.

- Archbold (W. A. J.). The Somerset Religious Houses. Prince Consort Dissertation, 1890. (Camb. Hist. Essays, No. 6.) 8vo. Camb. 1892. 1.8.15.
- Aristophanes. Comoediae. Edidit F. H. M. Blaydes. Pars X. Equites. 8vo. Halis Saxonum, 1892. 7.18.43.

- Aristotle. *Πολιτεία Αθηναίων*. Edidit F. Blass. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1892.
- Politics. Translated by J. E. C. Welldon. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 8.14.77.
- Asconius. Recens. A. Keissling et R. Schöll. 8vo. Berolini, 1875.
- Booth (Charles). Labour and Life of the People. 2 vols. (Vol. I. 3rd Edition), with Maps and Appendix under a separate cover. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 1.36.19-21.
- Bullen (A. H.). More Lyrics from the Song-Books of the Elizabethan Age. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 4.7.65.
- Poems, chiefly Lyrical, from Romances and Prose-Tracts of the Elizabethan Age. With chosen Poems of Nicolas Breton. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 4.7.67.
- Lyrics from the Dramatists of the Elizabethan Age. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 4.7.66.
- Davison's Poetical Rhapsody. Edited by A. H. Bullen. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1890-91. 4.7.60, 61.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXX. (Johnes-Kenneth). 8vo. Lond. 1892. 7.4.30.
- Dixon (R. W.). History of the Church of England from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1884-91. 5.29.33-36.
- Driver (S. R.). An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament. 3rd Edition (International Theological Library). 8vo. Edin. 1892. 9.7.15.
- English Dialect Society. Chope (R. P.). The Dialect of Hartland, Devonshire. 8vo. Lond. 1891.
- Ewing (J. A.). Magnetic Induction in Iron and other Metals. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.30.6.
- Foster (Joseph). Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714. Vols. II.-IV. 8vo. Oxford, 1891-92. 5.25.
- Frazer (J. G.). The Golden Bough. A Study in Comparative Religion. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 9.19.50, 51.
- Freeman (E. A.). The History of Sicily from the earliest Times. Vol. III. 8vo. Oxford, 1892. 1.5.40.
- Head (Barclay V.). Historia Numorum. A Manual of Greek Numismatics. 8vo. Oxford, 1887. 10.12.41.
- *Howarth (Henry). The Liturgy as it is, illustrated in a Series of Practical Sermons. 2nd Edition, revised. 8vo. Lond. 1847. 11.18.10.
- Hunter (W. W.). The Imperial Gazetteer of India. 2nd Edition. 14 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1885-87. 7.7.42-55.
- Inscriptionum Hispaniae Latinarum Supplementum. Edidit A. Hübner. (Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Vol. II. Supplementum). fol. Berolini, 1892.
- James (William). The Principles of Psychology. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 1.25.6, 7.
- Lightfoot (J. B.). St. Paul's Epistles to the Colossians and to Philemon. 9th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 9.5.65.
- St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians. A revised Text. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 9.5.67.
- St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. 10th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 9.5.66.
- Livius (T.). Periochae. Julius Obsequens. Prodigiorum Liber. Recens. et emend. Otto Jahn. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1853.
- Marlowe (Christ.). Works. Edited by A. H. Bullen. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1885. 4.7.62-64.
- Motley (J. L.). History of the United Netherlands. 4 vols. New Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1875-6. 1.10.18-21.
- Ostwald (Dr. W.). Lehrbuch der Allgemeinen Chemie. 1er Band. 2te Auflage. 8vo. Leipzig, 1891.
- Oxford Historical Society. The Life and Times of Anthony Wood.... described by himself. Collected by Andrew Clark. Vol. II. 1664-1681. 8vo. Oxford, 1892. 5.25.

- Oxford Historical Society. Couch (L. M. Q.). *Reminiscences of Oxford by Oxford Men, 1559-1850.* 8vo. Oxford, 1892. 5.25.
- Plutarchus. *Moralia.* Recog. G. N. Bernardakis. Vol. IV. *Teubner Text.* 8vo. Lipsiae, 1892.
- Schuchhardt (Dr. C.). *Schliemann's Excavations.* An Archæological and Historical Study. Translated from the German by E. Sellars....and an Introduction by Walter Leaf. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 10.30.74.
- Silius Italicus. *Punica.* Edidit L. Bauer. Vol. II. *Teubner Text.* 8vo. Lipsiae, 1892.
- Spencer (Herbert). *Social Statics*, abridged and revised; together with the *Man versus the State.* 8vo. Lond. 1892. 1.27.41.
- Spruner (Dr. Carl v.). *Hand-Atlas für die Geschichte des Mittelalters und der neueren Zeit.* 3^{te} Auflage. Bearbeitet von Dr. Th. Menke. fol. Gotha, 1880. 2.34.47.
- Taylor (Isaac). *Words and Places, or Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology, and Geography.* 8vo. Lond. 1888. 7.39.19.
- Turgot (A. R. J.). *Oeuvres.* 9 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1808-11. 1.33.33-41.
- Vinogradoff (Paul). *Villainage in England. Essays in English Mediaeval History.* 8vo. Oxford, 1892. 5.37.52.
- Wordsworth (John). *Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin.* 8vo. Oxford, 1874. 7.29.23.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas 1892.

Donations.

DGNORS.

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| <p>♦Herbert (Edward James), Third Earl of Powis. Speeches, Articles, &c., with Selections from his Latin Compositions. Edited by his Lordship's Executors, the Hon. R. C. Herbert and Major-Gen. the Hon. W. H. Herbert. 8vo. Lond. 1892. AA.</p> | } | The Executors of the late Earl of Powis. |
| <p>Sotheby (S. L.). Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton. fol. Lond. 1861. 12.11</p> | } | Professor Mayor. |
| <p>♦Mathews (G. B.). Theory of Numbers. Part I. 8vo. Camb. 1892. 3.35.63</p> | } | The Author. |
| <p>Hempel (Dr. Walther). Methods of Gas Analysis. Translated from the Second German Edition by L. M. Dennis. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.29.56</p> | } | Dr D. MacAlister. |
| <p>Lewis (Agnes S.). Life of the Rev. Samuel Savage Lewis.* 8vo. Camb. 1892. 11.27.14</p> | } | The Authoress. |
| <p>♦Greenhill (A. G.). The Applications of Elliptic Functions. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.35.62</p> | } | The Author. |
| <p>♦Bentley (R.). Works and Pamphlets by and upon Bentley, collected by H. R. Luard. 10 vols. 8vo. Q.12.13-22</p> <p>containing: Vols. I.—III. Bentley's Works. edited by A. Dyce. 3 vols. Lond. 1836-38. Autograph letter of Dyce inserted in Vol. I.</p> <p>Vol. IV. R. Bentleyi Animadversiones in nonnulla hymnorum Callimachi loca, Callimachi Epigrammata et Fragmenta, recens. cum notis variorum R. Bentley (Ultrajecti, 1697).—Bentleyi Emendationes in Menandri et Philemonis Reliquias (Cantabrigiae, 1714).—R. Bentley, The Present State of Trinity College, Cambridge; a Letter to John, Bishop of Ely, published by a Gentleman of the Temple. Lond. 1710</p> <p>Vol. V. Bentleyi Emendationes ad Ciceronis Tusculanas (Oxon. 1805).—Bentleyi Notae ineditae.—Annotationes Bentleyi in Lucretium (Oxon. 1818).—Bentleyi Curae novissimae ad Horatium.—Bentleyi Emendationes in Ovidium, in Silium Italicum, in L. Annaeum Senecam.—Nicandri Theriaca, graece, cum Emendationibus Bentleyi.—Bentleyi Emendationes in Aristophanem, in Aristophanis Plutum et Nubes.—Emendationes Bentleyi in Sophoclem, Theocritum, Bionem, Moschum, Nicandrum et Callimachum.—On Literary Coincidences</p> | } | Dr Sandys. |

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|---|------------|
| Vol. VI. Bentley Critica Sacra, ed. A. A. Ellis. Camb. 1862.—Edw. Rud, Diary (1709-20), with several unpublished Letters of Dr. Bentley, edited by H. R. Luard. Cambridge, 1860.—Maehly (J.), Richard Bentley, eine Biographie mit einem Anhang Bentleyscher Anecdota zu Homer .. | Dr Sandys |
| Vols. VII.—VIII. Bentley's Correspondence, edited by C. Wordsworth. 2 vols. Lond. 1842 | |
| Vols. IX.—X. Monk (J. H.). Life of Richard Bentley (1662-1742). 2 vols. Lond. 1833. Portrait..... | |
| Inserted in Vol. I. Autograph Letter respecting Bentley from J. E. B. Mayor* .. | |
| Royal Society of London. Catalogue of Scientific Papers (1874-83). Vol. IX. 4to. Lond. 1891. 3.42.9..... | Mr Larmor. |

Additions.

- Acta Mathematica. Zeitschrift herausg. von G. Mittag-Leffler. 16 : 1-3. 4to. Stockholm, 1892.
- Annual Register (The) for 1891. New Series. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 5.18.45.
- Cambridge University Calendar for 1892-3. *Reference Table*
- Examination Papers. Michaelmas Term 1891 to Easter Term 1892. Vol. XXI. 4to. Camb. 1892. 6.4.21.
- Cantor (Moritz). Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik. Iler Band. 2er Theil. 8vo. Leipzig, 1892.
- Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française. Tome XII. (1886-90). 3e Fasc. 8vo. Paris, 1892.
- Contributions towards a Dictionary of English Book Collectors. Part I. 8vo. Lond. 1892.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXXI. (Kennett-Lambart). 8vo. Lond. 1892. 7.4.31.
- Early English Text Society. Lydgate's Temple of Glas. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. Schick. (Extra Series, LX.) 8vo. Lond. 1891.
- Mascart (E.). Traité d'Optique. Tome III. ier Fasc. 8vo. Paris, 1892.
- Merguet (H.). Lexicon zu den Schriften Cicero's. iier Teil. (Lief. 17-20). 12es Heft. 4to. Jena, 1892.
- Philodemus. Volumina Rhetorica. Edidit Dr. S. Sudhaus. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1892.
- Shelley (P. B.). Poetical Works. Edited with a Memoir by H. B. Forman. Vol. III. (Aldine). 8vo. Lond. 1892. 4.40.82.
- Spencer (Herbert). The Principles of Ethics. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 1.27.42.
- Text and Studies. Edited by J. A. Robinson. Vol. II. No. 2, The Testament of Abraham by M. R. James. With an Appendix by W. E. Barnes. 8vo. Camb. 1892. *Library Table*.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

(*) Denotes the Members of the Committee. (†) Late Members of the Committee.

Small Capitals denote Subscribers for five years; the Term in which the Subscription ends is given in brackets.

†The Reverend CHARLES TAYLOR, D.D., *Master* (Easter 1892).

The Reverend PETER HAMNETT MASON, M.A., *President* (Easter 1896).

Fellows of the College and Masters of Arts :

†ABBOTT, Rev. E. A., D.D. (E. 1893)	†Bushell, Rev. W. D. Butterworth, J. H., LL.M.	Green, Rev. E. K. Green, G. E.
Acton, E. H.	†Caldecott, Rev. A.	GREENHILL, A. G. (E. 1894)
Adams, Prof. W. G., SC.D., F.R.S.	CALLIS, Rev. A. W. (E. 1895)	Greenstreet, W. J.
AGNEW, W. L. E. (M. '95)	CARPMAEL, C. (E. 1892)	Grenfell, J. S. G.
ALLEN, F. J., M.B. (E. '95)	CARPMAEL, E. (E. '95)	Gwatkin, Prof. H. M.
Andrews, E. C., B.C., M.B.	Chadwick, Rev. R.	GWATKIN, Rev. T. (E. 1896)
ANSTICE, Rev. J. B. (E. 1897)	Chance, H. G.	†Hankin, E. H., B.A.
Anthony, E. A.	CLARK, Prof. E. C., LL.D. (E. 1894)	Hanmer, Rev. H.
Armitage, H. R.	Clarke, Rev. H. L.	Harker, A.
Atherton, Rev. E. E.	Cleave, Rev. P. R.	HAKKER, Rev. G. J. T. (M. 1894)
Babington, Prof. C. C., F.R.S.	Colson, Rev. Canon C.	Harnett, Rev. F. R.
Badham, W. A.	COLSON, F. H. (E. 1896)	Harrison, Rev. C. C.
Bain, Rev. D.	Coombes, Rev. G. F.	HART, S. L., D.Sc. (E. 1896)
Baker, H. F.	COOPER, Rev. C. E. (E. 1896)	Hartley, J., LL.D.
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†BARLOW, Rev. W. H. (E. 1894)	Covington, Rev. W.	HASLAM, F. W. C. (E. '95)
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OUR HUNDREDTH NUMBER.

TERM by term since 1858 the *Eagle* has without a break been sent forth from the College, a magazine written by Johnians for Johnians, 'a rallying point and a watchword among us,' as its founders meant it to be.

Exitus acta probat, the hundredth number is the test of the promises made in the first: we leave it to our faithful readers, now some eight hundred strong, to say whether the test is borne.

With one of the contributors to the first volume we hope, and the hope rests on the sure foundation of thirty-four years' happy experience, that the *Eagle* may continue to be 'an instrument of good among us, that it may be the common ground on which all may meet as Fellow-workers, Fellow-Johnians, and that it may draw together many who would otherwise perhaps in our large Society be widely separated.' The muster-roll of our subscribers now includes dwellers in every land, our contributors are of every age and all varieties of academic standing and pursuit, *nihil Ioannianum alienum*. For once we may be forgiven if we lay aside our Editorial modesty, and boast with reason of our College and our Magazine. The corporate spirit, the loyalty to sound tradition, the open-mindedness to new truth, the steady perseverance in good work, which are the characteristics of the one, are the ultimate causes of the long life and vigorous

health of the other. May both alike still grow and prosper hand in hand!

To mark the centesimal issue the Editors have thought it fitting to offer the subscribers, over and above the usual features of the Magazine, a few of special interest. Of these a word or two may here be said.

First, as appropriate frontispiece, is given a portrait of the Lady Margaret, newly made by Mr A. G. Dew-Smith by reduction from an old engraved copper plate found in the College Library. The existence of the plate seems to have been forgotten, but it is in perfect preservation, and the impressions made from it on large folio paper are beautifully clear and delicate. Some of these will be sold to our subscribers separately at the College Buttery. They bear the following inscription:

Margaret Countess of Richmond, Foundress of St John's College, Cambridge.

To the Rev James Wood D.D. Master, And to the Fellows and Scholars of St John's College, Cambridge—This Portrait of the Foundress Engraved at their Expence—Is inscribed by the Author, as a Testimony of sincere affection and respect for the Society in which he received His Academical Education.

*R. B. Harraden delt. W. T. Fry, Sculp.**

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* Richard Bankes Harraden (1778—1862) was a Cambridge artist and engraver, who made the drawings for the *Cantabrigia Depicta* (1811) of his father, Richard Harraden (or Hawarden, the family coming originally from Flintshire). In 1830 he published an oblong volume called *Illustrations of the University of Cambridge*, containing 58 views, some of which had appeared in the former work. He was a member of the Society of British Artists (1824—1849), and died at Cambridge, 17 November 1862, aged 84. [See Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge*, (1886), I. cxv.—cxviii.; and *Dictionary of National Biography*, *sub nomine*].

William Thomas Fry (1789—1843) engraver, executed some of the plates for Jones' *National Gallery*, and many others. He was an occasional exhibitor at the Suffolk Street Exhibition.

Two of our contributors have kindly thought fit to honour this epoch in our history. A well known classic sends us a Greek epigram, and Mr R. H. Forster an English ode.

Our last issue, it will be remembered, contained Mr Forster's spirited *Carmen Aquaticum*. This time we give it again with the music to which it has been set by Mr R. A. S. Macalister. We trust it may prove to be the first of a series of College songs, stirring the Johnian nerve, and rousing the Johnian fervour, at many a bump-supper and boating concert.

A list of those who, as Editors, have swayed the destinies of the *Eagle* from the beginning until now, has been compiled from the existing records, and is printed in this number. It will be noted that there are still some whose portraits are lacking in the Editorial Album. Will our readers help to fill the gaps?

Lastly, our Press Editor, Mr G. C. M. Smith, who will speak for himself in another part of the issue, has with great pains prepared a provisional list of the successive occupants of the College rooms in the Second and Third Courts. It cannot fail to interest the tenant of to-day to know whose memories haunt his chambers; and many of the present generation will no doubt learn with pleasant surprise that they are the successors in tenure of Johnian worthies whose names are glories of the College.

D. M.

αἰετός, εἴ τινα χρὴ τριγέροντι πεποιθέναι αἶνῳ,
ὦν ἑκατονταετῆς τὴν νεότητα νεοῖ·
αἴσιος ὦδ' ὄρνις καὶ τῶδ' ὄρνιθι παρείη
νῦν ἑκατὸν πτερύγων οἶματ' ἀνυσσάμενῳ.

C. E. H.



MIGRATIO MUSARUM

GREAT Bird, our Patron's cognizance and crest,
Art thou the same that from Olympus' brow
Sped as executant of Jove's behest?
Methinks the Muses rather claim thee now.
So may the gracious favour of the Nine,
And spreading fame and bountiful applause,
And "unexampled circulation" shine
On this thy hundredth effort in their cause.
Long may'st thou soar with evergrowing might
High o'er the cackling fowls that envy thee thy flight.

* * * * *

By the Pierian fount the Muses sat,
And yawned for very weariness of heart,
For times were dull, and business was flat,
And each disgusted with her favourite part.
Wherefore a special meeting did they call,
And sat in solemn council on the grass,
Discussing how things better might befall,
And by what means their weariness might pass:
And, to keep order mid the sisters fair,
Cleio with one consent was voted to the chair.

Then quoth the Presidential Muse, "'Tis clear
To my celestial mind what doth us ail:
Each sister pineth for a new idea,
And lacking it each sister groweth stale:

Us ancient methods, ancient duties tire,
 And modern literature is apt to pall;
 The modern journalist we can't inspire;
 We're not sufficiently sensational.
 This subject then is open to debate:
 'What means must we pursue to be more up to date?'

Whereon a hot discussion was begun,
 And spake each Muse her sapient design;
 And each one talked, but each to hear found none,
 For nine the schemes and the proposers fine.
 Wherefore the sisters wrangled till they cried,
 Though tears were but as oil upon the flames,
 And the discussion grew undignified,
 For each employed a host of spiteful names.
 At last Thaleia with ecstatic mien
 Exclaimed, "The very thing! Let's start a Magazine!"

Then rang the air with acclamation great;
 Tears vanished; smiles became no longer strange;
 For ugly words did kisses compensate
 From each to each in mazy interchange.
 And then they chattered of a hundred things,
 The name, the cover's colour and design,
 The shape and size. But hark! a sound of wings
 Startled the lately reunited Nine:
 And slowly sweeping down on pinions long
 A noble Eagle came, and lighted 'mid the throng.

Him did the Muses welcome with delight
 As happiest and best of auguries,
 Praising his mighty wings and plumage bright,
 His talons sharp, his beak, and piercing eyes.
 Then said they, "Be this noble bird our guide
 And wheresoe'er he leads us, will we stay,
 And launch our venture on a flowing tide
 That shall not ebb for ever and a day.
 And, that it flourish with increasing fame,
 This Bird shall be its crest, the *Eagle* be its name."

So spake they, and the Bird again took wing,
 Whose guidance joyfully they followed far.
 (For Muses when they take to travelling
 Are not less skilful than Mahatmas are.)
 So sped they swifter than a man can tell,
 Until beside the turrets of St John's
 They lighted, and their gracious influence fell
 On Master, undergraduates, and dons :
 Then from their hands in literary form
 The Johnian *Eagle* soared, and took the place by storm.

* * * * *

Nor lack we yet the Muse-inspired page :
 'Tis even said Calliope the fair
 On Homer writeth disquisitions sage
 'Neath the disguisement of a *nom de guerre*.
 And Cleio, erudite historian,
 Our Benefactors sometime did record,
 And still her editorial art we scan
 In sheaves of letters from the Bursar's hoard.
 Thaleia too, who owns a subtle wit,
 Has now and then been known to perpetrate a skit.

R. H. F.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 352).

TURNING back from Jacobean times, we will give in the present number some extracts from the papers of Dr Nicholas Metcalfe, third Master of the College.

Metcalfe came of an old Yorkshire family, which appears to have risen into importance about the reign of Henry V, being then seated at Bere (or Bear) Park, in Wensleydale, about four miles from Askrigg, and close to the line of rail to Aysgarth. One of them, Miles Metcalfe, was appointed by Edward IV Recorder of York, and with his brother Thomas was exempted from the pardon granted by Henry VII to the partisans of King Richard, after the battle of Bosworth Field. Sir Christopher Metcalfe was High Sheriff of Yorkshire 1555—6, and it is recorded that he met the Judges of Assize at York, attended by 300 horsemen, "all of his own name and lineage, clad in uniform habits, and mounted on white horses" (*History of the Parish of Askrigg*, by Rev C. Whaley, p. 35).

Nicholas Metcalfe was the son of Richard Metcalfe, of Bere Park (Cooper's *Athenae*). He was appointed Master of St John's in 1518. His two predecessors had held their office for brief periods, but he held the Mastership for nearly twenty years. He was chaplain to Bishop Fisher and Archdeacon of Rochester, and was no doubt chosen more for his administrative ability than for his learning.

Metcalfe is the 'Good Master of a College' in Fuller's *Holy State*. That quaint author in considering the

qualifications which go to form a good Master remarks :
 "Sometimes ordinary Scholars make extraordinary good Masters. Every one who can play well on *Apollo's* harp cannot skilfully drive his chariot, there being a peculiar mystery of Government. Yet, as a little alloy makes gold to work the better, so (perchance) some dulness in a man makes him fitter to manage secular affairs; and those who have climbed up *Parnassus* but half way better behold worldly business (as lying low and nearer to their sight) than such as have climbed up to the top of the Mount."

And of Metcalfe he says: "But grant that Metcalfe with Themistocles could not fiddle, yet he could make a little city a great one: though dull in himself, he could whet others by his encouragement. He found the Colledge spending scarce two hundred marks by the year, he left it spending a thousand marks and more." . . . "He counted the Colledge his own house, and therefore cared not what cost he bestowed on it: not like those Masters, who, making their Colledges as steps to higher advancement, will trample on them to raise up themselves, and using their wings to fly up to their own honour, cannot afford to spread them to brood their own Colledge."

And Roger Ascham in *The Scholemaster* says: "Trewly *D. Medcalfe* was parcial to some but indifferent to all: a master for the whole, a father to every one in that Colledge. There were none so poore, if he had either wil to goodness, or wit to learning, that could lacke being there, or should depart from thence for any need. I am witnes myselfe that mony many times was brought into yong mens studies by strangers whom they knew not. In which doing, this worthy *Nicolaus* folowed the steppes of good old *S. Nicolaus*, that learned Bishop. He was a Papist indeede, but would to God among all us Protestants I might once see but one that would winne like praise in doing like good for the advancement of learning and vertue. And yet, though

he were a Papist, if any yong man, geven to new learning (as they termed it), went beyond his fellowes in witte, labor and towardnes, even the same neyther lacked open praise to encorage him, nor private exhibition to mainteyne hym, as worthy Syr *I. Cheke*, if he were alive, would beare good witnes, and so can many mo. I my selfe, one of the meanest of a great number in that Colledge, because there appeared in me som small shew of towardnes and diligence, lacked not his favor to forder me in learning."

Metcalfe was constituted Archdeacon of Rochester in or before 1515. The documents relating to him in College are a considerable number of letters on business matters, and three volumes of his private accounts for the years 1523-4-5, when he seems to have been travelling a great deal on College business. The accounts are well written, but the spelling is singularly bad even for those times. They seem to have been kept by at least two persons, Gabriell Metcalf and Leonard Metcalf, who have scribbled their names here and there. *Leonardus Metcalf generosus in Eborac* is written by one of them. A very brief extract from these documents will show their nature :

My master tuke his jurney frō Cambryg to London
the xxv day of Janvery ellory terym.

My maister came home to Cambryg the vvij day of
ffebruuary ellory terym for the space of xvij days And
in ryding to Lydington & to Bukden to my Lord of
Lincoln Chanseler for the preparacon of Northstooke.

Monday the xxv day of Jenyvery

<i>Itm.</i>	paid for a pare of garthes for John's gelding	iiij <i>d.</i>
<i>Itm</i>	my M ^r dyn ^r at Barkway	x <i>d.</i>
<i>Itm</i>	hors boyt at the said Barkway	ii <i>d.</i>
<i>Itm</i>	my masters soper at Ware	xiii <i>d.</i>
<i>Itm</i>	fyer in my M ^r cham ^r .	ij <i>d.</i>
<i>Itm</i>	hors met a nyght at the sayd Ware	xiii <i>d.</i>

On the blank leaf of one of these volumes is written

the following fearsome remedy for jaundice ; the leaf is unfortunately torn, so that the complete prescription is lost ; sufficient, however, remains to make us feel that jaundice was probably the lesser evil of the two :

A medeson ffor the blake Jannes.

Take xx or xxx grett worme and lay theym in cleyn salt a nyght or to yay be dede and then take & stowe the guttes fforth of theym and then whase them cleyn and then take a handfull of sellandyn & the worms & stamp them togedd^r w^t a quart of ale and stirre them togeder And then let them seth....

One of the volumes also contains a few Latin sermons probably by Dr Metcalfe.

These volumes were consulted by the late Professor Thorold Rogers for his *History of Prices*.

But the letters to Dr Metcalfe are more directly interesting. The two that follow from his mother (1522) and an aunt are of a private character, and can only have been preserved by accident.

Addressed: To my Right Wirchypfull & hon^uable Son the Archdekyn of Rochester be this delyu^red.

Ryght enterely & most hon^rable & reu^ent welbyloved son In the tenderest man^r that I can or may I herteley recom^end me vnto yow yeldyng yow alway & at all tymes my daly blessing. Beyng glad allway to here of yowre gude which is to me great cumforth & pleasor^r. And the most especiall cause of my wryttyng vnto you at this tyme ffor so myche as I am aged & right febyll & crased w^t seknes & diseases & may not well stirr. I therefore hertely desyer you & pray yow that it would please yow for to take y^e labor & payne vppon you to cū into the countre now at this somer season that I myght speke w^t yow. And to bryng w^t yow Luke Metcalf for to sett and se su^m good order for all such lands & ten^{ts} as appertenyth vnto yo^r Inheritance. And lykewyse for thorder of suche fermeholdes as appertene or belong vnto the said Luke aft^r my decesse that it would please yow that they myght be putt to sum gud order & rule at yowre cuming by yowr gret wysdome & gud advice as it wold lyk yow best for to doo vnto yowr hon^r and his profett & weele in tyme cumyng. For I am so crasyd & aged that I

have no suerty of eny longe lyfe in this world. Wherefore I hertely require yow to cum this somer at my oonly desyr for this entent. For if it be so that god viset me or call me vnto his m^rcy y^e beyng furth of the countre there wilbe diu^rs that wilbe abowtwards for to make combr & besynes for such fermeholds as I now have in occupacion whiche wold be to theyme that shuld oppteyne & occupy theym aft^r me great hurt & damage And I beseche yow to send me yowr awnswer in wryttynge of yowre comming. In the goodly hast that ye may that I myght the better purvey for yowre comyng Accordyng to yowr honor & degree vnto my power. Which shalbe redy to do w^t the gr^{ce} of Almyghty Jh^u Who eu^r more have yow in his blessed gou^rnaunce vnto his pleaso^r & to yow hono^r & profit
Scribled at Askrigg in hast the second day of August the xiiij yere of the Reyne of o^r sou^rane lord Kyng Henr. the viijth.

By your moder

AGNES METCALF.

Addressed: To the Right Worshipfull Maister Doctor Metkalff
at Cambrigge this be delyu^red in haist.

Right Worshipfull sir in my most lovyng maner I recom^{mande} me vnto you letting you wete that yo^r Vncle yo^r Suster with odre yo^r goode ffrendes ar in gode helth blessed be god, albeit my Suster yo^r modre hath bene accrasid but I trust to god she shall recou^r. Sir I have one broder in Clement Hostell whiche is one yong Skoler whose name is Richard Bosswell to whome I hertely desyre you to be gode Maister and ffrend. And that it well like you call hym vnto you and to vnderstand and knowe his demeanor. And to giff to hym yo^r gode counsaill and help for my sake. Sir I hertely thank you for the ffyne ker cheff whiche that ye lately send me and for odre yo^r giftes Which I kannott recompens you fore bot onely by my praier Which ye shall have daly with godes grace Who have you in his kepyng and send you gode fortun with helth. Wrytten the ffirst day of Septembre

yo^r lovyng awnte ELISABETH
METKALFF of Berepark.

Richard Sharpe, the writer of the six letters which follow, was elected first President of the College in 1514. He was Chaplain to Bishop Fisher, and his

letters are interesting from the references they contain to that Prelate.

Addressed: To the ryght Worshypfull Mr. docto^r Metcalfe
archdiacon of Rochest^r.

My duety remembyrd. So it is my lorde desyrs yo^r maistyrshype to bye him saten for a rydyng chymmet and cause itt to be made after y^{is} chymet sende to you by y^{is} berar ye shall receyve iiij yards & di of tawny sercenet for the said chymet ye shall receyve my lords hatt agayn w^{ich} is to narow in the hedd be ij ynch & more ou^r wartt diameter ways therfor my lorde wold y^t y^e shuld cause an other hatt to be made for hym ij ynches & more ou^r wartt diameter larger then y^{is} hatt is. Desire the woman to take y^{is} hatt agayn thoff it be with losse. My lorde is content if she wylnott take it then see wheder it wyll serue for the other hatt or nott. y^{is} hatt must be made withowt frynge. My lorde wold y^t yo^r maistyrshype shulde send worde, if it can be, whē the kynge, the qwene, the cardinall shall take theyr journey of a suerty & watt way they shall ryde wherd^r by Rochest^r or nott. My lorde wylbe at Grenwich the latter end of y^{is} weke and speake with the kynge and the Cardinall he wyll lye at the Vycarege of Grenwich Inquere whed^r other byschoppys were haddes or not and send my lord word of thes thynges as shortly as ye can. I trow my lorde wylbe at Grenwich oon thursday thus o^r lorde preserve you scryblyd in hast y^{is} morning by the hands of yo^r owne

RICHARD SHARPE.

Addressed: To the ryght worshipfull Maist^r Doctor Metcalfe
Archdiacon of Rochest^r.

After all due and humble recomendacions hade to your maistershippe with like thanks for your charitable luffe & fauo^r alway towards me, like it yo^r maistershipp to vndrestande that my lorde ys in gude helth lovyde be our lord and desireth your maistershippe that by your gude means he may have wrytyn iiij sermons of seynt John Chrisostome *contra iudeos* with certain homelis *de incomprehensibilitate dei* & other moo as they folow in the same boke. The boke lyeth in the new lybrary (of the Universite) (that byshop Rotheram made) and was delyuered at the last beyng of my lorde ther. For he hade borowd y^t of the Uniu^rsite before. I have sende to my gude & speciall

maist^r the maist^r of Christes College the statutes for the new felows, your maist^rshipe & he may rede them ou^r at yo^r lesur & see how yow like thē. I have wrytyn to hym also for to helpe that the foresaid workes of seynt John Chrisostome may be wrytyn and sende to my lorde for it was my lord his mynd that I shuld wryt to yow both for the same thyng as knows our lorde who preserve your maistershipes at Rochest^r the xx day of october by yo^r bedmā

RICHARDE SHARPE.

Addressed: To the ryght Worshypfull Mayst^r Docto^r Metcalfe
Maist^r of Saincte Johns College in Cābrydge.

My dutie most lowly done. Pleasyth y^t your maist^rshipe to know that I wrott a lett^r vnto yow by a chylde sende fro the p^or of Leddys and by cause I was both short and neglygent in wrytyng the sayde lett^r therefore I have now wrytyn to yo^r maist^rshipe more plenty & more at large. As towchyng y^e saide chylde my lorde desyres yo^r maist^rshipe to be gude maist^r to hym & to take hym into yo^r College. The p^or of ledde spake to yo^r maist^rshipe at yo^r last being wyth hym. My lord ys in gude helth thankyde be our lorde he usys . . . or bathys I pray gode y^ei do hym gude he says y^t they do hym moch gude. I am right hevy for the misfortvns that hath happenyd with yow now of latt and specyally by cause y^t hath fortvnyde in Chrystes College. I fere y^t shalbe a hyndrance and loss of the charitable purpose intendyde there to be done. Other newys we have albeyt I am suer yo^r maist^rshipe knows them, therfor to wryt them y^t wher butt a spendyng of ynke & papyr as knows our lorde who preserve your maisty^rshipe at Rawchest^r the iij day of march

yo^r owne

RICHARD SHARPE.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull M^r Docto^r Metcalf arch-
diacon of Rochester.

My dewty of reco^mendacions presuposyd like yo^r maistershipes to know I haue receyvyd the matters y^t ye sende to Grvyshende and I sende yow a cople of oon of the indenturs the last weke of John Botells wrytyng & bycause it is not delyured to yo^r mastershipes I haue sende now on of the said indenturs sealyd

with Mr Ashton's seall & subscribed with his own hande. My lord desyreth yo^r maistershippe to sende his bokes fro John Gogh and sende his sermon as shortly as can be that Mr secretary hath. My lorde is very sory that the last part of his sermon is lost it will cost hym sū labo^r for I thynke he haue not the copye also my lords desyreth yow to send *annotationes Erasmi* left with Arnold to mende the byndyng of them My lord takith great labo^rs agayns Luther I thynke verely that ys worke shall passe all other mens Our lorde sende hym stryngth & helth and I dowl not but he shall doo that thyng that shall be both profitable to the faith of Criste & also for his hono^r & fame as knows almyghty gode who preserve yo^r maistershippe.

yo^r bedman

RICHARD SHARPE.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Mr Doctor Metcalf Archdiacon of Rochester.

Humble recomēdacions p'mysed. I have shewd to my lord the effect of yo^r letter the wich I receyvyd the last day of June. And wher as yo^r maistershippe desireth my lordes letters for the forderance of yo^r causes his lordshippe saithe he may not loose so moche tyme frō his other besines. And as towchyng yo^r statutes my lord will cause John Bottell to wrytt them. Mor ouer the ij articles *de potestate pape & de indulgencijs* may not be sparyd for my lord hath the butt oons wrytyñ in *mādū* and also his lordship intendith to put them shortly to the pryntyng. Ther is no man y^t will say my lord hath wrytyñ *frigide & jeiuine* of thes ij articles that doth redd them & vnderstand them & so my lord saith hymself whos jugment I belive wilbe takyn byfore theyres that say the contrary and not only my lord saith this but also diuers other well lernyd y^t hath redd thes ij articles. I haue send to yo^r maistershippe the p'face of my lordes bok. I haue paid to Dame Peny's fater vj^s viij^d for hyr pēson. At the desire of Mr More my lord comawndyd me to pay to Mr Coltes doghto^r & her husband on Sondag last v markes for certain money & stuff of hers that was left at Hyghm. And thus our Lord God haue yo^r maistershippe in his graciose kepyng & likewise spede yow in yo^r besines, at Rochest^r the first day of Juli

yo^r bedmā

RICHARD SHARPE

Addressed: To the right wurshipfull Master Doctor Metcalfe
Archdecon of Rochester.

My duty of comendacions premised Lyketh yo^r mastership to take the Labor to delyu^r these to Bokes that is to saye *Topica Claudii* and *Dialectica et rethorica* Phi. Melanchton to John Rayns againe for my Lord hadde them of him before, and also desiring him to bynde this Booke called *Directoriiū aureū contemplatiuorum* in a parcheament skyn, for my lord. This Booke ye shall reseve of the Bearer hereof. My Lord hathe sertaine Bookes at binding at Arnoldis the whiche his Lordship woulde gladly haue if the be fynyshed Wherefor if yo^r m^rship maye haue any convenient messenger ye shall doo hyme great pleasor to send hyme these books. My Lord lyked the stourgen that ye sent him verey well and likewise fedde well of it. And he commanded it to be kept a weke or more. His Lordship wulbe at London shortly. But I know not the time. I haue many other thinges that I wuld haue written vnto (your?) m^rship of butt I ame not able to hold the pen between my fyngers. as knowithe o^r Lorde who preserve yo^r m^rship. At Rochester the xjth day of Julij

yo^r own to his lityll power

RICHARD SHARPE

John Smith, the writer of the following letter, was elected a Fellow of the College 29 July 1516. He became Rector of Thorington in Essex in February 1521 (*Mayor-Baker*, p. 281, n i.) So that we have an approximate date for his letters. A considerable number of letters from him have been preserved, relating for the greater part to College estates and business. It will be observed that these are written from the College to Dr Metcalfe in London.

We read in Stow's *Survey of London*: "Paul's Wharf, or St Benet's Paul's Wharf, a noted Stairs for Watermen, and on each side of the Stairs is a very handsome house, one made use of by a Brewer, and the other for a timber yard."

Addressed: To my singler and especyall goode Master M^r
Doctor Metcalf thys letter be delyu^rde.

After dew & humbly recomendacions I hertely recomende me

to yowr Mastershipp. Sir thus it fortvnyde that my brother was very syke now at this tyme, and so he requyered me to go to his benyfyce for his discharge, therefor I colde not go to Wygtofte my self but I desiērede M^r Longforth to take the payns to go thither, & so he hath don rygth well in that behalf; but I have no sewer knolege as yeth how the(y) have agrede for he is not cūme home hym self, but as shortly as he cūmyth I shall send yow^r Mast^rship sewer knowledge what he hath don. M^r Stewarde & I be at a conclusion for ow^r besynesse, the wich I dyde obtayne I ensewer yow w^t greate dyffyculte. Here I sende yow owr grement & he hath promysyde hymself to be at London w^t yow & that shortly & ther the arbyters shall have comvnication to gyther of the matt^r. Sir my Lorde of Elys seruant hadde receyvyde his endenture before I hadde eny contrary worde from yow. I have delyurede Mr Sponer xx^t nobylles to take yow to bye a payer of orgens w^tall as I shewyde yow whan yow were last at home, that I hade procuryde for soch an vse, and I pry yow late yt be well bestowyde. Syr ther ys ij scholers syke in ow^r howse, & yt is thowght of a trewth of the pestylence, in so moch that many of owr scholers be departyde. Wherfor I pry to latt vs have knowlege of yowr pleassur how we shalbe orderde in this greate dawnger. Thys wyke is the Mason appowntyde to begyne to worke of Mr Ashton's chapell. Thus fare ye well in ow^r Savior Christ. Wrytten in yow^r owyne College in Cambryge. The fyfth daye of May

By yow^r owyne scoler and bedmā

JOHN SMITH Pryst.

Addressed : To hys especyall good Master Mast^r Doctor Metcalfe at Mast^r Hudson's besyde Pollys Swarth be thes lett^rs delyu^ryd at London.

Ryght worschypfull and allweis my syngular good Mast^r I humbly recomēde me vnto yow: harteley desyeryng yow to sende me worde as shortly as ye may cōvenyently what ys yow^r plesure that I shulde doo as cōcernyng ow^r farme in Foxton And also w^t Elyngton of Steple Morden accordyng as I wrytyd in my last lett^rs to yowr Mast^rschyppe. I made them promyse y^t thei shulde haue answer shortly Mast^r Blande desyeryth yow harteley to remember hys mater. I knowe well yt shalbe to the profyt of ow^r College yf yt please yow so to doo. Mast^r Long-

ferth also monyth me to wryte to yow to remember h̄y. All ow^r cōpany as now be come home. The Mast^r of Myhell House haue obteyned the office of the Vice chancellershyppes agaynst the Mast^r of Crystes College. Syr we haue great necessyte of awter clothys: yf so be ther be any suche at the nouryse thei wolde do vs good servyce ellys we must prouyde other weis. And ow^r cōpany myght haue the play that my lorde made thei wolde prouyde to play yt. Hoge kyn can not be content in no wyse to gyff ou^r hys offyce vnto y^e tyme he spek w^t yow. Thus fare ye well in ow^r sauio^r Cryst whom I beseche yow dayly preserve. Wryttyn in yew^r owne College at Cābryge the ix day of Decemb.

By yow^r owne Scholar and
Bedmā JOHN SMYTH Pryst

Addressed: To his hon^rable and especiall goode master Mr doctour Metcalf the maistr of Seynt Johns Colledge be this dd. att London.

Right hon^rable Syr In my humble man^r I hartelie recomēde me on to yow Sir I trust to god for to do such thinges after yow^r mynd as ye have moved me for to do except y^e election of y^e denys. Mr Burgon and Mr Ashton be nott att home nor y^ei have Institute nō in ther rome y^r for methink ytt best yt schulde tarie yow^r comyng home for if y^t I shulde take oyr in y^r romys peraventure eu^ry man wolde nott be cōtent & y^t I wolde be sorie shuld happen We be as yet quiete thanked be god. as cōcernyng y^e besynes of y^e election I trust itt shall have a goode ende. yow^r wrytyng to me as cōcernyng y^t I fere me will not be thowt anew as cōcernyng some of ow^r cōpanye y^r for I praie yow write schortlie to me agayn And name Clare Hall & Kynges Colledge in your wryt̄yng I have taken possession in the howsys of Newmā before recorde butt y^r dwell no bodie in them And as yett I kan get no ferma^s for thē y^e new hows att Castell ende is almost fynysht and ensure yow itt hath cost vs moch monye. The olde wiff y^t had ower hows afore ow^r gate ys dade And I have lett y^e hows to Robert Coke for xij^s. We be mervelouslie daūgered for wode We kan gett almost nō for no monye. Methynk ytt wor y^e best y^t y^e courte att Stewcleye shulde tarie tyll y^t ye come home for I know not wher y^e Courte rolles are nor many oyr thynges y^t belong y^r to. I have latton

ow^r new hōvs agāy^t alay Welles for xvj^s what ys yow^r mynd
and pleasure as cōcernyng all theis matt^rs I praie yow shortlie
lett me know Written In Cambridge in yow^r owne Colledge
the fest of Seynt Michael y^e archangell

By yow^r own Scoler & beedman

JOHN SMYTH Prest.

Addressed: To hys hon^rable and especyall good Mast^r Mast^r
Docto^r Metcalfe at Mast^r Hudsons be syde Polles Swarth be
thes lett^rs dely^rud at London

Ryght hon^rable Syr I humbly recōmende me vnto yow certefying
yow^r Mast^rs chype that accordyng to yow^r mynde I haue wryttn
to my lord Curson also I perceyve y^t ys yow^r plesure that I
shulde owe fauo^r to Richard Brandysby to be disciple w^t vs for
Docto^r Rypplyngā and so accordyng to yow^r mynde I haue done
not w^t standyng yf ye hadde bene at home yow^r selfe I wolde
haue desyered yow as I dyd before to haue ben good mast^r to
my Scoler Bartō neu^r the less as now I am ryght well content to
doo accordyng to yow^r desyer. I wolde ryght gladly to haue
yow^r mast^rs chyppe com home all thow ye tarry the lesser whyle
w^t vs for ther ys dyu^rs matt^rs cōcernyng ow^r College that I can
make no ende vpon vntyle the tyme I spake w^t yow. Therfor
for the love of god cō home yf ye may. The audyto^r that ye &
I hadde comunycācōn of hee wolde know what tyme we shall
haue ow^r audyte I hadde h^y sende to me ij or iij days afore
Crystemas and he shulde haue answer vpon yt. Yow^r plesure
y^r in I pray yow let me knowe and also what ys your mynde as
concernyng ow^r farme in Foxton and also Allyngtons matt^r as I
dyd wrytte to yow before. Syr I pray yow hartily procure the
lycence of my lorde of London offycers as I wryttyd to yow for
Syr John Graye parson of Thoryngtō *ad communicandū et ad
concludendū* and send yt to me when ye haue obteyned yt. I
wolde know gladly what dyreciōn ye haue takyn as cōcernyng
Mast^r Ashe and what ys yow^r full mynde as cōcernyng John
Orrell for I insure yow Hokekin ys very lothe to departe, the
cōpany wold gladly haue my lordes play I pray yow remember
Mast^r Blande and Mast^r Longfurth Thus fare ye well in ow^r
sauio^r Cryst frō yow^r owne College in Cambrige the xiiij day of
December

By yow^r daly Bedmā

JOHN SMYTH Pryst.

Addressed: To his especyall goode M^r master Doctor Metcalf
att Master Hodsuns bysyede Polles Swarth be theis delyu^rede
at London.

Rygth Worshipfull and my syngler goode Master I hvmbly
recomēde me onto yow and as now specyally desyeryng for the
contynewance of your goode mynde towarde me, I am enformyde
that the person of Thorington is dede, I shall cause yow haue
sewer knowlege w^t in ij days, and then therafter I
bechech yow to do as ye think convenient for the obtaynyng of
the presentacion & also of the indu(ction) Her I have sende
yow a proxei dyvysyde & made by an notary as concernyng all
man^r of charges I shall recompence yow^r mastershipp as my
dewty is. I wolde have cume myself but yt was yow^r mast^rshipp
mynde that I shulde do yt on this man^r of wyse: and as now
also I have dyu^rs matt^r at home, in yow therfor ys all my trust,
therfor I beseche yow bryng this matt^r to passe as shortly as ye
may. The parsons name was Sir John Gray, the w^{ich} ye must
remembre by cause of the presentacion, I p^ry yow sende me
M^r Brokysbys gold ryng as shortly as ye may. Thus fare ye
well in ow^r Saluior Christ, from your^rowyn College in Cambrige
the xij day of February

By yow^r owyn Scoler
and bedman JOHN SMYTH p^rst.

In another hand, probably Dr Metcalfe's:

Sir John Gray, the p^rsentacion must be made in the names of
my lord & M^r Hew Asheton.

The next letter is written by the 'official,' or sub-
stitute, of Metcalfe as Archdeacon. Reference is made
in it to the nuns at Higham; the monastery there had
been suppressed and its belongings given to the College.
I hope in an early number of the *Eagle* to give some
interesting extracts from documents belonging to this
monastery.

Addressed: To the ryght worshipfull M^r Doctor Metcalf
tharchdiacō of Rochest^r this lettre be dd.

Ryght worshipfull syr dew recomēdacon p^rmissed. I am sorry
tha^t I spak not w^t yo^r m^rship at yo^r departyng. I was then
sayng masse at the parish church. I send to you by this berer

now my lordes lettre which is to M^r Secretary I had it red & therefore y^e shall know semewhat of the tenor therof. Fyrst there is thankes for his last lettres, then he signifyes to him the popes grete thankes for the sermon whiche thanks my lord rekeneth M^r Secretary most wordy of all by cause he haith taken such paynes in to^rnyng it in to latyn, thirdly he signifyeth to hym that one of the nonnes of Heigham wold be at Saint Elyns desyryng his helpes therin. More ou^r syr y^e shall receyve of this berer my lordes sermon in ynglyshe which he p^ryethe you to put to Wynkyn to prynt and he p^ryethe you to speke to Jhon Gowghe to see it diligently done & trewly printed. He signifyeth to M^r Secretary that he puttes this to Wynkyn & desyreth of hym one in latyn. I p^ry yow syr let one of yo^r seruandes delyuer to Maist^r Denton my lettre ther is one of M^r Burbanke's w^t in it. Christopher shall bryng to me your gown that it pleased yo^u to geve me, if it so lyke you. No more but I beseche yo^u remembre Thomas Bocher close if my labor be mayd for it & o^r Lord God kepe yo^r m^rshipe ffrom Sellyng this Fryday

By yo^r Officiall.

The next letter is from John Wilson, Prior of Mountgrace de Ingleby, a Carthusian House in Yorkshire, founded in 1396 by Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey and Earl of Kent. Wilson was Prior at the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Some notes on the Priory will be found in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (Ed. 1846) VI. p. 22.

Addressed : To Mr Doctor Metcalfe Chanceler to my lord bishop of Rochestre this be dd.

Worshipfull and wel biloved in o^r sauveyo^r Criste Jhu I hartely recomēd me to yow and in the same desiring your prosperous helth. Letting yow to vnderstand that I receyuyd yo^r lre dated the xij day of Novembre wherein ye desired me to be fauo^rable to Mr Rauff Maleney. Ye shalbe sure of me att all times if it lie in my power to doo you pleso^r. Albeit I will not flatter you for I had promysed to receyve hym at the instance of my brother Dan John Batmāson before I receyuyd yo^r lre & so I cannot say that I doo you any pleaso^r herein. I haue a speciall good mynde to hym & if he will applie him perfectly to meknes

I fere not bvt he shall doo well w^t thelp of o^r Lord ; as to my brother James Wilson longar then he applieth hym to vertue will I desire none for hym. Good M^r Doctor yo^r goodness haith made me bold w^t yow wherfor I desire yowr maist^rship to pardon me. I desire you to be good M^r to a scoler called ffrancis Malett who is singlerly well lerned of his tyme in scoole matter bot much better in the scole of o^r saueyo^r for he is grownded in vertue & as I suppose haith grete feling in gostely operacon and of a similitude g^rciouslye called therto of o^r m^rycfull lord Jhus. He was apt to many woordlie pleso^r for when he was bot x yere of age he cūth haue song discant plaid of thorgans recorderes of lute w^t other instruments in so much Lord Latymar had such pleso^r in hym that he lay w^t hym nyghtly. And yet it pleased o^r swete saueyo^r Jhs to kyndell his hart so fervently w^t the fyre of his loue that he despised all vane pleaso^rs & then worldlie man sett nothing by him & soo through my counsell came to thuniversite & haith had vere little succo^r sence therefor I write more largely be cause I trust it shalbe comforth to you for to help hym as knoweth our lord who euer preserve yow to his pleaso^r At Montgrace the xxvth of Nouēbre

Your faithfull bedman
JOHN ther prior.

The "King's letters" referred to in the following letter are, I think, those for the suppression of the Nunnery at Higham. The Emperor is Charles the Fifth, who arrived at Dover on May 26, 1522, where he was received by Cardinal Wolsey. Henry VIII afterwards conducted him to Greenwich, which he reached on June 2 (the date of the letter), and thence to London. Further details as to the visit will be found in *The Life and Reign of King Henry the Eighth*, by Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Addressed: To the ryght worshipfull M^r Doct^r Meytcalff archydekyn of Rochest^r be this delyu^ryd at Hudson's bruer at Polles swarff at London.

Ryght Wyrshypfull mast^r in my most vmbell man^r I comend me to yowr M^rshyp lettyng yow vnderstand that acordyng to

yowr mynd I haue spokyn wyth my loord of Deynschyer & my loord of Deynschyer marvilles gretly that y^e labor not for the aseynment of the Kinges letters & I schewyd to hym that ye wold haue laboryd now bot because yow thought the Kyng & my loord Cardynall was no besyd in rasiwing the emperour that your mat^r wold not haue beyn mynded he mayd me answer that he wold ye shuld labor the mat^r when the Kyng comys to London the Kyng callyd of my lorde for his asoyn as he was cum to his logyng & he talkyd luffyngly wyth my loord all the way betweyn the pales & hys chamber in the abbay no mor to yow at thys tyme nosic haue yow in hys kepyng in hast be yours to his powr at Strod the ij day of June be me

JOHN WYLBOR

My Loord wylbe at London on thursday next

This instalment may finish with a letter of Smith's, in which he reports a number of minor worries to Metcalfe. The College had land at Steeple Morden, Ashwell, Melbourne, Holbeach, and other places mentioned in the letter.

References to Brokesby or Brookesby will be found in *Mayor-Baker*, p. 364, l. 14, p. 466, l. 46.

Addressed: To hys Ryght worshipfull Mast^r Doctor Metcallfe be thys lett^r delyu^ryd at Londō.

Ryght Worshipfull Syr I humbly recomēde vnto yow^r Mast^r-shipp certefyyng yow that I sent carpenters to Stepull Morden, and Elyngton wolde not suffer thē to worke on hys howse he sayth we shall not medyll therewyth. And so vnkyndly he doyth entrete vs, and as now both hys lands and Besten landes bythe vnfallowed, and he wyll nother falow thē h̄y sylfe nor suffer other mē to enter ther of. he reportyth that ye and Master Percy shulde make promyse of dyu^rs thinges the wych ys not performyd. I trust ye wyll se some remedy for h̄y. I cawsyd diu^rs of the olde howses of Beston to be pullyd down, and the tyle y^r of w^t other stuff to be spent at Ashewell and at Melborne and the meⁿe of the towne be not content y^r w^t thei wolde we shulde bylde y^t as y^t was in tymys past. I perceyve we have hynderance in Lyncon shire for alteringe of ow^r farmers . . . at Whidteste and at Holdbeke I intende w^t in thys ij or

iiij dayes to ryde to the Dene of Lyncon for ow^r mony. Mast^r Malyvery was here w^t me and I made h^y the best schere I cowde he laye in yow^r chamber and hys horse was in the close. Mast^r Brokysby ys not content w^t vs: but how we shall agre I can not tell vnto the tyme we spoke w^t h^y I lent h^y a cheyne of golde agaynst hys maryage but as yet I can not get yt agayne by no meanys. he seyth both yow and I owght to gyff h^y sa good a thyng as y^t ys. Thus fare ye well. From yow^r owne College in Cambryge the iiij day of June

By yow^r owne Scholer and bedmā
JOHN SMYTH Pryst.

(To be continued.)

R. F. S.

NIL ERGO OPTABUNT HOMINES ?

Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τὰ μὲν ἐσθλὰ καὶ εὐχομένοις καὶ ἀνεύκτοις
ἄμμι δίδου, τὰ δὲ δεινὰ καὶ εὐχομένοις ἀπερύκου.

POET in *Plat. Alcib.* II., p. 143^a.

Das Gute, das wir nicht erbitten, sende,
Wenn's kann geschehn:
Und gnädiglich das Böse von uns wende,
Das wir erflehn.

FR. RUCKERT.

The blessing that we ask not, Lord, supply,
If such Thy will:
And, though we ask, in mercy still deny
The wished for ill.

J. E. B. MAYOR.



SECOND LOVE.

RIGHT glad am I that you have loved before,
For first love is a creature of the dust,
And springs up as a flower, and then it must
Return to whence it came, and be no more.
But second love makes the full soul run o'er
With all the high thoughts that are great and just ;
We have escaped from that first foolish lust,
And now shall touch love's very farthest shore.

For nothing now shall change us, nor shall we
Change ever, for our two souls are made one ;
And this high union which has now begun
Shall bring all great things unto you and me.
So shall our love last till our lives be done ;
And after that, if aught thereafter be.

AT DOVER.

THOUGHT of my country rises strong in me,
Seeing these great white cliffs on either hand
Like giant warders at her portal stand,
Majestic, massy-fronted, restful, free.
Our land ! our England ! may she ever be
Grounded as they in solid grandeur, and
Unconquerable, firm, with iron hand,
Hold fast the mighty empire of the sea.

Beholding how this ocean guards her well,
May I not say, without o'erweening pride,
That in our England it is good to dwell ?
That in her ancient strength she shall abide,
As long as these great billows heave and swell,
And fall and rise again and re-subside ?

C. SAPSWORTH.



THE BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS.

IN a moment of ill-advised enthusiasm the writer of this article put pen to paper towards the close of last May Term with intent to discuss, impartially or otherwise, what was then a new book—the *Barrack-Room Ballads*. The crudities of his conception, which by an undeserved good fortune were crowded out of the June number of this Magazine, he once more—after due castigation—ventures to offer to the Editors.

Some of these Ballads are ‘hidden’ by this time “in the hearts of the people.” They are sung at our Concerts. They add to the festivities of our Social meetings. When they and their brethren first appeared in a volume, their reception at Cambridge was of a more doubtful character. The *Review* was cold. The *Granta* preserved an oracular silence. It would have been rash for any but the doughtiest champion to encounter in their defence the critic of the *Observer*. The dust of that fray is laid, and we fear for our dulness less the adversary’s wrath than the scorn of the more judicious admirer.

Rudyard Kipling’s most unimpeachable achievement in prose and verse is the—creation, we had almost said—of the British Soldier. Whether he is “having his fun o’ the Corp’ril’s Guard,” or going out for a “romp” with “Fuzzy in the Soudan,” or “marching on relief over India’s sultry plains”: in love or war, drunk or sober, sad or merry—the Tommy Atkins of Rudyard Kipling’s painting is most convincingly a *real* man, of flesh and blood, bone and sinew. If *the* Tommy Atkins

is not the hero of *Barrack-Room Ballads*, then he is probably the author of very plaintive letters to the *Daily News*, and the willing victim of Socialist propaganda. Those sympathies which enable Mr Kipling to catch so admirably every twist and ply in the nature of the modern man-at-arms are characteristic, we have grounds for hoping, of Young England in literature. The love of adventure, the passionate contemplation of hair-breadth escapes, the uneasy yearning towards strange lands far away over-seas, that have almost as much charm even in Mr Stevenson as his irresistible style, that strike the key-note in the imaginings of Q and his likes, and that seem to form an integral part of Rudyard Kipling's being, these are influences as widespread and every whit as potent, let us hope, as the emasculate and cynical pessimism to which not seldom men point the finger to-day, saying "this bodes the issue of the time."

The "music of battles in onset," "the passion that burns in the blood in the act of strife," are evidently dear not to one man only, who has the 'go-fever' in his veins, and his imagination inflamed with the fiery heat of the tropics.

The author of the *Song of the Sword* has invoked the spirit of his country—

With your glorious eyes austere,
As the Lord were walking near,
Whispering terrible things and dear
As the song on your bugles blown,

in a strain of patriotism as fervent as his who called on the Winds of the World to give answer, "What is the English Flag?"

Without pleading guilty to the charge of Jingoism, one may see the good in this most clearly. But a high and manly spirit, and patriotism the most fervent, though joined to the faculty of writing songs which ring in the ears and make the pulses beat fast, are not the gifts

that can in themselves purchase the right to bear the honoured name of poet. There are not a few who would deny this right to Mr Kipling, and their indictment is long and heavy. It is more especially against the *Other Verses* that this indictment is laid. One of the first and most vindictive charges brought, is perhaps the charge that "the author is a clever journalist who makes points." Even in these days the infection of journalism should not be considered absolutely fatal to an author's reputation. Milton was once of the craft. Since his time Defoe and Coleridge and De Quincey, and many a good man besides, have wrought at it. Let those who maintain Rudyard Kipling to be a *mere* journalist and nothing more answer this question, if they can—"Who was ever stirred at the heart by the perusal of a Leading Article? Who yet laughed over Jerome K. Jerome? or wept over Barry Pain?"

The fact on which this accusation is based is very real and vital. One fault runs through all that our author has written—too keen a desire to make an impression. To this must be attributed alike the quaintly inappropriate images and the often unmeaning slang of the *Ballads*, the mannerisms and tortured language of the *Other Voices*, and the brutality and over-forcefulness of both.

The application of such epithets as 'lean,' 'hungry,' 'blooming,' to things innumerable in earth, air, and sea, the accumulation of mounting intensities to a pitch that smacks of madness, "a crude circumstantiality in dealing with inscrutable cosmic possibilities," are features that, in continuous reading, become almost painfully marked.

When the skipper of a 'certain trading brig' is made to threaten retrospectively thus

I had nailed his ears to my capstan-head, and ripped them off
with a saw,
And soused them in the bilge-water, and served them to him
raw,

I had flung him blind in a rudderless boat to rot in the rocking
dark,
I had towed him aft of his own craft, a bait for his brother
shark,
I had lapped him round with cocoa husk, and drenched him
with the oil,
And lashed him fast to his own mast to blaze above my spoil,—
and yet more savagely—we can only think “this man
is a brighter jewel than ever mine ancient Pistol.”

When we read of “Empusa’s crew” how

Over the coal they chased the soul, and racked it all abroad,
As children rifle the caddis-case, or the ravens’ foolish hoard,
we are in doubt whether the author’s intention is horror
or humour.

In trying to strike home with every blow Rudyard Kipling constantly over-reaches himself. When he would thrill men with dread, he often merely excites their wonder; when he would give his verse a cadence to haunt the memory, he sometimes produces a stanza without sense; he mistakes brutality for strength, eccentricity for distinction. But he who strives ever, sometimes succeeds. Mr Kipling’s strenuousness often meets its reward. It is the attempt to reproduce a once-achieved effect—defying analysis—that has led him into many a pitfall. If the result of his effort were never in full proportion to the effort made, then indeed it would be fair to condemn this fiery quality as artificial, to stigmatise his work as the outcome of shallow cleverness. His sometimes ineffectual rage is rather the working of a mind that knows its inspiration of old, which, not descending at desire, it goes out distraught to seek.

Strength is the characteristic of all Rudyard Kipling’s work, strength often misguided, at times the strength of a mere maniac. Rest, calm, and thoughtfulness are what he lacks beyond everything else. Yet occasionally peace falls on the frenzied muse, and she

pipes a strain that is soothing to hear. Is it presumptuous to select?—the first part of the *Legend of Evil*, perhaps,—

This is the sorrowful story,
Told when the twilight fails,
And the monkeys walk together,
Holding each others' tails.

And so on, till the frolicsome monkey-blood in our veins yearns for the dusk forest, and we too would fain go down to the corn-land, to join our brethren, frisking in the millet, playing in the wheat.

The simplicity of the first *Ballad* contrasts with the generally prevailing mannerisms of the rest, as favourably as the restfulness of the *Legend of Evil* with the frenzied energy of most of the companion pieces.

The conclusion of *Dannie Deever* has much of the grim simplicity of the old Scotch ballad-world.

What's that so black agin the sun? said Files-on-Parade,
It's Danny fighting 'ard for life, the Colour-Sergeant said,
What's that that whimpers overhead? said Files-on-Parade,
It's Danny's soul that's passin' now, the Colour-Sergeant said.

In another place, a very few lines—

Turn your horse from Kabul town,
'Im and 'arf my troop is down,
Down and drowned by the ford;
Ford, ford, ford o' Kabul river,
Ford o' Kabul river in the dark—
For the river's low and fallin'
And it ain't no use a'callin'

'Cross the ford o' Kabul river in the dark —

without having any very obvious intrinsic merit, suggest to us by their very rhythm, more forcibly than the closest description, a picture of the belated troopers, and the darkling night closing over the sullenly sinking stream.

Whatever may be thought of the accuracy in description, whatever may be objected against the form, there

is music undeniable, irresistible to all but the most case-hardened critic, in every line of the closing poem. *L'Envoi* may send us away carrying in our mind's eye images of blurred outline, and having very vague ideas as to the meaning of sentence or verse, but the colours are deep and striking, and strange and manifold the associations that weird harmony brings with it.

That Rudyard Kipling is by no means flawless in execution has been conceded frankly to those who attack him on this score. Another concession of as great importance must be made to others. He has no real contribution to make to a Philosophy of Life. In the one poem which touches this matter he is perhaps at his very worst.

Though it is an unfair sneer which makes the cardinal doctrine of *Tomlinson* the superiority of the man that goes through the world be-damning everybody, yet there is scarcely anything in this kind to be learnt from the *Ballads* that would not better be forgotten, beyond the duty, first and last, of bearing a brave front to the foe, a faithful heart for one's friend, and a life ever ready to be laid down for the country which claims it.

After all, this is good and wholesome, and a store of wisdom which never grows old. There is a truer ring in Rudyard's down-right glorification of mere bravery, than in most of the ideals that pose before us.

Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never twain shall meet,
Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment
seat;

But there is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed, nor
Birth,

When two strong men stand face to face, tho' they come
from the ends of the earth!

However serious the limitations, in art or morals, of the man who wrote this, it is surely better to recognise, than to cavil at, the unique gifts which render their possessor not unworthy to rank among those poets

whose dwelling with us makes us "not ashamed when we speak with the enemy in the gate," though their chief has been taken from their head.

In passing from the consideration of Mr Kipling's works, the words spoken of him by no mean master of "that other harmony of prose" may linger with us for a moment.

His faults are so conspicuous, so much on the surface, that they hardly need to be named. They are curiously visible to some readers who are blind to his merits....Everybody can mark their errors; a few cannot overcome their antipathy, and so lose a great deal of pleasure.

J. A. N.

A GAME OF BOWLS.

'JACK.'

LIGHT of step you fled away
Across the velvet grass that day:
Watching, we strove to follow you,
With skill of bias, two and two.

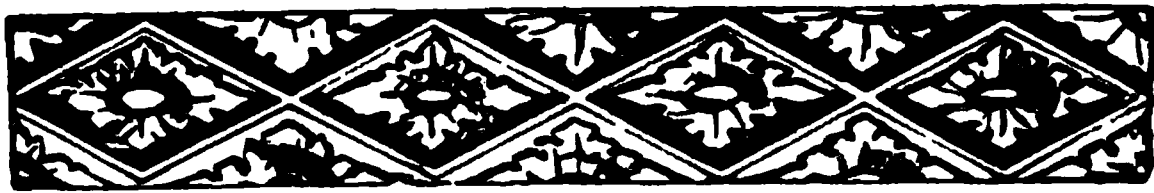
Some have wandered far afield
Mis-spent by an impetuous arm;
Others prosperously reeled
Into the circle of your charm.

That lumbering fellow stands and stares,
Distant a foot's space more or less,
And filled with self-sufficient airs
Lives ignorant of happiness.

This other, waiting still afar,
Turns his full gaze to where you are,
And mourns across the parting plain
He cannot have his throw again.—

Of me one half has gone astray
And on the gravelled desert died:
The other half found out the way
And, dribbling, tumbled to your side.

C. E. S



‘THE BARD OF THE FOREST.’

PROBABLY only some of the older readers of the *Eagle* are acquainted with the little brown-covered book before me, which a bookseller's manuscript note inside the cover calls 'scarce and curious.' A label on the back bears the words *Wickenden's Remarkable Passages and Poems*. It is worth while however to give the full title from the title-page: *Some Remarkable Passages in the Life of William Wickenden, B.A., alias Bard of the Forest, written by himself. Author of the 'Rustic's Lay,' 'Count Glarus of Switzerland,' 'Bleddyn,' 'Poems,' 'Prose and Poetry,' and 'Australasian,' (sic) and other Poems. London: Printed for the author, &c.* There is no date given, probably 1848 would be near the mark.

The list of subscribers is interesting. It includes the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of St Asaph, St David's, Ely, Gloucester and Bristol, Lincoln, Lichfield, Peterborough, and Ripon, Charles Dickens Esq., Regent's Park, Douglas Jerrold, Esq., Putney, the Rev B. H. Kennedy, D.D. Shrewsbury, the Rev W. Selwyn, the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, the Rev H. Alford, the Rev H. H. Hughes, and other familiar names.

The book is a rather high-flown autobiography, diversified by poetry, and was apparently written under pressure of poverty. But there is interest for us in the account of the earlier days when the self-styled 'Bard of the Forest' was a student at St John's, and according to his own account no less remarkable for his prowess

in a 'Town and Gown' riot than for his extraordinary assiduity in study.

William Wickenden is a pronounced sentimentalist, and begins by shedding poetical tears over his native village (apparently Blakeney in the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire) and the 'Old House at Home.'

He was a farmer's son. 'To tend the herds, to turn the furrow were the earliest lessons I received. Yet from my very infancy my soul sought to burst asunder the shackles which enchained it.' At the age of eleven he wrote a *Hymn to Content*, and invited that 'rural nymph' to 'come from the shade' and make his breast her throne. Under these circumstances he was prepared to make a handsome offer :

Ambition, Glory, I disown,
And mirth with roses crowned.

At the age of fourteen he lost his father and sought consolation in an irregular ode. In this he anticipates the defiantly independent spirit of his latter days :

Now I am lone and sad and not one joy
To cheer my mental gloom ;
I was not made to truckle to the vulgar,
And sooner than ask their sympathy,
Or explain what is mysterious in me,
This proud heart should burst.

He tells us that about this time he played a practical joke on his mother's cook, having added some gunpowder to the goose-stuffing and so caused the sudden explosion of the bird. We are thus prepared for the statement 'I was a strange, wayward child from my first infancy, shy, reserved, and yet with a spice of the Devil in my composition.' Before he had reached the age of fifteen he found himself in love with one of the daughters of his schoolmaster, and his passion 'absorbed his whole being.' He passed whole days in the meadows and woods, 'grew still more shy and reserved,' and 'flew from the presence of a stranger as from a

pestilence.' No wonder that his conduct was misunderstood by the ordinary. 'The vulgar herd considered me *non-com-pos* (*sic*), the more intelligent as cut out for something extraordinary.' He never told his love, and we hear no more of this particular young lady.

His rising fame now attracted the attention of Dr Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, who lived at Berkeley on the other side of the Severn, and kindly wrote to Wickenden asking him to call on him and bring his poems. 'I may here remark,' adds our author, 'that it was Dr Jenner who subsequently conferred on me the name of the 'Bard of the Forest,' by which appellation I was afterwards so well known.' Dr Jenner took him into his gardens, and pointing to a little summer-house close to the churchyard wall, 'In that cave,' said he, 'the vaccine egg was hatched.' Wickenden's poetical paraphrase of this phrase may be added: "It was in this spot that he made that important discovery which preserves the roses of beauty in all their pristine loveliness." What a thing it is to be a really literary man!

From his father's death in 1810 till 1817, when the Bard was twenty-two, he worked on the farm by day and 'engaged in literary pursuits' by night. In 1817, helped by local subscription, he brought out his first book, *The Rustic's Lay and other Poems*. An extract from his elegy on a Waterloo hero will give some idea of the force of his inspiration.

No more he'll win the mural crown,
Nor lead thy patriot sons to glory,
Nor strike to death with manly frown
Each warlike face so pale and gory.

For ah! he met his fated doom,
On Waterloo's ensanguined ground,
And sunk into the laurell'd tomb,
Cheer'd by the victors shouting round.

After the peace with France, the village of Blakeney

rejoiced like the rest of the country, and chose its youthful Bard to make a speech. In this maiden effort he seems to have thought the promotion of harmony was not part of his duty. ‘On looking among you, I see several cadaverous hungry sour-looking Radicals and Jacobins, their mouths are wide open, and they look at the roasting ox as though they would swallow it. Gentlemen, is it proper those persons should partake of our roast beef? Gentlemen, those persons are here to create confusion, they are about to attack the chair. Anticipate that attack; kick them, spurn them, roll them in the dirt and make their bodies as black as their souls.’ Which was done. And, alas, to this day there are Radicals and Jacobins in the Forest of Dean.

In 1819 the Bard published *Count Glarus of Switzerland*—a prose work. The author in his preface is not complimentary to the other inhabitants of the Forest. ‘He was surrounded by beings who might be compared to moving automaton; beings who seemed to move, act and speak as though directed by secret mechanism, and if ever their dormant faculties were roused to action, it was to boast of having produced the largest turnip or potato, or of having ploughed the straightest furrow. In such society the mind could not obtain even the most distant conception of literary knowledge. If therefore there is any merit in the following pages, it must be attributed to what founded the reputation of Bloomfield or Burns—natural genius.’ From the poetical extracts which he gives, and which are a close imitation of Scott’s lays, one might think ‘natural genius’ is too narrow an explanation of their merit.

In 1821 a novel called *Bleddyn*, which dealt with Welsh scenery and character, was favourably reviewed and brought in about a hundred pounds. In the same spring Wickenden formed the design of coming to Cambridge.

Wickenden must have been about twenty-six when,

after having achieved literary success, he entered our walls.*

He gives the following account of his start upon University life :

Behold me now, gentle reader, on my way to the famous University of Cambridge, with a slender stock of clothes, a slender stock of Latin and Greek, and a still more slender stock of money. Yet, let us not be down-hearted, but cast off dull care with a hearty hip-hip ! hurrah !!

Only two incidents occurred in my journey to Cambridge worthy of notice, the breaking down of the gig in which I travelled, a little beyond Newnham, in Gloucestershire, and the coach starting without me from Burford, in Oxfordshire. I, however, overtook it after great exertions, and finally was set down opposite the great gates of St John's College, Cambridge.

Never did any student present himself at the University labouring under greater disadvantages than myself. I have already dilated on my deficiencies in classical and mathematical knowledge.

The whole sum of money I had by me amounted only to the small sum of forty pounds, and when that was expended, I had no source of procuring a fresh supply. I, however, buckled to with a firm determination to do my best, and trust to fortune to supply all deficiencies.

I arrived in Cambridge on the 10th of October, 1812, and our first College Examination took place in the December following. I recollect we were examined in Xenophon's *Anabasis*, the three first books of Euclid, Algebra, and Beausobre on the New Testament. I got a good situation in the second class, and I saw from the demeanour of my tutors that my progress had been satisfactory to them, considering the great disadvantages under which I had laboured. From that time they took a friendly interest in my welfare, and did everything in their power to serve me.

During my first term, I literally read day and night. I placed the following sentence in my bedroom in such a position that

* I find from my lists of occupants of college rooms that, in Michaelmas Term 1822, Wickenden entered into the rooms then called 33 B, *i.e.* a garret in the Labyrinth at the end towards the street.

I could see it the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning. "Nothing is impossible to him who has courage and activity; but to the timid and hesitating every thing is impossible, because it seems so." This sentence is to be found in "Rob Roy," and is uttered by that most beautiful of all the Great Magician's creations, Die Vernon. Such intense application was, however, too much for me, and for three weeks I was confined to my room by a severe attack of sickness. I recovered: but was obliged, for the future, to be more abstemious in my studies.

Amongst my other deficiencies was a nervous temperament; and, as we had a method of *viva voce* examination at St John's, this told very much against me. When set on to demonstrate a mathematical problem, I was generally so confused as to miss some important step in the demonstration; and the merest tyro in science must know that such an omission was fatal to the whole. My tutors, however, were aware of this deficiency in my idiosyncrasy, and very benevolently made every allowance for it in their power.

On his College life he writes:

As I never formed extravagant hopes of fame or distinction my failure did not sink me in despair, I rejoice that I escaped the contagion of College immorality, and that I emerged from its absorbing vortex as honest-minded and unsophisticated as when I first wooed the morning breezes on the hills of my native forest. I sorrow for the friends I have lost, some by death, some by estrangement. Two of those I was most intimate with, have long since mouldered in the grave, and a few who still live are scattered over the wide world in different services. One is a gallant Colonel in the noble army of Gough and Hardinge, and who did good service at the terrible Battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and another has one of the Colonial Bishopricks and is famed for his religious zeal and universal philanthropy. One or two are in this great metropolis, I often meet them in my rambles, but because my coat is brown, and my pockets a vacuum, they pass by on the other side. Poor mortals! I pity them and that pity is allied with contempt. They have plenty of gold and fine linen, but where is the freshness of feeling, that youthful springiness of soul which taught them to love all Creation, and which beamed in their eyes on the banks of the classic Cam?

My first morning at lecture is still as distinct in mind's eye, as though it happened yesterday. It was a cold drizzly day, and at the appointed hour a motley crowd of about forty students, congregated at the door of the Rev Ralph Tatham, the tutor of the side to which I belonged. Most of us had never seen one another before, every county of England had sent forth its quota to the general muster. The clock struck, yet there we still lingered, each seemed to be afraid of opening the mystic door, each seemed to think some dreadful necromantic arcana lay concealed behind its thick and dark grained pannels. This universal hesitation at length roused my forest blood. I boldly took the lead and opened the dreaded door, and I saw not a black robed wizard, surrounded with stuffed dragons and cabalistic spells, but a fair-haired fresh-coloured handsome gentlemanly man, in a suit of nicely brushed black, composedly seated at the upper end of a moderate sized room, down the centre of which were ranged, in rows, benches for the accommodation of his pupils. After calling over our names, the lecture, which was on the first Book of Euclid, commenced, and here, then, gentle reader, behold the untutored "Bard of the Forest," in actual competition with his compeers, compeers who had all the advantages of education, at the most celebrated public schools, and were generally young men selected from those schools for their superior intellectual accomplishments.

After lecture I generally read till three o'clock, then took a walk till dinner time. We dined all together in the College Hall, at four o'clock. About ten minutes before four, the whole body of sizars congregated at the hall doors, and prepared for a grand rush, as soon as dinner was announced. The whole body, although impatient, were generally silent as mutes. Each seemed to be revolving in his mind, the particular dish on which he should make his first onslaught. For be it known to you, gentle reader, that every Collegian helps himself. At length the word was given, in rushed the impetuous torrents, the college gyps were obliged to scamper in different directions, in order to escape being overwhelmed in the terrific human inundation. In a twinkling the seats, the dishes, the joints, were appropriated by each as he best could, and every hand, and every jaw, were soon in rapid motion, and ceaseless evolution.

In a letter dated from St John's in July 1823, he writes :

I have told you, in a former letter, that having over read myself, I was obliged to relax, yet, for all that, at the last examination, I obtained a good place in the first class, and have been congratulated thereon, by the Rev Ralph Tatham, the College Tutor.

My money has long since been expended, but the College still, in consequence of my good conduct, allow my bills to run on. I am also about to publish a volume of Poems, by subscription, and have got the names of all my cotemporaries as subscribers. Indeed my uniform good conduct, my struggling under such great disadvantages, as I have done, have created a general sympathy in my favour.

The volume of poems mentioned above was published in the same year. 'Nearly all my brother Johnians subscribed. I dedicated it to the Rev Ralph Tatham, my College tutor, who had ever shown me marked attention and kindness' *

Hitherto the Bard of the Forest, in spite of a certain inclination for horse-play, has appeared chiefly in the light of a student and poet; now let us see him as the Athlete or Bravo of his time.

About this time the Radicals of Cambridge and the neighbouring country, were in the habit of holding meetings on the Market Hill. At these meetings the students were very often mal-treated. I determined, with the aid of my fellow students, to endeavour to put a stop, at least, to the personal assaults. We resolved therefore to attend the next meetings in large numbers, and repel any attack which might be made upon us. I, from my powers in athletic exercises, was unanimously chosen Leader.

Having accepted this responsible trust, I forthwith proceeded to organize a regular plan of action, on the supposition that an attack would be made upon us. I divided our forces into three

* Mr Bowes has a copy of the book. The title page does not give the author's name, but merely describes him as the 'Bard of the Forest.' The list of subscribers contains a great number of names from Emmanuel and a greater number from St John's.

divisions, the Trinity men led by L—, a short stout Cornishman, being the first; the Johnian's by P—, a tall fiery Welshman from Caernarvonshire, the second; and the men from the minor Colleges formed the third division, led by F—, a muscular Yorkshireman, belonging to Magdalen College. Each division mustered about three hundred men.

The Market Hill, where the meeting was held, is a large open space of ground, capable of containing without much pressure four or five thousand persons. The hustings were erected at the northern extremity, and the Radicals occupied the immediate front, to the number of at least 1,600. A narrow street debouches on the Market Hill, to the right of the hustings. In this street I posted the Johnians, the head of the column approaching very near the hustings itself. Another narrow street runs at right angles to that which the Johnians occupied, but so retired as not to be visible from the Market Hill. In this street I posted F—; and the minor College division. The Trinity men were posted on the right of the head of the Johnians' column, on the western side of the Market Hill itself.

My plan as drawn up, and issued in a kind of general order, was for the Johnian division when assailed, to feign a retreat, and draw their antagonist into the centre of the narrow defile they themselves occupied. The minor college division were then to issue from their ambuscade, and attack the assailants in flank, and having pierced it, were to face about, and cut off the head of their column. The Johnians were then to make a stand, and the enemy so cut off, double on their leaders, who were to be soundly battered without mercy. The Trinity men in the mean time, were to occupy that end of the defile nearest the Hustings, and prevent the Snobs from sending any assistance to their beleaguered comrades.

Every thing happened as I expected, the attack was made on the Johnians, they fell back in apparent confusion, eagerly followed by their incautious adversaries. At this moment, F—, at the head of his division, fell suddenly with loud shouts on the flank of the Snobs. In a moment it was pierced through, and all the leaders caught in a *cul-de-sac*. The contest was maintained by the Snobs with all the energy of despair. I was personally encountered by L—, the prize fighter, whom, however, I compelled to lick the dust. At length, however,

by a desperate charge, they broke through our serried ranks, and fled in all directions pursued by P—, and his victorious Johnians.

As leader, however, I returned to the fight, which still raged at the mouth of the defile, debouching on the west of the hustings, and which L—, and his Trinity division occupied, at the moment the attack was made on the enemy's flank. The arrival, however, of myself with the minor college division, soon decided the combat, the snobs fled in every direction, the orators retired from the Hustings in confusion and dismay, and three loud and continued cheers, announced our complete victory.

At this moment, however, intelligence arrived that the enemy had rallied on Magdalen Bridge, and that P— and his Johnians were hard beset. We again hastened head-long to the encounter. We found the snobs in position on the Bridge, led on by a gigantic Bargee. He had already made P— bite the dust, and had made a desperate irruption into the very centre of the Johnians. Like the terrible British column at Fontenoy, he bore down every thing before him. F— tried in vain to stop his triumphant career, the minor college division was shivered to atoms. I saw that all was lost, unless this terrible Agamemnon could be arrested in his bloody stained career. I threw myself in his way but was overturned in the melee. A desperate conflict took place over my prostrate body, during which I regained my legs. I again confronted the gory giant, and this time with more success. I broke through his guard, and knocked him down like a sack of wheat with a loud squelch. Our three divisions now again united, charged with loud shouts, the enemy could not withstand the impetuous attack, they were routed; the formidable Castle Hill afforded them no security, we rushed up the precipitous declivity with head-long valour, and the enemy were driven from every position with prodigious slaughter—of hats and noses.

After this final victory we formed a procession and paraded through the town, sung "God save the King" on the Market Hill, and then retired peacefully to our respective colleges.

Unfortunately the end of the Bard's Cambridge career was not especially brilliant. But he shall tell it in his own words:

In 1825 I took my B.A. degree. For some time previous to

my final examination I had been unable to read through illness, brought on by intense application. My funds would not allow me to *degrade*, so I was *obliged* to take my chance with my compeers. I had been what is called a reading man, and pretty fairly mastered Optics, Hydrostatics, Mechanics, Trigonometry, Euclid, Astronomy, and a large portion of Newton's Principia. I was, however, totally ignorant of Algebra, the Differential Calculus, and in short of the whole system of French Mathematics. I was fond of reading every thing which could be applied to elucidate natural phenomena; and I loved the geometrical method, because it has a direct tendency to improve the reasoning powers. I believe I wrote out correctly every thing that was set before me, in the subjects I have just enumerated as having mastered. But, in consequence of my recent illness, I was wretchedly low and nervous. I thought I had done much worse than I had done, and I very foolishly gulfed.*

I have since been told I should have been in a good situation on the Tripos. I have ever blamed myself for thus throwing away all the fruits of three years' intense study; and even now, when I think of it, it almost maddens me.

I had now no other alternative than to take a curacy, and my kind friend, the Rev Ralph Tatham, generously undertook to look about for one for me.

I ought to mention that there is an annual prize given at Cambridge, for the best English Poem, on a given subject. One of the subjects given out, in my time, was "Australia." I contended for it, but the prize was awarded to Praed, who was one of my cotemporaries. I have printed a part of this poem in a succeeding chapter.

Having taken my B.A. degree, my studies were completed at Cambridge. In judging of my success or failure, I hope the reader will call to mind the great disadvantages under which I laboured. Let him imagine a raw country lad, taken from the plough, Latinless, Greekless, and with no more knowledge of mathematics than a sledge-hammer. Let him imagine such a personage contending with the most accomplished of Eton,

* *Author's Note.* "A student who has read for honours at Cambridge, if through illness or any other cause, he thinks that he shall be lower on the Tripos than he expected, is allowed to take his degree, his name not appearing on the Tripos."

Shrewsbury, or Rugby scholars. Let him imagine him successfully contending, till his physical powers gave way before the accumulated difficulties in his path. Let him imagine all this, and then, and not till then, pronounce his award.

I cannot conclude this chapter without expressing how grateful I felt, and still feel, for the kindness shewn to me by my College, particularly by the Rev Ralph Tatham. To that kind and good man I feel a debt of gratitude I can never repay. I have, since then, experienced his kindness in my days of adversity. He is more than repaid by the silent applause of his own benevolent heart.

In October 1825, Wickenden was ordained to the curacy of Mudford, Somersetshire. Here he remained till 1831, when a tragic turn occurred in his fortunes. He wished to marry a young woman who had been in his Sunday School and was then his housekeeper. His brother clergy rose up against him, according to his account, and the Bishop told him, if he married, he must leave his curacy. At the eleventh hour, under the fear of poverty, he abandoned his marriage, and apparently brought on himself a further ostracism, which led to his leaving Mudford. Bishop Monk, of Gloucester and Bristol, befriended him and gave him other curacies, but owing to loss of voice he had to throw them up, and apparently lived afterwards as he could by his pen.

Apparently after the *Remarkable Passages* Wickenden published *Adventures in Circassia*, *The Hunchback's Chest* (1852), *Reginald, illustrating the times of Queen Elizabeth*, *Felix Gilray illustrating the times of Queen Victoria*. The last, which is in the University Library, is dated 1854.

The clergy list contains the name 'William Wickenden, B.A.,' (without giving a cure), till 1867. In 1868 it disappears. So probably he died in the former year.

G. C. M. S.



GALLUS.

How Gallus edited the Magazine.

First, as when down a river, from the hills
There sweeps an overbearing waste of waves
In flood-time, and the banks are overflowed,
And uptorn stumps, and cattle with much sheep,
Thatched roofs, and pig-styes, carts, and shattered sheds
Are hurled away together down the stream ;
Till, where a stone bridge stands immovable,
Athwart the arches gathers piled the wreck
Of half-a-hundred crofts. So Gallus swept
The College, and upon his study desk
Lay heaped the sweepings of a hundred brains,
Dry scraps from antique dons, and fresh green rhymes
From love-lorn swains, whom Cambridge knew one year,
Chance spars from yachtsmen, articles Twainesque
From rising humourists, with here and there
A fragment of a doubtful Grecian style.

Then Gallus girt himself a second time,
And drawing to his feet the withied home
For feeble-minded offspring of the Muse,
He filled that institution, till at last
Out-patients thronged the floor for yards around.
Then gath'ring in a band the scant remains
He bore them thence to marshal them in peace.

And in the forefront of them all he set
The heavier-arm'd Scots Guards, whose wondrous notes
Told of enlistment in the Treasury.

Next came a horde of rather dubious facts
To prove that Hesiod was a Japanese.
Then Gallus paused, and spake within himself:
“Now were the time we said unto ourselves,
‘Let us be funny.’” So he smiled, and chose
A sheaf of motley whimsicalities,
Of quips and cranks in half-a-dozen tongues,
A Grecian jest, a song in Romany,
Catullus wedded to an Ayrshire Muse,
A Latin ode, a chanson from the French,
A Saylient sonnet, or a tiny shaft
Winged from the little bow of Arculus ;
Or prose, perchance, that played with some quaint theme,
Laugh’d truth from out a web of pretty lies,
And left the writer’s drift scarce half perceived.

And then, “’Twere well,” quoth he, “in graver mood
To end (the clergy love not too much mirth)—
Therefore Our Chronicle may well come next,
With all it tells of friends, who live or die,
Of all they do, save if belike they wed
(For marriages the *Eagle* quite disdains).”

So Gallus edited the Magazine.

T. R. G.



GLASS IN ANTIQUITY.

THE discovery of glass is veiled in obscurity. The common tale, ascribing it to the Phoenicians, is told us by Pliny in the xxvith book of his *Natural History*. There was a marsh, he tells us, on the Syrian Coast, at the foot of Mount Carmel, called Cendebia. Through this marsh the river Belus flows into the Mediterranean. "A ship, report goes, of nitre*-sellers was driven on this shore. While they were scattered here and there about the shore, making preparations for a meal, they found no stones upon which to stand their kettles. So they brought blocks of nitre from the ship, and burnt them, when there poured forth a stream of a transparent fresh liquid, mixed with the sand of the shore. This was the origin of glass."

There is, however, better reason for ascribing the birth of glass-manufacture to Egypt. This is probable from the highly civilised state of Egypt at a very early period, and from the fact that the most ancient remains of glass have been discovered there. The process of glass-blowing is found depicted in many wall-paintings, several of which are illustrated in Wilkinson's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*. It is far more natural to suppose that the Phoenicians, a people whose sole occupation was foreign trading, imported into Syria a knowledge borrowed from a country in a much higher state of art-culture, than that they made a purely accidental discovery of the material themselves.

* Nitre = natron or soda.

Whichever country rightly claims the origin for itself, both certainly became famous in the art as time went on. Alexandria stood at the head of the manufacture in Egypt: the great commercial cities of Tyre and Sidon rivalled it successfully as long as Phœnician industry played an important part in history. Sidon rose to high eminence. Pliny calls it *artifex vitri*; Athenaeus mentions *Σιδονία ποτήρια*—"drinking-cups of Sidon." Tyre was less famous, but its glasshouses lingered on into the Middle Ages. The indispensable element of sand was supplied, Strabo tells us, from a part of the shore between Acre and Tyre, which was covered with sand-hills.

The glass of Alexandria was very similar to that of Phœnicia. We have accounts of huge obelisks and statues in both countries said to be of emerald, but doubtless made of dusky green glass—for example, the statue or column of emerald, which Herodotus saw in the temple of Melcarth at Tyre. Early vases generally were of this dark-green glass, with cross-hatchings of yellow upon the body. The fame of Alexandrian glass reached its climax during the Empire. Many epigrams of Martial contain references to Alexandrian drinking-cups. For instance, *Bk xiv. Ep. 115* :

"Adspicis ingenium Nili, quibus addere plura
dum cupit, ah! quoties perdidit auctor opus."

"You are looking at the cunning handicraft of Egypt. Ah! how often did the workman break his work, while longing to add to the design." Other instances may be found in *Bk. xi. Ep. 4* and *Bk. xii. Ep. 74*. The importance of this branch of art may be gathered from a letter of Hadrian and the decrees of Alexander Severus, which enumerate glass-making among the chief trades of Alexandria.

In Assyria, the third home of primitive culture, glass has been found. The remains show, however, that the Assyrian art did not advance beyond the making of

beads and tiny ornaments. The vases discovered there, Blümner informs us, are undoubtedly to be traced to Roman occupation. Fröhner considers a small ointment-flask of opaque glass, inscribed with the name of King Targon (721—703) to be Phœnician. His theory as to the Assyrian mode of manufacture is that glass-blowing was unknown. The workman took a piece of glass, which had cooled down sufficiently, rounded it on the lathe, and bored out the hollow interior—a very perilous process one would think.

In passing, we may refer to an interesting subject—the almost universal dispersion of opaque glass beads throughout the world. To-day the “aggry” beads used and highly valued by the Ashantees and the natives of the Gold Coast are without any doubt relics of the Phœnician traders. Some enormous beads have been found, and regarded with superstitious veneration, in Great Britain. And it is a remarkable circumstance that beads are still manufactured at Venice for export to Africa, bearing a strong resemblance to these very early substitutes for money. The small vases, principally of a deep transparent blue, found in tombs throughout Southern Europe and the Levant, are probably also of Phœnician workmanship.

Turning to Greece we find but scanty traces of ancient glass. Homer says not a word on the subject. Schliemann, however, found articles made of glass* at Mycenæ and Tiryns, but the fact that these are nothing more than neck-ornaments or equally trivial objects points to importation and not to original manufacture. Such small articles were easy to import: highly fragile glass vases (packed, doubtless, in a very primitive style) could hardly be conveyed without loss.

A passage of Herodotus, occurring in his description

* Some question the material of which these objects are made, supposing it to be iron.

of Egypt (*Bk.* ii. c. 69), is supposed to mention glass ornaments under the name of λίθινα χότα. He uses, in a later book, the word ὕαλος, but not in the signification of glass which it assumed later—here (*Bk.* iii. c. 24) it means some material dug out of the earth—what material is not clear. The word occurs in its sense of “glass” for the first time in Aristoph. *Ach.* l. 71. The ambassadors from Persia tell their tale ξενιζόμενοι δὲ πρὸς βίαν ἐπίνομεν ἐξ ὑαλίνων ἐκπωμάτων. “We were perforce entertained by him, and drank from glass goblets.” Blümner remarks that, whatever use there was of glass in Greece, the material was certainly foreign—probably Egyptian—and that the Greeks had no such manufacture of their own. In another place, he maintains in a note, that a mention of glass from Lesbos by Athenaeus does not prove the existence of glass houses in that island.

Aristophanes uses the word ὕαλος in a well-known passage of the *Nubes* to signify what we call a “burning glass.” Here, however, it probably means a transparent stone which, as he tells us, could be procured at an apothecary’s.

ἤδη παρὰ τοῖσι φαρμακοπώλαις τὴν λίθον
ταύτην ἐόρακας, τὴν χύτην, τὴν διαφάνη,
ἀφ’ ἧς τὸ πῦρ ἄπτουσι;
τὸν ὕαλον λέγεις;

The Scholiast notes on this passage. “The ancients signified by ὕαλος the transparent stone resembling glass, commonly called crystal.” Another remarks, “Homer does not know this meaning: with him and the ancients it signifies ivory and not glass.” The last authority we have on the subject of Greek glass is the Latin poet Claudian, who states that Archimedes the Syracusan made a sphere of glass—but this cannot be regarded as historical fact. There is no doubt that glass was used in Greece as an architectural decoration. Stuart and Revett, corroborated by Mr H. March

Phillips, mention that "in the capitals of the portico of the temple of Athene Polias at Athens," the plaited *torus* between the volutes was inlaid at the interstices with coloured stones or glass.

Ancient glass reached its full perfection under the Roman Empire. The manufacture, we gather from Pliny, was first begun in the Campagna, in the neighbourhood of the beach between Cumae and Liternum, where there was great abundance of sand. It throve so much in Strabo's time that the manufactories rivalled those of Alexandria, even as Tyre and Sidon had done. That in early times the industry spread from Italy to the provinces is evident, not only from Pliny's statement that glass was made in Spain and Gaul, but from the discoveries of exquisitely wrought glass made throughout the Empire, showing to what a high pitch of excellence the art had been brought.

The history of glass in Rome may be gathered from the constant references made to it in Latin literature. Lucretius is the first writer who mentions it. The poets of the Augustan age show their familiarity with it by constant metaphors, *e.g.* "Vitrea te, Fucinus, unda; te liquidi flevere lacus." "O fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro." It was regarded by dilettanti with great enthusiasm, and pure crystalline glass was valued above any other kind. On the other hand, however, materials were found and invented in process of time, which facilitated the manufacture and cheapened the article so much that Strabo tells us that a small piece of copper money could buy a glass cup. Glasses with embossed surfaces, called *diatreta*, were very valuable. Countless passages in the poets of the Silver Age familiarise us with the trade carried on under the Empire by hucksters who bartered sulphur matches for fragments of broken glass.*

The chief form in which glass was manufactured at

* See Mayor on Juv. v. 48.

Rome was that of bottles, vases, cups, cinerary urns, &c. The most precious example now extant of this sort is the celebrated Portland Vase, found in 1644 in a sarcophagus three miles from Rome, stated by some to be that of Alexander Severus and his mother. The ground is dark blue: it measures ten inches in height by six inches in width. Another beautiful vase is the Pompeian amphora, discovered in 1839, and now in the Royal Museum at Naples. Formerly it had, no doubt, a stand. It is covered with a design of garlands and vines, with two groups of boys engaged in pastoral occupations. A third magnificent example is the oenochœ known as the "Auldjo Vase," the ground blue, ornamented with white bands of foliage. This last is in two parts, one in the possession of Mr Auldjo and the other in the British Museum.

The second important direction which the manufacture took was for the benefit of the poorer classes, who loved jewels without being able to procure them. Glass pastes were created with imitations of precious stones, either in relief or intaglio, in the centre of the ornament, and were eagerly bought by the poor, as we may gather from the words applied to them by a late author, "*vitreae gemmae ex vulgi anulis*"—"glass jewels from the common folk's rings."

Closely allied with this department of the art was the imitation of coloured precious stones, remarked on by Pliny (*H. N.* xxxviii. 198). "Moreover," he says, "there exist commentaries by authors, which I will not quote, as to how they colour emeralds made of glass, sardonyx made from cornelian, and the other imitations produced from different substances. There is no more profitable method of cheating in life!" Again we find "Carbuncles are adulterated with glass, exactly like other precious stones, but are ground down on the whetstone—for glass is a soft substance for sham manufactures, and is very brittle."

The beautiful and complex mosaic glass, known

technically as Millefiori, which in later times found imitators in the Venetian workshops, was largely manufactured at Rome. I quote the description of these miracles of art from Blümner. "On the same technical process (as glass mosaics) depend the extraordinary and artfully contrived pieces of work, which are known by the name of Millefiori, and in a very small space reproduce pictures of Birds, Masks, Rosettes, Arabesques, Flowers, Leaves, &c." For this purpose rods of different-coloured Glass are, as in a mosaic, arranged together to form a little picture. This is then surrounded with a mass of glass of one colour to form a ground. The whole is then soldered together by heat, and thus is beautifully spread out, so that, by stretching the bar to a greater extent, the same picture may be reduced to ever lessening dimensions, and every cross-cut on both sides precisely reproduces the mosaic picture. "These lovely little pictures were used for ornaments or rings." The art was re-invented in Venice before the end of the fifteenth century, at the beginning of the great Italian Renaissance.

Very often we find instances where designs in gold-leaf were formed, and enclosed between two layers of glass. In the British Museum are three cups of this sort from Cenosa. The design was very novel, and, no doubt, for some time, fashionable. There are not, however, I believe, very many remains of this sort. The process was of late origin, and flourished principally after the introduction of Christianity.

Glass was extensively used in house decoration, and undoubtedly for windows, but the glass was evidently uneven, and only served for transmitting light. It was constantly used for pavements and wall ornaments, often being made to imitate porphyry, serpentine, &c. Glass, of course, of this kind was very thick. At the Isola Farnese, between Rome and Viterbo, it was about the thickness of a tile, according to Von Minutoli.

Whatever mirrors were used in Rome, it is evident that the Romans must have known that glass, if blackened on one side, would reflect objects. However, they appear merely to have made attempts, and in the end to have adhered to the troublesome black metallic mirrors, which reflected but imperfectly, and needed constant care. The most fascinating department of the art, stained glass in windows, was certainly unpopular, if not unknown, for a long time. The first mention of it is found in the *Liber pontificalis*, where Leo III. is said to have stained the windows of St Peter's and St John Lateran at Rome.

The last species of glass which we mention here is malleable glass, with which a curious story is connected. A man came one day before the Emperor Aurelian with a glass vase. Holding it up for the emperor to see, he threw it to the ground. To the astonishment of Aurelian the glass did not break, but was slightly bent in one place. His astonishment was increased when the man produced a hammer, and with one deft stroke restored the glass to its original form. When questioned, he explained the system to the emperor, who prudently fearing that this invention would cheapen the precious substance, straightway put the man to death before he could get an opportunity of revealing his secret.

We have now seen something of the history and use of glass. Before concluding, let us examine the substance itself and its manufacture. Glass is a substance composed essentially of silica and an alkali, varying greatly in their exact nature, but always maintaining their original character. There are two kinds of glass—native and artificial; the native glass, or obsidian, being impure and semi-transparent, and generally found in the neighbourhood of volcanoes.

It is perhaps best to give Pliny's description of the manufacture of glass and of the various substances added in process of time to the original sand and

natron. "Soon, as is the way with ingenuity and skill, they felt that the mixture of nitre was not sufficient. They began, therefore, to add manganese, as that was supposed to combine the liquidity of glass with iron. Similarly, they began to burn shining pebbles, then shells, and various sands dug out of the earth. In India, it is said, they make the fragments of crystal, and therefore no glass is comparable to the Indian. While it is melted on a fire of smooth dry logs, copper and nitre are added, especially nitre of Ophir. Like brass, it is liquefied in a series of furnaces, and the masses turn to a rich black colour. In the workshops it is again melted out of the mass, and coloured. Some is blown into the required shape; more is turned on the table; more is plated over to represent silver. This was the ancient method of making glass at Sidon, once distinguished for her workshops. But now a white sand, which has its origin in the Italian river Volturnus, and extends for six miles along the shore between Cumae and Liternum, where it is very soft, is rubbed into powder with millstone and mortar: then it is mixed with three parts of nitre by weight or measure, and is thrown in a liquid state into more furnaces. There is produced a mass called hammonitrum: this, in its turn, is melted and becomes pure glass—a mass of white glass."

These, then, were the two processes as used in antiquity. It would be useless, as well as uninteresting, to go into detail over every material used in the preparation, or to discuss the different variations of constituents which produce coarser or finer glass. In modern times three processes are used in the manufacture—casting, drawing out in rods, and blowing. It would be interesting to go on to Renaissance times, and discuss Venice glass and mediaeval stained-glass, but our subject is limited to glass in antiquity, and therefore does not allow of such investigation. I have attempted shortly to trace the origin of glass-manufacture,

its history, its use, and the technical processes which it underwent in antiquity. This paper cannot be better concluded than with the words of Dr Johnson in *The Rambler*. "Who, when he first sees the sand and ashes by casual intenseness of heat melted into a metalline form, rugged with excrescences and clouded with impurities, would have imagined that in this shapeless lump lay concealed so many conveniences of life as would in time constitute a great part of the happiness of the world? Yet by some such fortuitous liquefaction was mankind taught to procure a body at once in a high degree solid and transparent, which might admit the light of the sun and exclude the violence of the wind, which might extend the sight of the philosopher to new ranges of existence, and charm him at one time with the unbounded extent of the material creation, and at another with the endless subordination of animal life, and, what is yet of more importance, might supply the decay of nature and succour old age with subsidiary sight. Thus was the first artificer of glass employed, though without his own knowledge or expectation. He was facilitating and prolonging the enjoyments of sight, enlarging the avenues of science, and conferring the highest and most lasting pleasures; he was enabling the Student to contemplate Nature, and the Beauty to behold herself."

A. H. T.

•

COLLOQUE SENTIMENTAL.

Dans le vieux parc solitaire et glacé
Deux formes ont tout à l'heure passé.
Leurs yeux sont morts et leurs lèvres sont molles
Et l'on entend à peine leurs paroles.
Dans le vieux parc solitaire et glacé
Deux spectres ont évoqué le passé.
"Te souvient-il de notre extase ancienne?"
"Pourquoi voulez-vous donc qu'il m'en souviennne?"
"Ton cœur bat-il toujours à mon seul nom?
Toujours vois-tu mon âme en rêve?" "Non."
"Ah, les beaux jours de bonheur indicible
Où nous joignons nos bouches!" "C'est possible."
"Qu'il était bleu, le ciel, et grand, l'espoir!"
"L'espoir a fui, vaincu, vers le ciel noir."
Tels ils marchaient dans les avoines folles,
Et la nuit seule entendit leurs paroles.

P. VERLAINE.

A SENTIMENTAL COLLOQUY.

In the old chase, all desolate and vast,
Two forms but now have passed.
Dead eyes and drooping lips are theirs; each word
So low that scarce 'tis heard.
In the old chase, all desolate and vast,
Two Ghosts have raised the Past.
"Rememb'rest joys of June in drear November?"
"Say, why should I remember?"
"Still stirs my name thy heart as long ago?
In dreams still seest me?" "No."
"O days of never-spoken bliss, when we
Pressed mouth to mouth!" "May be."
"How strong was hope! how blue the heaven o'erhead!"
"Foiled hope to the black sky fled."
So through the nodding oats they went; no word,
Save by the night, was heard.

G. C. M. S.

"CARMEN AQUATICUM."

R. H. FORSTER.

R. A. S. MACALISTER.

VERSE 1. SOLO. *Allegro.*

When your needle's vanished, and the starting-gun has gone,

f

This system contains the first line of music. The vocal melody is on a single staff in treble clef, 2/4 time. The piano accompaniment is on two staves (treble and bass clef) in the same time signature. The piano part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

When the water's foam-ing as the boat is driven on,

*Ped. **

This system contains the second line of music. The vocal melody continues on a single staff. The piano accompaniment continues on two staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff. The system ends with a pedal point instruction marked "Ped. *".

When the tow-path surges with a roar-ing crowd of red,

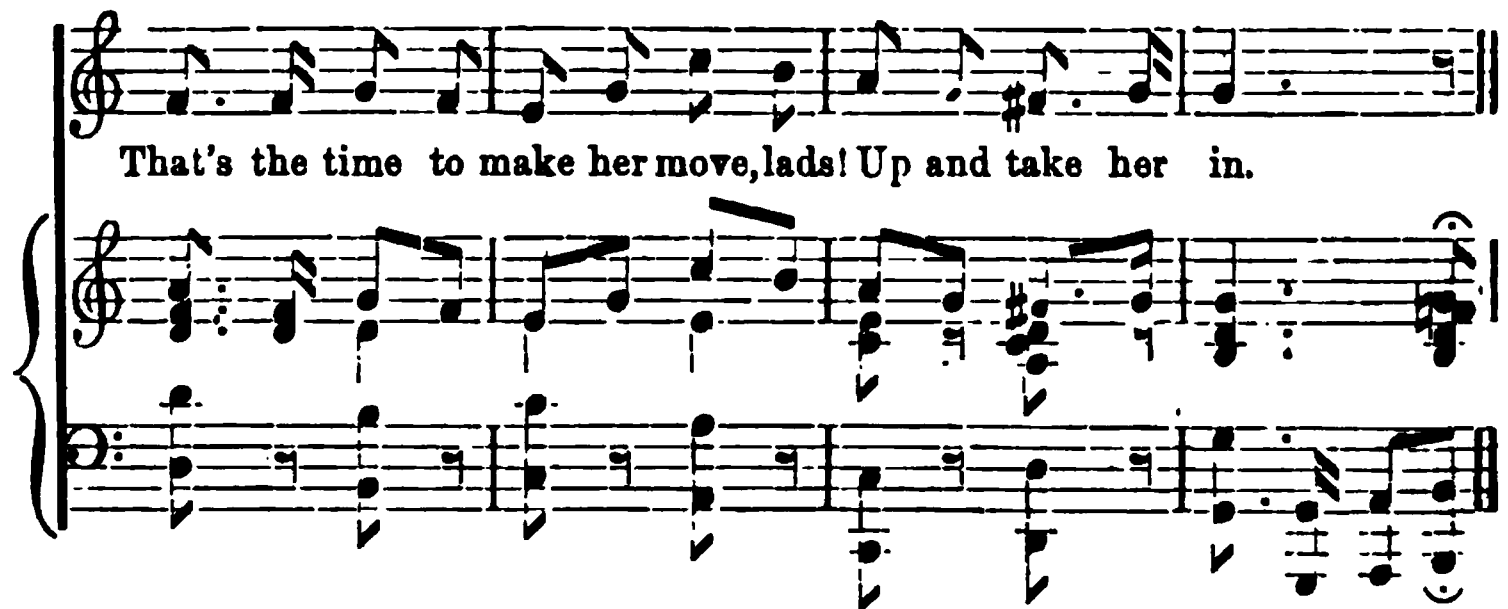
This system contains the third line of music. The vocal melody continues on a single staff. The piano accompaniment continues on two staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

When the destined victim's on - ly half a length a - head,

This system contains the fourth line of music. The vocal melody continues on a single staff. The piano accompaniment continues on two staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.



When the bell is ring-ing clear a - bove the rattle's din,



That's the time to make her move, lads! Up and take her in.

CHORUS.



Up with La - dy Margaret, lads, and down with all a - head, For the



honour of the col - lege and the glo - ry of the Red!

VERSE 2. SOLO.

When the prospect's dark-est, and the struggle's desperate hard,

p

When the boat be - hind is gain-ing inches every yard,

When they think you're beaten, when they're spurting for a shot,

^ **ff** CHORUS.

Pull yourselves to - gether, lads, and show them that you're not !

ff

SOLO.



Ne - ver slack your ef-forts ; lon-ger, hard - er drive the oar ;

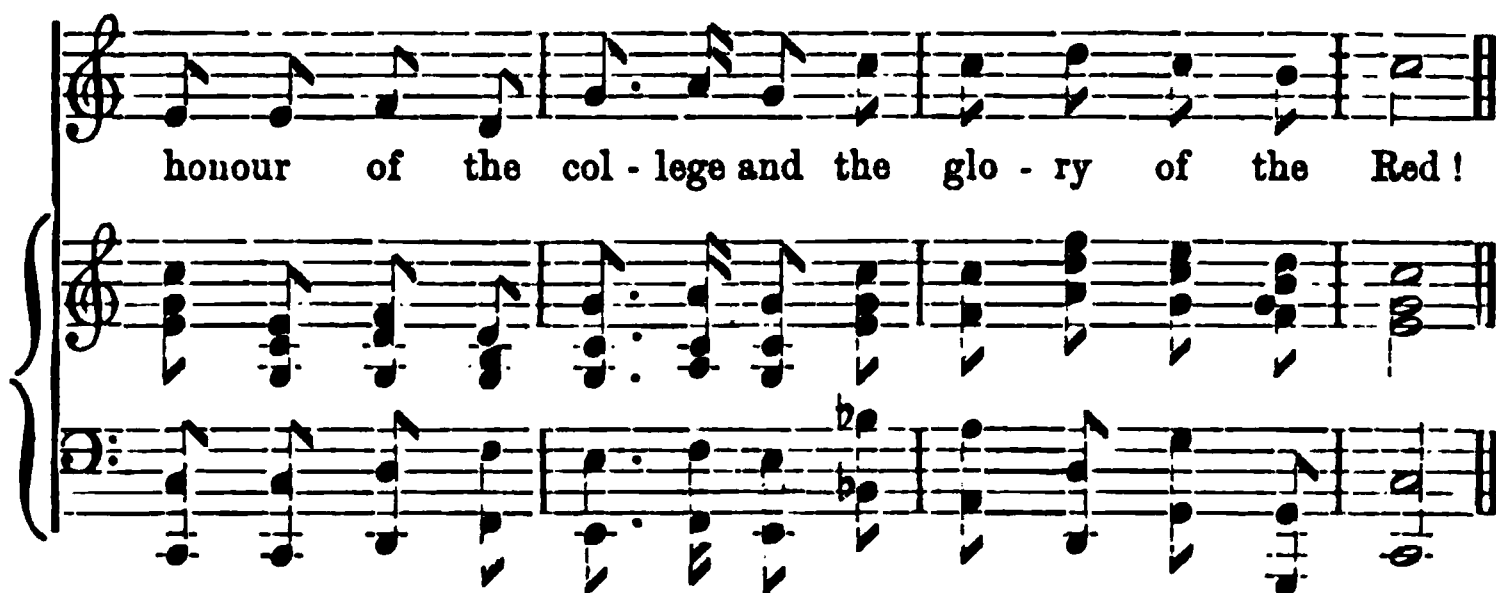


Fetch her safe - ly past the post—it's oft been done be - fore.

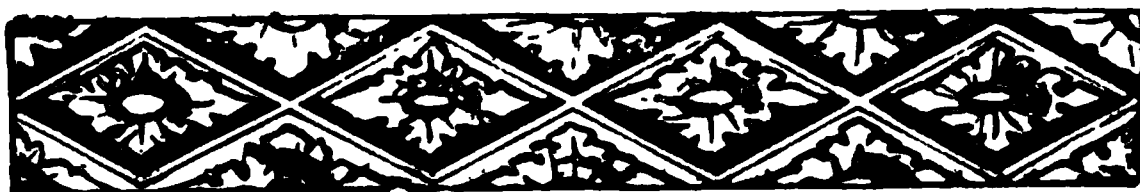
CHORUS.



Over-lapped or o - ver-lapping, keep or go a - head, For the



honour of the col - lege and the glo - ry of the Red !



YONLAND.

THEY were a curious people, but one thing about them I thought highly commendable. They listened eagerly to all that I told them of the way in which we manage things in England, and when they saw that our methods were better than theirs they gratefully adopted them.

I found their ideas as to the relations of the sexes strangely uncouth. There was nothing that men did, that women did not do, and no employment for women that was not open to men. In England we have men-cooks, men-milliners, and men-teachers in kindergartens, but in Yonland lawyers and doctors and clergymen were as commonly women as men, and the most conspicuous in any path of life just as often of the former sex as of the latter. Women, I found, could become successful architects and engineers, policemen, soldiers and sailors, while the work of some of the needlemen of the country was not inferior to anything that I have seen at home.

However, inconvenient results, of course, constantly sprang from this state of things. For instance, the Prime-minister was once frightened by a cow and seized with an hysterical fit, which incapacitated her for several days; and on another occasion, a wasp stung her on the nose, with a like result. I expressed my surprise that they should allow a woman, however clever, to fill so high an office, but they answered, 'Better a young woman than an old man,' which maxim they considered an irrefutable axiom.

Nevertheless I persisted in pointing out the advantage

of regulating one's employment by the accident of sex, specially provided for our guidance by Providence. I told them that, at home, the women specialised in cooking and sewing and other light offices, while the men undertook the grosser forms of labour, whether of hand or head; in short, that we had discovered that sphere was more a matter of sex than of anything else. They began to see that this was right, but they came within an ace of doing a most dangerous thing. The Commission appointed to enquire into the matter, by compiling tables of eminent men and women, came to the conclusion that men should be relegated to menial and unimportant occupations, while women should be workers and breadwinners. In spite of my arguments, of course very cogent ones, they persisted in this error, pointing to the superiority of female spiders over males, of female fishes over males, of worker bees over drones, and innumerable other ignoble instances. A slight accident saved them. During the absence for domestic reasons of the Foreign Secretary, other nations grew so aggressive, that, coming forward with the weight of all my arguments at once, I succeeded in convincing the authorities that women must retire and men must rule.

The new system naturally worked admirably. The Prime-minister became a schoolmistress, an office which she most efficiently filled, while strangely enough, her late valet (a sort of male chambermaid or gyp) became Premier in her place. The Chancellor of the Exchequer handed over her portfolio to one of the nobler sex, and found that her training in office eminently fitted her to be housekeeper to the worthy man, whom she shortly afterwards married. I am sorry to say, however, that the late Home Secretary, from lack of occupation, contracted melancholia, and blew out her brains.

Of course the withdrawal of so many high officials and the substitution of lower ones in their places brought down the standard of excellence for a time,

but I am sure that the quality of soups and *entrées* increased to a compensatory extent; and I may here remark that the people were so grateful for my exertions that they shortly afterwards rewarded me with a statue in their Parliament Yard.

I had now prepared them for the reception of other economic doctrines. Proceeding on the same lines, I taught them the value of 'division of labour.' I told them how station-porters renew their lamps in our railway carriages,* and they were much struck by the ingenuity of the idea. I taught them how to dig, and to this day, I suppose, my system is in vogue. One man places the spade in position, a second stamps it in with his foot, and a third lifts out the sods. When two go upon a journey, one invariably carries the other.

I also discovered that they might make candles from the fat of caterpillars. Twenty thousand caterpillars were required to make 16 oz of fat, costing about £13. Until then they had imported candles at 10s a pound; but I taught them how to protect their native industry by means of a prohibitive tariff, and had it not been for an epidemic among caterpillars, I think that Yonland would by now have been the first of nations.

We established too a State Water-Works Company, manufacturing that fluid from oxygen and hydrogen. By means of heavy subsidies, we were able to undersell all other supplies and even to lay on water free where people already had wells.

These schemes cost a good many millions, but I was able to shew them how to get the money. All the land at that time belonged to the State, and, incredible as it may seem, this simple people knew nothing of rent. No one can imagine how enormously I increased their wealth by simply putting in practice Ricardo's theory. It was as though I should shew two people how to eat the same piece of cake.

* Mrs Fawcett's *Political Economy*, p. 13.

But now, just as I had got everything into something like working order, a wet summer occurred. Many tenant farmers were ruined and came upon the State for sustenance. One blockhead wrote a book saying that my new system was the cause of this, but I procured him to be burnt together with his pamphlet. After conclusively demonstrating to those in authority that poverty was incidental to progress and that no greatness could be had without taxes, (which I managed to do, although they had never heard of Henry George or of Lord Brougham), we proceeded amicably with our reforms.

Having differentiated the sexes, I began to sketch out roughly demarcations of class. The lately ruined farmers I placed at the bottom and called paupers. Nine of these were held equal to one artisan, nine artisans to one tradesman, nine tradesmen to one member of a profession, nine of these latter to myself, the nucleus of a future class of Aristocrats whose office it was to do nothing, for the good of the country. The statesmen asked me what they were to be, but I answered them evasively. I thought that they ought to belong to the class of their origin, while they evidently expected to be placed above Aristocrats.

* * * *

It would not interest readers of the *Eagle* to know how I came to offend the artisans. Suffice it to say that, before I had proceeded further with the civilisation of Yonland, they secured, by a majority of $7\frac{1}{8}$ votes, my banishment from the island. Such was their gratitude for all that I had done for them.

G. G. D.



COLLEGE ROOMS.

IT would appear from the four *Prizing* (*i.e.* *Appraising*) *Books* and the similar book called *Transfer Book* which are all in the College Treasury, and together cover the period from 1597 to 1788, that up to the last hundred years all the rooms in the College were distributed among the Fellows. Each Fellow was allowed to take pupils, and, in the earlier days at any rate, each pupil had his own 'study' or compartment under lock and key in the rooms of his Tutor. For example, take the inventory of 1632 of the room now called F 1, First Court, at present occupied by J. P. F. L. De Castro.

"Imprimis 2 casements, a lock and 2 keyes to the Chamber dore, 3 window leaves, 2 bords in the windowes with ledges with whole glasse in all y^e windowes, a handle of the dore and a wanstok portall* with all necessary irons, alsoe a massy forme, a dore to y^e coalshouse, a plate aboue the portall with a dore opening into y^e chamber.

In the studdy next y^e Court, 3 shelves, one long desk, a table, a wooden casement, a lock and key, a lege to y^e windowe, a cubbart in the window with a dore.

In the studdy next y^e Lane, A lock and key, 7 slewes,† one casement, a leafe, flore raysed.

In the lane-studdy next y^e kitchen, 4 shelves, one table, one seate, lock and key, new glass in the window without a casement, and a loft to ly in, a cubbart under y^e table with a falling bord, a payre of gimmers."‡

* It would seem that the 'portall' was the 'oak,' the 'dore,' the inner door.

† I cannot explain this word.

‡ 'gimmer, a hinge.' (Halliwell).

With such arrangements throughout it would be possible for the College to contain a great number of students, even in the days when it consisted of only two Courts.

From the *Prizing Books*, as will now be understood, we can find out what Fellow was holding a particular set of rooms at any given date: but we cannot find out the names of the pupils who shared his rooms with him, nor in many cases in which particular room out of several the Fellow himself resided.

In the old days of which we are speaking, what was treated as a single set of rooms often embraced two or three modern sets. For example, rooms on the highest floor in each Court were in general called 'garrets,' and were considered as going with the rooms below them, (in fact in the First Court, though not in the Second, the only access to the garrets was from the rooms below). As the garrets did not count separately, a staircase contained a smaller number of sets of rooms than at present. Thus the staircases (as now existing) of the First Court comprised in the seventeenth century only twenty-five 'chambers.' At present we count on the same staircases forty 'sets of rooms.'

The original names of our first three courts were the *Old Court*, the *New Court*, and the *Library Court*, respectively.

Neither for staircases or chambers was there in early times any system of lettering or numbering employed. Accordingly a particular chamber could only be denoted by the most cumbrous description. For example, what we call C 4, Second Court (occupied by Mr Graves), was described as *The Upper Chamber over the Gallery over the great midle doore on the left-hand goeing up*, and even then the Court is omitted. Instead of K 1, Second Court (occupied by C. W. G. Lewis), we have *The low Chamber on the left-hand of the entrance into the Southwest corner in the new Court*: instead of D 5 (occupied by A. R. R. Hutton), we have *The Uppermost Chamber*

or Cockloft over y^e Cloyster, being y^e next save one to y^e Bridge. (The rooms in the highest story of the Third Court seem to have had a separate existence from the beginning, and not to have been mere annexes to the rooms below them.)

In the 18th century a system of numeration was introduced. The Chambers with their annexed garrets remained as before, but they were now denoted by a single system of numeration running through the three courts. Thus, what had been called *The low Chamber next the Chapel* (B 1, First Court) was called 1. The numbers ran round the Court in the opposite direction to the present system of lettering, ending up with the buildings (now destroyed) behind the old Chapel. Thus, F 3 was called 22, but F 4 above it was not numbered, but merely described as *Garret to 22*. The last chamber numbered in the First Court was 35, the old Organ Chamber of the Chapel, which was lived in even into the present century. The numbers from 36 to 41 were for some reason given to the six rooms under the Library, two of which were entered from the Second Court. The room now lettered N, but then apparently considered as on our O staircase, was 42. After this the numbers ran round the Second Court just in the opposite direction to our lettering, and then similarly round the Third Court. The last room (C 6) was numbered 103.

During the century 1680—1780 gradual changes took place in the collegiate system. Undergraduates were as a rule under one or other of two principal Tutors, though other Fellows still occasionally had pupils. Instead of living in the Tutor's rooms, students occupied rooms apart from their Tutor, at first two or three 'chumming' together, afterwards singly as at present. Probably the latter change was connected with the decline in numbers of our students in the eighteenth century. From 1715 while the First and Second Court rooms were assigned to the Fellows, the rooms in the

Third Court were occupied by junior members of the College.

About 1788 which is the date of the last entries in the *Transfer Book*, it would seem that the garrets were first treated as independent rooms, and those in the First Court had new means of access made to them. For example the rooms we call A 2, 3, 4 First Court, which had been garrets to B 2 and B 3, were now for the first time approached from the turret staircase. Still, however, from B staircase we can clearly see what the old arrangement was.*

The rooms previously annexed as garrets to the chambers below were now separately enumerated, though, not to disturb the system of numeration, they were denoted by the number of the room to which they had been attached with B or C added. Thus the room (F 4, First Court), previously called *Garret to 22* was now called 22 B.

Our present system of lettering the staircases, and numbering the rooms on each separately, seems to have been introduced about 1830, that is, at the time of the opening of the New Court.

One might have thought that from the time of the institution of the Tutorial system, we should have ready to hand a record of the successive occupants of all our rooms. Unfortunately that is not the case. The College never troubled to keep such a record, and the only books in which such facts were enshrined were taken away by successive Tutors on their retirement as their private property and probably in almost every case destroyed.

The lists issued with the present number of the *Eagle* have therefore been compiled with some difficulty, and are still sadly imperfect. For the history of the last thirty or forty years I am deeply indebted to Messrs

* Much of the above is taken from Mr Torry's *Founders and Benefactors of St John's College, Eagle* Vol. xiv. p 345, Vol. xv. p 1, &c.

John Swan and Son and Messrs Bulstrode, who have both allowed me to make full use of their Valuation Books. Information in regard to the earlier part of the century has been derived partly from slight memoranda preserved in the College records and elsewhere, partly from personal sources.

The lists are now issued provisionally in the hope that fresh information will be called forth to make them more complete. The present instalment embraces the Second and Third Courts. At the head of each list I have put not only the present denotation of the rooms, but the old description and (in a square bracket) the number by which they were denoted in the period before 1830.

Wherever I am not certain that one occupant directly succeeded another, I have left a gap between the names. In many cases I have no doubt that no such gap really existed. The date before the names gives generally the date of commencing residence. Thus, 'M 42' means that the occupant came in in Michaelmas Term 1642. But 'c 20' merely means that the occupant was there about 1820, and I have no information when his tenancy began or when it expired. When a tenant was a Fellow or Master of Arts during some part of his tenancy, I have generally given him the prefix 'Mr.' To avoid confusion, I have not given this prefix to Fellow Commoners, although they are strictly speaking entitled to it.

Information of any kind tending to make the lists more accurate, or to throw light on the after history of the Johnians therein named, will be most welcome. It is intended to bring out the lists hereafter in a more complete form.

G. C. M. S.



Τοξιδίου οἰστίδιον.

κώπης ἄνακτες, ἄλκιμοι νεανίαί,
οἱ Μαργαρίτης εὐγενοῦς ἐπώνυμοι
Κάμου παρ' ὄχθαις σέλμα λαιψηρόδρομον
θακεῖτ', ἐρέσσετ', οὐκ ἐᾶθ' ὅπωςτιοῦν
ρεῖθρ' ἡσυχάζειν βορβόρου μελάντερα
Στυγός τε, κεῖ τι τοῦδε κακοπινέστερον,
τί δῆτα μέλλετ', εἰ τοσοῦδ' ὑμᾶς ἔχει
ἔρως ἀγῶνος, μηκέθ' ὑστερηκέναι,
ἀλλ' ἐξανελθεῖν αὐθις εἰς Κάμου κύρα ;
ὦ παῖδες, οὐκ ἠκούσαθ' ὥς ἐν ἡμέραις
ταῖς πρόσθε κλειναῖς ἄνδρες οὐκ ὀρθώνυμοι,
νίκην γὰρ οὐ πωλοῦντες ἐκτήσαντ' αἰεὶ,
οἱ Νικοπῶλαι Θαμέσεως ρεῖθροισι πάρα
οὐχ ἦσσον ἢ 'πὶ Μητρὸς εὐμενοῦς ῥοαῖς
τὰ πρῶτ' ἀριστεύσαντες ἤμησαν κλέος·
εἴτ' ἐξιόντες ἐς βίου μείζω δρόμον
ἔργοισι παντοίοισιν ὤφθησαν καλοί·
ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἦν θεόλογος· ὁ δὲ τοὺς εἰδότας
τὸ μηδὲν ἐν νήσοισι βαρβαρωτάταις
εὐηγγελίζετ' εὐκλεῆς ἐπίσκοπος·
ὁ δ', οὐκ Ἰώνων ἐν δόμοις τεθραμμένος,
δυοῖν ἀδελφοῖν οὐδὲν ὕστερος γεγώς,
αὐτῆς δι' ἀρετῆς βῆμ' ἐφ' ὕψιστον Δίκης
ἔβη, κριτῶν ἄριστος, εὐσεβέστατος.
ἦ οὐκ οἶδαθ' ὥς ποτ' οὐ τι δὴ φυχρὸς Χιών,
ὁ νῦν Κυνάστων, μουσικῆς διδάσκαλος
ἐν ταῖς Δυνελμείαισι τιμηθεὶς ἔδραις,
κώπη πονήσας αὐτὸς ὄγδοος κára
ποτάμου κατεῖχε τεσσάρων ἐτῶν χρόνον ;
καῖπειθ' ὁ λαμπρὸς παῖς, ὁ χρυσοδαίδαλος,



ARCULI SAGITTULA.

Lords of the oar, youths of heroic fame,
Who bear the Lady Margaret's honoured name,
Who, sitting each on swiftly-gliding seat,
With ceaseless oar Cam's sluggish waters beat—
Waters more filthy than the filthy mud
That lines the Styx, or any fouler flood;
If thus ye love for honour dear to race
Why claim ye not the first and foremost place?
Why win ye not the River's Head once more?
Have ye not heard how in the days of yore
The Selwyns—wrongly named, for ne'er a win
Sold they, but always came triumphant in—
No less illustrious on the Thames profound
Than on their Alma Mater's stream renowned,
Went forth to row the real race of life,
And one and all were heroes in the strife?
One a Professor; one a Bishop famed
In heathen isles the Light of Life proclaimed;
The third, though not in Johnian cloisters trained,
A Judge most just high honour justly gained.
Or know ye not how Snow, no oarsman cold,
Who now the Greek Professorship doth hold
In ancient Durham, Kynaston yclept,
The River's Head four years unvanquished kept?
Then Goldie came, the bright and beauteous boy

Γράντης ἄγαλμα, θανασίμου λίμνης γάνος,
 σὺν ἐπτὰ ναυβάταισιν ἀθλήσας καλῶς,
 καὶ ναῦν ἐρέσσω ὥστε πάντ' ὀπισθ' ἔχειν,
 τῇ Μαργαρίτῃ ᾗδωκεν ἄφθιτον κλέος
 αὐτῷ τε κῦδος· ἔτι δ' ἐν Ἥλιδος νάπαις
 οἰκεῖ Δέκανος νῦν τε καὶ πάλαι μέγας,
 θεῖος προφήτης Πιεριδῶν Κητησίλου,
 Ὑπερίον' ὑμνήσαντος· οὐχ ἦσσον τὸ πρὶν
 τῶν ναυτικῶν ἔμπειρος ἢ μουσῶν ἱδρις,
 καὶ συγγραφεὺς ἄριστος· ὑμεῖς οὖν, φίλοι,
 τούτοις ἴσοι γίγνεσθ'· ἐν Ἀκαδήμου στοαῖς
 γεωμετρεῖτε, φιλοσοφεῖτε, μουσικῆς
 καὶ γνώσεως κρατεῖτε καὶ μαθήσεως·
 εἴτ' ἐξαφέντες πᾶν τὸ φροντιστήριον
 ἐρέσσετ' ἄνδρες, ὡς φίλης ψυχῆς ὑπερ.
 τί ταῦτ' ἔγραψα, Τοξίδιον καλούμενος,
 Θωμᾶς Κυλίνδων τῶν φίλων κληθεὶς ὑπο,
 ναυτῶν κάκιστος τῶν ἐπὶ ζυγῷ δορός;
 οὐ ναυτικός τις εἰμι, γηράσκω δ' ὁμως,
 διδάσκομαί τε πολλὰ τοῦ γήρως ὑπα·
 ὀδύρομαι τε συμφορὰς ὑμῶν ἰδὼν,
 οὐχ ὡς τὰ πρόσθ' ἄριστα διαπονουμένων,
 ἐν ὑστέρω δὲ νῦν ἐρεσσόντων τόπῳ·
 οὐ γάρ τι νῦν γε κᾶχθές ἀλλ' αἰεὶ ποτε
 τὴν Μαργαρίτην ναυβάτας τ' αὐτῆς φιλῶ
 φοινικοβάπτοις ἐνδύτους ἐσθήμασιν.
 νῦν χαίρετε· ῥώννυσθε· πᾶς ἐρεσσέτω·

ARCULUS.

The pride of Granta, Mortlake's dearest joy;
He by a gallant effort of the oar
Regained the River's pride of place once more;
With deathless glory Lady Margaret crowned,
And with like garland his own temples bound.
E'en now in Ely dwells a learned Dean,
Greater than whom ne'er hath, nor shall be seen;
The inspired interpreter of Keats's song,
A great historian, and an oarsman strong.

Be like these heroes who have gone before;
In Granta's Courts each mystery explore
Which Mathematics, Science, and the Muse
Ne'er to reveal to those who seek refuse.
Then quit the thought-shop for awhile, and row
As those whose life depends on how you go.
Why write I thus? I, Arculus, whom all
My friends of old "Tom Bowling" used to call,
The sheerest hulk that ever held an oar,
Catcher of countless "crabs" in days of yore?
No "oar" am I; yet, as I older grow,
A thing or two unknown before I know;
And much I grieve to see our banner red
No longer waving at the River's Head;
For not to-day nor yesterday, I ween,
Hath Lady Margaret been my heart's fond Queen;
But always have I loved her, and loved you,
Her blazer-bearing, red-apparelled crew;
Farewell! Row hard and each man pull it through. }

ARCULUS.



EDITORS OF THE *EAGLE*

FROM THE FIRST TO THE HUNDREDTH NUMBER.

* Portraits of these are in the Editorial Album.

*Abbott, E. A.	December 1861—June 1862
*Adams, W. G.	Founder, 1858
Apperly, J. M.	December 1878—May 1880
*Ashe, T.	Founder, 1858
Bagley, A. H.	June 1887—December 1888
*Baily, W.	April 1859—December 1859
Barlow, W. H.	May 1858
Beamish, A. M.	March 1863—June 1863
Bell, E. H.	March 1875—March 1876
*Bevan, H. E. J.	December 1875—December 1877
Beverley, H.	March 1861—May 1861
*Blackett, J. P. M.	December 1889—June 1890
*Bourne, A. A.	December 1869—May 1870
*Bowling, E. W.	{ November 1858—March 1860
	{ December 1862—June 1864
Boyes, D. L.	December 1871
Brett, A. E.	March 1880—April 1882
Brooke, H.	November 1873—June 1874
*Bush, T. H.	Founder, 1858
*Bushell, W. D.	{ April 1859—June 1859
	{ June 1862—March 1863
Cadle, H. S.	June 1885
*Caldecott, A.	July 1881—December 1883
Cameron, J. A.	December 1889—March 1892
Carnegy, F. W.	December 1890—March 1892
Carpmael, A.	August 1882—June 1883
Chaudhuri, A.	December 1882—December 1883

Cherrill, A. K.	December 1861
*Christie, P. R.	March 1883—December 1883
*Cotterill, C. C.	June 1865—March 1866
*Cowie, H. M.	February 1872—March 1876
Ebsworth, J. W.	December 1862—June 1863
*Falcke, D. C.	December 1879—July 1881
Foote, J. A.	February 1871—June 1871
Forrest, G. W.	December 1867—December 1869
Fox, C. A.	December 1866
*Foxwell, H. S.	December 1877—December 1878
Gibson-Carmichael, T. D.	December 1878—December 1879
Goulding, E. A.	June 1883—March 1885
*Graves, C. E.	{ December 1862—December 1864 June 1866
Green, J.	February 1858—May 1858
Hamilton, J. A. G.	May 1877—April 1878
*Hankin, E. H.	March 1889—June 1889
Hart, H. G.	June 1864—March 1865
*Hart, W. E., Junr	June 1866—March 1868
Haskins, C. E.	December 1868—June 1869
*Haslam, A. B.	{ February 1871—December 1871 May 1872—March 1873
Haslam, C. E.	June 1868
Haslam, F. W. C.	December 1868—May 1870
*Heath, C. H.	December 1885—December 1887
*Hiern, W. P.	March 1860—November 1860
Hill, H. E.	May 1884—March 1885
Holmes, A.	{ March 1858—May 1858 June 1860—May 1861
Horton-Smith, L.	June 1891 to the present time
*Hudson, W. H. H.	December 1871—June 1873
Jagger, J. E.	May 1884—March 1885
Jenkins, J. H.	December 1876—May 1877
Jeudwine, J. W.	November 1874—June 1875
Johnson, J. M.	June 1871—February 1872
Kelly, E.	December 1872—March 1874
Knowles, T.	December 1863
Lee, W. J.	April 1878—December 1878
*Lee-Warner, H.	March 1861—December 1861
*Lee-Warner, W.	April 1867—March 1868
Light, G. M.	December 1877—April 1878

Little, E. D.	November 1858
Long, B.	December 1889—March 1891
Ludlow, H.	March 1858—May 1858
*Mac Alister, Donald	Dec. 1885 to the present time
Mac Bride, E. W.	December 1890—March 1891
Mc Dougall, W.	June 1891 to the present time
Maples, F. G.	March 1865—December 1865
Masterman, J. H. B.	June 1892 to the present time
*Mayor, J. B.	Founder, 1858
Merriman, H. A.	June 1892 to the present time
*Moser, E. B.	February 1872—November 1874
*Moss, H. W.	December 1861—March 1862
*Moss, T.	{ March 1866—June 1867
	{ December 1868—February 1871
Mullinger, J. B.	May 1884—June 1885
*Mullins, W. E.	Founder, 1858
Palmer, E. H.	December 1867—March 1869
Pearson, J. B.	March 1862—June 1862
*Pond, C. A. M.	December 1885—March 1887
Poynder, A. J.	October 1880—April 1882
*Ram, S. A. S.	June 1885—June 1886
Ray, J. L.	January 1882—March 1883
*Raynor, A. G. S.	December 1883—March 1885
*Richardson, G.	June 1864—June 1865
*Roach, T.	December 1863—March 1864
*Rolleston, H. D.	June 1885—June 1886
*Roseveare, W. N.	December 1888
*Salisbury, C. H.	December 1887—June 1888
*Sandys, J. E.	{ December 1864—June 1865
	{ November 1873—April 1882
Schiller, F. N.	December 1886—June 1887
Scriven, J. B.	March 1860—November 1860
Sherrington, W. S.	March 1881—December 1882
Sikes, E. E.	December 1888—June 1889
*Simpkinson, H. W.	June 1874—December 1876
Smith, G. C. M.	March 1889 to the present time
*Stanwell, C.	November 1860—May 1861
*Tanner, J. R.	May 1884—June 1888
*Taylor, C.	December 1865—March 1866
Taylor, R. W.	November 1860—June 1862
*Tottenham, H. R.	December 1882—December 1883

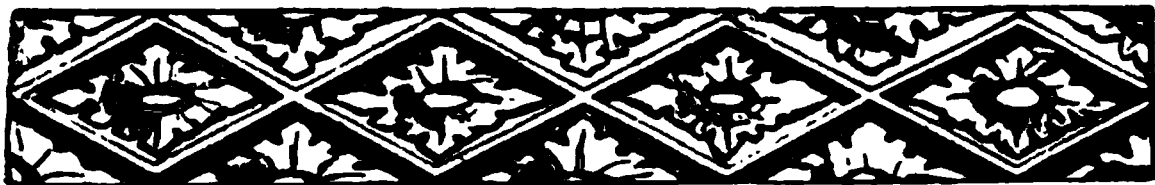
*Tucker, T. G.	December 1879—October 1880
Turner, G. J.	December 1887—June 1889
*Wace, F. C.	{ November 1858—June 1860
	{ December 1864—May 1872
*Whitaker, G. H.	{ February 1871—June 1871
	{ December 1876—May 1877
*Wilkins, A. S.	December 1865—June 1867
Wilson, K.	{ December 1862
	{ December 1863
*Wilson, J. M.	Founder, 1858
Windsor, J.	December 1886—June 1887
*Wynne-Willson, St J. B.	March 1888—June 1890
*Yeld, C.	December 1863—June 1864.

DESIDERIUM.

The long Pacific liner's deck in June
 Near midnight and no ripple on the sea,
 While up and down I pace, and gradually,
 Lulled by the ceaseless engines' drowsy droon,
 I lapse into forgetfulness; the moon,
 Of dreamy touch enchantress, brings to me
 Old scenes and days which I no more shall see,
 Save in imagination's last sad boon.

The shadows on the awnings as I tread
 Seem like familiar trees; a bird's clear strain
 Rings in my heart: I catch the fragrance shed
 By old familiar flowers; and once again
 Stand by the old sweet home where I was bred,
 And climb once more the old familiar lane.

C. SAPSWORTH.



THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

THE pale moon brooded o'er the swollen tide,
That ever bore its sightless waters down,
And on the bridge a fresher stood, in pride
Of cap and gown.

A fresher and a poet! through him thrilled
The fire divine that only great souls know,
And yet, 'twas strange, but he had thrice been pilled
I' the Little Go.

'Twas cruel fate, with still more cruel grammar,
That brought him to this dark abysm of woe,
In vain had he recited to his crammer
His ó, ñ, τó.

Forsooth, as poet, he had glory won,
He'd sung of joys and hopes for ever fled,
In poems, which, save but his mother, none
Had ever read.

He'd writ an epic too, ye gods, how long,
Ten thousand lines in twenty books or so,
And yet, as I have mentioned, he went wrong
I' the Little Go.

Thus he had come in sombre sad attire
To gaze upon the tide as on it speeds,
And nourish thoughts that might the world inspire
To noble deeds;

And dream of some Arcadia's age of gold
When shepherds sang of life and love's sweet glow,
Nor knew the pain, whereof but now I told,
That Little Go!

A. J. C.

Obituary.

THE REV WILLIAM NATHANIEL GRIFFIN B.D.

By the death of the Reverend Canon Griffin, at Ospringe, on the 25th November last, the College has lost one of the simplest and noblest of her sons.

Mr Griffin was the son of Mr William Griffin, a member of an old and respected family at Coventry in Warwickshire. The College Register records that he was born in London (County Middlesex), on the 28th January 1815, that he entered the College as a Sizar under Hughes, Bushby and Hymers as Tutors, May 30th, 1833, and that his School was Christ's Hospital.

Mr Griffin was however not a 'Blue' in the strict sense. By an ancient custom of the House, recognised so long ago as 1570, certain of the Masters were allowed to take private pupils to be educated in the School along with those of the Foundation. We read in Trollope's *History of Christ's Hospital*, pp. 184-5, where the quotations are from the Court Books of the Hospital: "In order 'that no inconvenience may arise to the Hospital,' it is expressly ordered that all private pupils 'do mix with the children of the House, receiving their instruction with them, and not forming a particular or separate class.' And by an Order of the Committee, 13 March 1799, the number of pupils which each Master is permitted to take is limited to six." The practice was finally discontinued about 1868. It is worth mentioning that Warren Hastings was such a private pupil in Christ's Hospital. A certificate, dated 4 November 1749, that he had "gone through a regular course of Merchant's Accounts," is still extant.

Mr Griffin was the private pupil of Mr Brooks, the Head Mathematical Master. One who was a *Grecian* in the school at the time writes "He was as the boy so gentle, patient, kind, self-denying. Again and again with the utmost readiness putting aside his own work to help me in difficulties, for the solution of which I know I very often thrust myself upon him.

Beyond that, I had no personal knowledge of him, and it was only afterwards, when at Cambridge we so often walked together and he gave me at any hour the freest entry of his turret rooms,* that I became acquainted with the more private matters of his family and his own nobleness of life and character, and so learned to set him, in my heart of hearts, on the very highest pinnacle of talents devoted to the work and service of God and His Church. And I loved him, warmly loved him, accordingly.... From first to last he was always to me the same, with that 'peace which the world cannot give'—no, nor take away."

During his College career Mr Griffin was second in the College examination of 1834, and first in those of 1835 and 1836. In the two latter years he got a first class in the College 'Voluntary Classical Examination,' shewing that in addition to his mathematical powers he was a fair classic. He took his degree as Senior Wrangler in the year 1837. "Griffin's Year" will always be memorable in University and mathematical history as that in which Sylvester and Green of Caius took their degrees.

After his degree Mr Griffin was within six weeks elected a Fellow of the College and at once devoted himself to private tuition. He was also appointed Assistant Tutor of the College on Hymers' side. The duties of Assistant Tutor were something like those of a Lecturer at the present day.

In addition, as the College Register tells us, he held the following College offices: *Lector Matutinus* 1839, *Sublector sive Moderator* 1840, *Lector Mathematicus* 1841-1848, *Sacrist* 1844-5, *Senescallus* 1847, and *Junior Dean* 1847-8.

Mr Griffin was a very successful private Tutor. A little notebook has been preserved containing the names of his pupils. From this we learn that during the ten years he was engaged in private tuition he had thirty pupils in the first ten Wranglers and sixty in the first twenty.

Sixty-one of these pupils became Fellows of their Colleges. He had three Senior Wranglers: Professor J. C. Adams, Dr S. Parkinson, and Dr I. Todhunter, though the last named read

* Mr Griffin lived in his undergraduate days in K3, First Court. Only last summer he took our President up the staircase to show him his old rooms,

for the latter part of his time with Hopkins by reason of Mr Griffin having been appointed Examiner for the Tripos in Todhunter's year,

Among his other pupils we may mention Dr Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the late Mr H. C. Rothery, Wreck Commissioner, and the late C. F. Mackenzie, Missionary Bishop of Central Africa, Second Wrangler in 1848. Mr Griffin clearly took the greatest interest in the subsequent careers of his pupils, and their preferments in Church and State are duly recorded. Cuttings from newspapers recording their marriages and deaths are pasted in. Two of these notes shewing what different fates members of the same College and pupils of the same man may have, may be quoted here. C. H. Harper, St John's (apparently did not graduate), 'Drowned by the swamping of a boat at Sitang, Burmah, July 1, 1857,' Edward Yates, (19th Wrangler 1851), 'Captain in the Turkish Army on the staff of Omad Pasha.'

At the time when Canon Griffin was a young 'don,' Cambridge as well as Oxford had its school of revived high-church-manship. The movement at Cambridge was characteristic of our practical University. If it is quieter and less known than the Oxford movement it has had quite as much real and lasting effect in England and the Colonies. The *Cambridge Camden Society*, started in 1839, took its rise in the awakened interest in Church Architecture and Antiquities. Founded by the efforts of a few young Trinity men, it found a warm supporter in Mr Griffin, who was one of the members of the first committee in 1839. Canon Colson, now Rector of Cuxton, and the Rev E. T. Codd, afterwards Rector of Bishop's Tachbrooke, were two of the three secretaries. Mr Griffin was chairman of the Society in 1843-4. The history of the movement, which has had such far-working effects, may be read in *A Memorial of the Cambridge Camden Society*, 1888, by the Rev E. J. Boyce. There is no doubt that his connexion with the Society had the greatest influence on Mr Griffin's after life. The motto of the Society, *Donec templa refeceris* was never lost sight of till he had restored his parish church.

Owing to the kindness of Mr Boyce we are able to give the following interesting letter from Mr Griffin relating to the Society.

OSPRINGE VICARAGE, FAVERSHAM,

August 27, 1872.

MY DEAR BOYCE,

As an old Camdenian I answer your call, not as I would but as I can. Please accept my reply and believe how joyfully it is sent and value it for that.

It is always a great pleasure to me to recall early Camdenian days. I have a copy of our first printed manifesto, wherein I have the privilege of having my name grouped with yours on the little committee, and I delight to look down our small list of members and to see among them the names of men who have worked their way to eminent positions of honour and usefulness. I think I owe gratitude to the C. C. S. personally. You know how young men and even young clergymen have their characters largely waiting to be moulded by those among whom they are thrown. I think the companionship into which the C. C. S. brought me was an influence on me for great good, and I am glad to acknowledge it.

Was it not a marvel that a set of lads like us could start an adventure which has told through the whole Anglican Church? We touched and set in motion that which people were ready to receive. There was a preparedness in the world for it, we knew not how. The idea of worship, besides bare subjective trust, as a part of religion, was getting more prominence in men. The C. C. S. shewed a way of giving that idea development. And so with our bold statements and (between ourselves) occasional arrogant assumptions we went ahead.

So wishing you all blessing and success '*donec templa refeceris*'

I am,

faithfully and Camdenially yours,

W. N. GRIFFIN.

Rev E. J. Boyce.

While engaged in College work Mr Griffin published several mathematical Text-books of great repute in their day. *A treatise on Optics* 1839 is we believe a revised edition of Coddington's treatise. What an ungrateful undergraduate world thought of this may be gathered from the following:

Who'll weep for Griffin?

Not I, said the Eye,

He's made me too dry,

I *can't* weep for Griffin.

The book is also referred to in Kingsley's *Alton Locke*, Chap. XIII. as "this never-to-be-enough-by-unhappy-third-years'-men-execrated Griffin's Optics." Besides this he published *Theory of Double Refraction* 1845; *Treatise on Rigid Dynamics* 1847; *Solutions of the Examples appended to a Treatise on the motion of a Rigid Body* 1848; and later in life *Algebra and Trigonometry* in the *Technical Series* 1871. A penny '*Examples in Arithmetic*,' originally written for his Night Schools and given by him to the National Society was found to supply a want in the early days of Elementary Education and sold in its day several thousand copies a year. A *Mensuration* written and given in like manner he always said was his best book.

In 1848, having previously we believe declined the offer of a Government appointment at Portsmouth, Mr Griffin was presented to the College Living of Ospringe, near Faversham, where he resided till the day of his death, devoting himself for forty-four years heart and soul to the loving care of his parish. In the early part of the present century church work and religious life were comparatively dead. Cleric and layman were alike remiss. The revival began on the part of the Clergy and was met at first by the majority of the laity with opposition rather than encouragement. Strange as it seems to us now, the cleansing of Churches, the removal of whitewash, were regarded with suspicion and alarm. This was the state of things when Mr Griffin went to Ospringe. He had a difficult task, but no one was more suited to overcome it. He recognised that his hopes lay with the rising generation. He vivified the Sunday Schools, and in a few years got together funds for the Parish School room, on which he placed the appropriate text "Come, ye children, hearken unto me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord." He started evening classes for the lads of the Parish. And on one occasion three or four of these village lads were taught by three Senior Wranglers—Griffin, Adams, Parkinson.

The living of Ospringe and the other College property there, originally belonged to the *Maison Dieu* of Ospringe, and came to us through the efforts of Bishop Fisher; who by the Statutes he made for the College in 1530 ordained: *In sacello etiam de Ospryng in comitatu Kanciæ, quod potissimum olim ad hospitale pertinebat volumus quod salarium decem marcarum quotannis cuidam honesto sacerdoti tribuatur, qui pueros gram-maticam docebit, simul et pro veteribus eiusdem hospitalis fundatoribus*

benefactoribusque satisfactorie, quoties commode possit, missam celebrabit.

It is interesting to think that the first part of these duties was (most probably in ignorance of this statute) revived by Canon Griffin.

The church, which before he came was noticeable rather for its neglected state than for anything else, became during his incumbency a model of what a country church should be. Every year something was done to ornament it with perfect taste and judgment, until at last it became a difficulty to find what more could be done. A little story is told of Mr Griffin in connexion with the restoration of his church. The church had low seats, but the seats had doors, and these Mr Griffin was anxious to remove. He called a meeting of the parishioners, but to his disappointment they insisted that the doors should be kept, on which he laconically exclaimed '*Pro(h) pew-door.*' Of Mr Griffin's generosity we are unable to speak authoritatively, or of the amount he himself spent on the restoration of his church. He kept no record of such things. He taught his people liberality and it was his wont to practise what he preached. For a man of his intellectual powers his life seems uneventful, but it was so passed that few have gained more true loving respect and affection. A homely story current among his friends will give an idea of his character. He was at one time paying frequent pastoral visits to a poor old woman, and someone tried to impress upon her that not everyone had a Senior Wrangler to teach him. "I don't know," she said, "anything about what you call Mr Griffin; I know he can comfort and help a poor old woman in her troubles; but he ain't very clever. Now is he, Sir?" In common social life no stranger would have thought of him but as a most modest, unobtrusive man, ever listening to others with courteous attention rather than talking himself; but to the poor he was kind courtesy in its purest essence. It could not of course be that, even with his modesty, he could be overlooked, and Archbishop Longley appointed him Rural Dean of Ospringe in 1863 and Archbishop Tait gave him an honorary canonry at Canterbury in 1872, esteeming him, as is well-known, most highly.

A devoted Johnian, he kept up his connexion with the College and his College friends. He formed a kind of centre round which gathered the Johnians in Kent. For the last

few years he came to Cambridge in the summer, and took a holiday in the College, renewing his acquaintance with its ways. He died, as he would have wished to have died, in harness, passing away on Friday, November 25th, the anniversary of his induction to the living. For about a fortnight he had been unwell, and for ten days under the treatment of the physician whom he was in the habit of consulting. Still he was about and at work, and on Wednesday, November 23rd, the anniversary of his institution to the living, after having been about in the Parish and in the afternoon read daily prayers in Church, he delivered in the Parish School Room, though feeling far from well, the first of what was to have been a series of Lectures on Church History. Thursday even found him attending to parochial and private correspondence and again in his study.

He was buried in Osprunge churchyard on the 29th. The Church was filled to overflowing, and the churchyard, though the day was most inclement, was crowded with mourning parishioners.

The neighbouring clergy were present in large numbers, and many personal friends, some of whom had travelled considerable distances, came to pay him the last token of respect.

Our readers will be glad to hear that it is proposed to place a brass tablet in the Ante-chapel of the College to his memory. The Rev Dr Bailey of Canterbury is acting as Treasurer of the Fund which is being raised for the purpose, and we cannot more fitly close this notice than by quoting the following paragraph from Dr Bailey's circular :

“As a bright example of singular ability and industry, of courtesy and cheerfulness, of simplicity of life and manners, of absolute devotion for the long space of forty-four years to the labours of a Parish Priest, and thereby enshrined in the love and respect of all, and lastly, of a life-long conspicuous loyalty to his College, his memory well deserves to be recorded on the walls of its Chapel.”

R. F. S.

FREDERICK CHARLES WACE M.A.

The death of Mr F. C. Wace, which occurred on Wednesday, January 25, 1893, was a painful shock to his friends and acquaintances. He had been unwell for some time before, and it was particularly noticed that he was not present at the St John's day feast on December 27 of last year, or at any of the Christmastide gatherings which took place afterwards. It soon became known that he was seriously and dangerously ill; the reports of his condition were daily more depressing, and the end came with startling rapidity.

Mr Wace was born in London in 1836, and was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr Charles Fisher Wace of Camden Road, Holloway. He received his early education at the City of London School, and in 1854 he came into residence as an undergraduate at St John's. It was soon discovered that he possessed mathematical powers of a high order, and at the end of his first year of residence he obtained a Foundation Scholarship. He graduated in 1858, being placed third in the list of Wranglers for the Mathematical Tripos of that year, the Senior Wrangler being Mr G. M. Slesser of Queens' College, who died about four years after, and the second Wrangler being Mr C. A. Smith of St Peter's College, who now holds an important post at Cape Colony.

Amongst other of his contemporaries who graduated in the same year are Mr H. M. Bompas, Q.C., who was fourth Wrangler, Professor Skeat, Professor Latham, Professor E. C. Clark, the Rt Rev Dr Saumarez Smith, Lord Bishop of Sydney, Dr A. W. Potts, late Head-master of Fettes College, Edinburgh, Professor Swete, Professor Lumby, Dr Luckock, Dean of Lichfield, and Mr W. J. Sendall, now Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands.

In 1860 Mr Wace was elected to a Fellowship, which he held until 1875, when he vacated it by marriage. He was College Lecturer in Mathematics from 1864 to 1885. He took the degree of M.A. in 1861 and the degree of LL.M. in 1875. He was examiner for the Mathematical Tripos on two occasions, acting as Senior Moderator in 1870 and as Senior Examiner in 1871. He held the office of Proctor in 1873 and 1874, and, at the close of his period of service, he observed the ancient practice by reading a Latin Speech in the Senate-

house, addressed to the Members of the Senate. In 1877 he was elected one of the Esquire Bedells, a position which he held up to the time of his death.

As a mathematical thinker and worker Mr Wace was remarkably quick and remarkably accurate, and these characteristics were especially in evidence whenever he was acting as examiner in mathematics. As College Lecturer, he took the subjects of Arithmetic and Algebra under his especial protection, thereby following in the footsteps of the Sadlerian Lecturers of former times, before the Sadlerian Lectureships were fused into the one grand Professorship now held by Dr Cayley.

In these subjects of Arithmetic and Algebra he had some methods of his own which were very effective in the solution of certain classes of problems, and he came to be regarded as a specialist and an authority in this region of mathematical thought.

Mr Wace took very great interest in all matters of political and municipal concern, especially during the last ten or twelve years of his life. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Town Council, and from that time to the commencement of his last illness he was most active in the service of the Town as well as of the University.

On the death of the Mayor of the Town (Alderman Bell) in 1889, Mr Wace was elected as his successor, and he retained the office for more than two years. He was the first Mayor of the Town who wore the goldchain which is now one of the insignia of the office, and he received, from members of the Town Council and others, the gift of a silver cradle on the occasion of the birth of his son, which took place during the period of his Mayoralty.

In his office of Mayor, Mr Wace did much good service, and the fact of his being a member of the University gave him opportunities, whereof he carefully availed himself, of smoothing down the friction which sometimes occurs between the University and the Borough, and of creating more cordial relations between the various representatives of the two bodies.

In January 1892 he was elected President of the Conservative Club, and at the time of his death he was a member of many committees on matters of municipal business.

In other ways also Mr Wace was an active man; for instance, he was a Past Master of the Isaac Newton University Lodge of

Freemasons, and for some time he was Quarter-master of the University Volunteers.

It is worthy of mentioning in these pages that he was an early member of the Editorial Committee of the *Eagle*. One of his accomplishments was a considerable knowledge of heraldry, and in the fifteenth volume of the *Eagle* there appears an excellent article, contributed by him, on *The Arms and Badges of St John's College*. He there quotes from the *Roman de Rou*, whose author, Robert Wace, he claimed as his ancestor.

He was a genial, kind-hearted man, fond of society, an excellent whist player, and popular with his friends and with all who knew him. Strongly conservative in all political and social matters, and unbending in his opinions, he was almost always *laudator temporis acti*; but he accepted with cheerfulness the changes which time brought about, however much he might in principle disapprove of them.

A few short articles in the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics* mark the extent of his mathematical publications; but the best record that he leaves behind him is the steady unostentatious performance of all the work that came to his hand, and of all the duties that devolved upon him.

W. H. B.

THE REV DAVID BAIN M.A. (CAMB.), LL.D. (DUBLIN).

St John's has ever honoured intellectual ability, especially when allied to high moral characteristics, without being influenced by other considerations. Men who have struggled upwards from a humble position, anxious to attain extended knowledge, have always found in St John's a congenial atmosphere. David Bain, who died on 25 November 1892, is an example of a man who, against many disadvantages, fought his way to a good position in the intellectual world, finding the College to be a sympathetic helper.

He was born on 2 March 1849 in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. Through frequent removals of his parents during his early life his education at first was much interrupted, but in 1861 when they settled at Alexandria, in the Vale of Leven, his education may be said to have begun at the parish school of that town. Both his parents died within a few years of their settlement in Alexandria, his father having been accidentally drowned in the

river Leven, and he and his brothers had to leave school and maintain themselves. But David Bain had a student's love of learning, and continued to study privately. In 1865 he became secretary of the Renton Debating Society; in 1867 he was elected the first president of the Vale of Leven Mutual Improvement Society; and in 1868 and 1869 he was the honorary secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Vale of Leven.

During these years he had been forming the plan of becoming a schoolmaster, which he carried out ultimately by entering the Glasgow Church of Scotland Training College in 1870. After two years' training there he was rated first class in the Government Certificate Examination. He began his life-work of teaching as second assistant-master at St Saviour's National Schools, Liverpool, in January 1872, and in November of the same year he was promoted to the post of first assistant-master. At St Saviour's he remained, gaining much experience, until January 1874, when he was chosen Head-master of St Bride's National Schools, Liverpool. Whilst he was an assistant-master he had attended classes at Queen's College in the evening, endeavouring to reach a higher culture than had been open to him hitherto; but in May 1874, after having had some experience of the difficulties of his new position, he wrote: "Of late I have given up my classes in Queen's College owing to failing health. Hard work is the cause. Better to quit now than when too late." Happy would it have been both for him and for his many friends had he followed his own maxim throughout his life. His sensible resolution of May was kept only till the following October, when he rejoined the classes at Queen's College, attending every night in the week, save Saturday and Sunday, after the exhausting work of teaching in a large elementary school. Some notion of the strain which he put upon his powers may be judged from the fact that on one occasion he writes in his diary that he had to teach eighty-five boys himself, besides superintending the remainder of a large school. Well might he add, "I am quite done up to-night."

Two years after becoming Head-master of St Bride's School he married Miss Annie Cooper. His activity in his work and in his evening studies did not check the exhibition of his strong public spirit. As when living in Scotland he was busy in Literary Societies and Young Men's Christian Associations, so

now in Liverpool he found time to become, in 1879, honorary Secretary of the Liverpool Teachers' Association, and Treasurer of the Liverpool and District Teachers' Union. In the same year he was made F.R.G.S., on account of a manual of geography which he published.

Having raised his school to a high state of efficiency he became anxious to take a degree, and finally decided to go to Cambridge. On 4 October 1881 he entered St John's. His position was somewhat peculiar—a married man of 32 years of age in the midst of men who, for the most part, were a dozen years his juniors. His habits had become fixed, and he found it difficult to adapt himself to his new circumstances. He enjoyed College ways, but he longed to get back into active life, and felt keenly the separation from his wife. Devoting himself to the study of Natural Science, he took his degree in 1884, having gained a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos.

Having now obtained his degree, he began once more his career as a teacher, but this time he engaged in secondary education. Being a teacher both by natural endowment and also by training, his school, Waterloo College, Waterloo, near Liverpool, speedily grew both in size and credit. His restless activity took a new turn. In the hope of being more useful he took orders in the Church of England, being ordained deacon in 1889 and priest in 1890. His first curacy was at St Paul's, Kirkdale, Liverpool. Afterwards he assisted the Rev Snowden Smith, the Vicar of Litherland, near Liverpool. Although his curacies were merely nominal and practically honorary, yet he was always so ready to help any neighbouring clergyman needing assistance that, in addition to the labour of his increasing school, the work became more than he should have attempted.

He still continued to be a student, and in 1891 he took the degree of LL.D. at Dublin by examination. Considering that at the same time he was both the Principal of a large secondary school and the Curate of Litherland, such a feat is evidence of no small mental power and of indomitable perseverance. About this time he began to suffer from insomnia. His friends could not adequately impress upon him the gravity of such a symptom. In the summer of last year he prepared an edition of the *Tempest*, with annotations, to meet the requirements of the Oxford Local Examinations. This work had to be prepared rapidly to meet the publisher's necessities, and led him to

curtail the small amount of sleep which his over-wrought organism could obtain. In August last he had a very severe attack of heart disease, complicated with obstinate insomnia, which for some days did not yield to treatment. After he was capable of being removed he went for a complete rest to North Wales, returning in time for the re-opening of his school, much improved in health. But the improvement was only apparent, for on 24 November last he had a very severe attack of heart disease, and in thirty hours died of syncope. He was buried on 29 November at Smithdown Road Cemetery, Liverpool, in the presence of a large concourse of friends, amongst which some Johnians might be recognised. Thus, at the early age of 43, passed away one who by singular perseverance and ability, allied to super-abounding energy, had crowded more good work into a few years than many accomplish in a life-time. As our Johnian Ben Jonson says:—

“It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make man better be;
Or standing long, an oak, three hundred year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere:
A lily of a day
Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night,
It was the plant and flower of light!
In small proportions we just beauties see,
And in short measures life may perfect be.”

C. C. F.

At College David Bain was a genuine student of the keen and logical Scottish type; thinking for himself, sparing no pains, set on mastering his special subject, and yet ready to interest himself in others. He made staunch friends of his teachers as well as of his fellow-students, who followed with sympathetic admiration his after ventures and successes in theology, law, and letters. A few years ago I had the honour of delivering the prizes won by his pupils at Waterloo College, and carried away a strong impression of the genuine respect and good-will he had earned among his fellow-townsmen, and of the resourceful energy which he displayed in developing and advancing his school. His loss is that of an accomplished and strenuous fellow-worker in the cause of education, of a good and honest friend, and of a loyal and grateful Johnian.

D. M.

The following Members of the College have died during the year 1892 ; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree :

Rev Thomas Suter Ackland (1839), Vicar of Wold Newton : died May 4, aged 75.

John Couch Adams D.Sc. D.C.L. F.R.S. (1843), Senior Wrangler, Smith's Prizeman, Fellow. Discoverer of the Planet Neptune. Lowndean Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge : died January 21, at the Observatory, Cambridge, aged 72 (see *Eagle* xvii, 121).

Rev Edward Allen F.R.A.S. (1845), Vicar of Castlechurch, Stafford : died August 17, aged 71.

Rev Edward Allfree (1829), Rector of St Swithin, City of London : died suddenly June 17, at 62 Myddleton Square, London, aged 85.

Rev David Bain (1884), (M.A., LL.D. Dublin), Principal of Waterloo College, Liverpool : died November 25 at Inchmoor, Liverpool, aged 43. (see *Eagle* xvii, 546).

Rev Stephen Cattley Baker B.A. (1837), Vicar of Usk, Monmouthshire : died October 5.

Rev William Fergusson Barrett (1867), Curate of Neston, Cheshire. Formerly Head-master of Mostyn House School, Parkgate : died November 1.

Ernest Elias Bland : died August 11 at Devon County School, West Buckland, aged 21 (see *Eagle* xvii, 415).

Rev James Cassels Brown (1863), formerly Vicar of Ditton, Lancashire : died February 1 at Gravesend, aged 51.

Rev Thomas Chambers D.D. (1833), Rector of Little Bealings, Suffolk, formerly Head-master of the Royal Naval School, New Cross : died August 4, aged 84.

Rev William Nevin Christie B.A. (1889), late Curate of Pencombe : died February 4 at Mentone, aged 28.

Rev George William Cruttenden (1844), Rector of Little Kimble : died December 10, aged 72.

Rev George Frederick Dean LL.M. (1859), Vicar of St Paul's, Tranmere : died January 17.

Rev Edmund Dowland (1857), formerly Headmaster of the Cathedral School, Salisbury, and Rector of Rollestone ; late Rector of Tarrant Keyneston : died August 8 at Shaftesbury, aged 62.

Rev Thomas Gifford Gallwey R.N. (1836), late Rector of Welford : died March 12 at Leicester, aged 79.

Rev Horace Gilder (1846), Rector of St Peter's, Sandwich : died January 19, at Sandwich, aged 68.

Henry Alfred Harding Goodridge B.A. (1877) : died April 10 at Bath, aged 37.

Rev William Nathaniel Griffin B.D. (1837), Senior Wrangler, formerly Fellow and Tutor ; Vicar of Ospringe : died November 25 (see *Eagle* xvii, 537).

Rev John Griffith LL.D. (1840), late Vicar of Sandridge : died July 30 at Hassocks, aged 75 (see *Eagle* xvii, 408).

Robert John Griffiths LL.D. (1876) : died May 20 at Catford, aged 41.

William Groves (1862), Solicitor, Westminster : died October 6 at Brighton, aged 53.

- William Ellerker Hart B.A. (1869), late Senior Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay : died October 27 at sea, aged 46.
- John Moyer Heathcote B.A. (1822), was Chairman of the Board of Guardians at Huntingdon for 40 years : died March 27 at Conington Castle, Peterboro', aged 91.
- Frank Septimus Hughes B.A. (1883) : died October 26 at Norwood, aged 32.
- Rev Thomas William Irby B.A. (1840), Rector of Rushmere, Suffolk : died June 8, aged 75.
- Thomas Clement Sneyd Kynnersley (1825), formerly Stipendiary for Birmingham and Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme : died May 2 at Birmingham, aged 88 (see *Eagle* XVII, 320).
- Rev James Edmund Law (1850), Rector of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire : died October 25, aged 64.
- Rev John Ward Lay (1827), formerly Vicar of Roydon, Essex : died November 9 at Ashburton, aged 88.
- John Frederick Leigh B.A. (1881) : died October 7 at Ramsgate, aged 34.
- Rev David Phillips Lewis (1842), Rector of Llandrinio, Oswestry ; formerly Rural Dean of Pool : died April 17, aged 72.
- Rev Fitzroy Fuller Lofty (1851), late Rector of Whitchurch, Ross : died March 2 at Bristol.
- Frederick James Lowe LL.M. (1877), Barrister, Inner Temple : died January 7 at Grosvenor Chambers, aged 39.
- Rev William George Martin B.A. (1848), Chaplain of Licensed Victuallers' Asylum : died April 9 at Peckham, aged 72.
- Rev William Peachey Mellersh (1833), formerly Vicar of Cold Salperton, Gloucestershire : died October 27 at Cheltenham, aged 84.
- William James Metcalfe Q.C. (1842), Judge of Bristol County Court, formerly Recorder of Ipswich, and of Norwich : died suddenly December 8 at Bristol, aged 74.
- Rev Nathanael Milne (1832), formerly Rector of Radcliffe, Manchester : died November 15 at Leamington, Warwickshire, aged 82.
- William Owen B.A. (1851), Camden Medallist 1849, Porson Prizeman 1850 *Proxime accessit* for Craven Scholarship : died May 26, aged 67.
- James Pearse B.A. (1848), Solicitor : died January 19 at Bedford, aged 65.
- Rev Thomas Ratcliffe (1847), Vicar of Godshill, Isle of Wight : died January 21, at Godshill, aged 67.
- Rev Thomas Ratcliffe B.D. (1834), Rector of Fisherton Delamere, Wilts : died April 5, aged 81.
- Rev Edward Octavius Rawson B.A. (1874), Vicar of Ince, near Chester : died June 3, aged 40.
- Sir James Redhouse K.C.M.G. [Litt.D. 1884], distinguished Oriental Scholar : died January 2 at Kilburn, aged 80 (see *Eagle* XVII, 203).
- Rev George Fearn's Reynier D.D. (1839), Rector of Staplehurst, Kent ; and sometime Fellow, Junior Dean, and Bursar : died September 16, aged 75 (see *Eagle* XVII, 403).
- Thomas Roberts F.G.S. (1882), Assistant to the Woodwardian Professor : died January 23, aged 35 (see *Eagle* XVII, 199).
- Rev John Henry Rowlatt (1826), for many years Reader at the Temple : died January 26 at Holloway, aged 88.
- Rev Folliott Sandford (1882), Cambridge University Mission, Delhi : died November 22 at Delhi, aged 33 (see *Eagle* XVII, 410).

James Alexander Stewart: died in College January 24, aged 26 (see *Eagle* XVII, 200).

James Tate (1886), Head Mathematical Master, Derby School: died suddenly July 15 at Gillingham, Dorset, aged 32 (see *Eagle* XVII, 414).

Rev Henry Berkeley Taylor (1865): died January 14, aged 50.

Rev William Thomas Taylor (1858), Vicar of Oldbury, Birmingham: died January 21, aged 57.

William Holt Thornton LL.D. (1878): died November 1 at Scarborough, aged 36.

Rev John Geale Uwins (1836), Vicar of St Matthew's, Cainscross, near Stroud: died December 18, aged 79.

Rev William Walsh (1839), of Grimblethorpe Hall, near Louth, Rector of Great Tey, Essex: died February 4, aged 74.

Rev Trenham King Weatherhead LL.B. (1872), Vicar of St Mary's, Bungay: died December 8, aged 65.

Arthur Webb (1884): died August 29 at Southsea, Hants, aged 29.

Rev William Whitelock B.A. (1836), Rector of Hutton-in-the-Forest: died September 4, aged 79.

Arthur Benjamin Winstone (1883): died November 5 at 33 Russell Square, London, aged 31.

Rev Arthur Wolfe (1842), formerly Fellow and Tutor of Clare; late Rector of Fornham All Saints, Suffolk, author of *Three Hundred Original Hymn Tunes*: died December 26 at Ipswich, aged 73.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1893.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer the distinction of the Knight Commandership of the Bath on the Rt Hon John Tomlinson Hibbert, who has succeeded Sir John E. Gorst, Honorary Fellow of the College, as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Sir John Hibbert is a native of Oldham, which he represents in Parliament. He was educated at Shrewsbury and at St John's, where he graduated as a Junior Optime in 1847. He has held at various times the offices of Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, and Secretary to the Admiralty, and is now Chairman of the Lancashire County Council.

The 'Father of the House of Commons,' the Rt Hon. C. P. Villiers (B.A. 1824), M.P. for Wolverhampton since 1835, and brother of the late Earl of Clarendon, celebrated his ninety-first birthday on January 2. A marble statue of Mr Villiers was unveiled in Wolverhampton by the late Lord Granville in 1879. He is said to be one of the finest whist-players in the country.

Mr J. W. Best (B.A. 1862), who has just been gazetted a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, has been in the Madras Civil Service since 1861. He was educated at Wimborne Grammar School and St John's; and, after passing the Indian Civil Service examination, filled several appointments as Collector and Magistrate in various districts. Since 1875 he has been in the Judicial Department, and in 1890 officiated as Judge of the High Court.

The Rev William John Burn (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Coniscliffe, and formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed Bishop of Qu'Appelle, Canada. He is to receive the degree of D.D. *honoris causa* from the University.

A correspondent of the London *Citizen* writes:—The new Bishop of Qu'Appelle is just the man for the post, though I fancy the choice of him is quite as unexpected to him as to those who know him. He was a Wrangler of his year after holding a scholarship at St John's College, Cambridge. Before that Mr Burn was at Richmond (Yorkshire) Grammar School. He is the eldest son of the late Mr Wm. Burn, of Sunderland,

and was born there. Mr Burn was a large shipbuilder on the Wear, and a much-respected inhabitant of Sunderland. The new Bishop was ordained to the curacy of Chesterton, not far from Cambridge, and from there went to Jarrow-on-Tyne as curate to the parish church under the Hon Mr Liddell, a brother of Lord Ravensworth. A new parish was cut out of the old one and a church built, Mr Burn being made the first incumbent of St Peter's. He was worshipped by his parishioners, who are nearly all pitmen and men employed in Sir C. M. Palmer's shipbuilding yards. After about eight years there, his health utterly broke down, and he was forced to resign his benefice. A year ago he was made by the Bishop of Durham (Dr Westcott), who thinks a great deal of him, Vicar of Coniscliffe, near Darlington, and only a few weeks ago was preferred to another living in the same diocese, but had not gone to it when he was asked to accept the Bishopric of Qu'Appelle, vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev the Hon Adelbert Anson, its first Bishop. The late Bishop of Durham (Dr Lightfoot) took a great liking to Mr Burn, and was sorry when his health gave way. I once went to stay with him at Jarrow. It was a winter's day with snow on the ground. I found him living in a small house in a long dirty street, amongst his people. We had meals off a plain deal table, scarcely any carpet on the floor, the chairs hard wood. The only room at all comfortable was his study, which contained some of his College furniture and relics. My bedroom was the plainest and chilliest place I have ever seen. I went to church with him at seven a.m., where he had a fair congregation, and afterwards helped to distribute soup and porridge to his school children. All this before we had breakfast, and the thermometer 12 deg. below freezing. This was his usual round and common task. He lived in and for his people. No one in the parish, except the doctor, was worth £150 a year. He had in hand the money to build a vicarage, but when I inquired why he did not build it, he replied that he liked to live like his own parishioners. Since that he has married. Mr Burn is forty years of age, a teetotaler and a smoker. In Qu'Appelle he will be quite at home roughing it. A better choice could not be made.

Much anxiety has been felt in College this term on account of the severe illness of Mr W. E. Heitland, Tutor and Junior Bursar. After many weeks of suffering, during which his life was almost despaired of, he is now we rejoice to learn in a fair way to recover. Before his illness he had announced his intention of resigning at Midsummer the office of Tutor which he has filled, with much advantage to the College, for ten years. Dr Donald MacAlister (Senior Wrangler 1877), our Senior Editor, has been appointed Tutor in his place.

The Council of the College have extended the tenure of the

Fellowships held by Mr G. F. Stout, Editor of *Mind*, Mr A. Harker, Demonstrator in Geology, and Mr W. Bateson, Steward of the College, late Balfour Student in Animal Morphology.

Professor A. Macalister and Dr D. Macalister have been appointed to represent the University at the Eleventh International Medical Congress to be held in Rome in September 1893.

Professor Clifton F.R.S., and Mr J. J. H. Teall F.R.S., formerly Fellows of the College, have been appointed Presidents respectively of Section A (Mathematics and Physics), and Section C (Geology), of the British Association, which meets this Summer at Nottingham.

Dr Garrett has been appointed an Examiner for the degree of Mus. Doc.; and also a Syndic to prepare a Scheme for the John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships; Dr Sandys an Examiner for the Winchester Reading Prizes; Mr E. H. Acton a recognised Teacher of Chemistry under the Medical Regulations; Dr H. Woods a Demonstrator in Palæozoology; Mr J. T. Ward a member of the Lodging House Syndicate; Dr L. E. Shore a member of the Special Board for Medicine; Professor A. Macalister an Elector to the Professorship of Chemistry; Mr P. T. Main an Elector to the Jacksonian Professorship; Dr D. Macalister an Elector to the Professorship of Surgery; Professor G. D. Liveing an Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine; Mr J. B. Mullinger an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarships; Mr C. E. Haskins and Mr H. R. Tottenham Examiners for the Previous Examination; Mr G. C. M. Smith an Examiner for the Special Examination in Modern Languages.

Mr Lewis Tonna Dibdin (B.A. 1874), Chancellor of Durham, Exeter, and Rochester, was returned to the House of Laymen at the top of the poll for the Diocese of London.

The Chancellor's Medal for English Verse has been gained for the third time by J. H. B. Masterman, Scholar of the College, and one of the Editors of the *Eagle*. The subject this year was *Delphi*. Another of our Editors, L. Horton-Smith, also a Foundation Scholar, has been honourably mentioned for the Porson Prize.

A characteristic portrait of the Rev Dr Augustus Jessopp (B.A. 1848), Rector of Scarning, Norfolk, is given in *Church Bells* for March 3, 1893. He is described as 'one of the most deservedly popular writers we possess, a master of terse and emphatic English, an antiquary of some note, a careful historian, a kindly and sympathetic parish priest.'

In the *Law Gazette* of 20 January 1893 is a handsome portrait and biographical notice of Mr Lewis H. Edmunds (B.A. 1883, LL.B. 1884), D.Sc. London, formerly Scholar and MacMahon

Law Student of the College, and First Captain of L.M.B.C. The notice ends—"It would be idle to indulge in any prophecy concerning Mr Lewis Edmunds' future. The best prophet of the future, as Byron tells us, is the past. In whatever he does, however, his popularity is certain. His charming courtesy has made him a troop of friends in the Temple." Mr Edmunds has lately become the proprietor of the *Law Journal* and the *Law Journal Reports*.

A fund has been raised by friends to the memory of the late W. H. Widgery (B.A. 1879), who was so ardent both as a teacher and as a reformer of methods of teaching (see *Eagle* xvii. 68). A sum of £169 16s 6d was received from 133 contributors. With this sum a small 'Widgery Memorial Library' of 142 volumes has been placed in the Library of the Teachers' Guild: the pedagogic portion of the catalogue on which he was working has been printed; and enlarged photographs of him have been presented, one to the Library of the Teachers' Guild and the other to University College School, in which he was assistant master for the last eight years of his life.

Professor Alexander Macalister F.R.S., Fellow of the College, has been elected President of the Anthropological Institute, in succession to Dr E. B. Tylor, of Oxford.

The Bigsby Medal of the Geological Society of London has been awarded to Dr W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874), F.R.S., Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin, and formerly Fellow of St John's.

Mr Richard G. Marrack (B.A. 1866) has been appointed by Lincoln's Inn a member of the Board of Examiners of the Inns of Court.

Mr R. Holmes (B.A. 1885) has been appointed Honorary Librarian to the London Mathematical Society, in succession to Mr Sampson, Fellow of the College.

A. E. Monro (B.A. 1889), Assistant Mathematical Lecturer at King's College, London, is lecturing this Term (Lent 1893) at the Ladies' College at Westfield, South Hampstead.

A Naden Divinity Studentship has been awarded to Ds G. E. Aickin (First Class, div. 2, Classical Tripos 1891).

Ds A. Harbottle (Second in the Law Tripos 1889) has been elected to the residue of the MacMahon Law Studentship vacated by Mr Darbishire, and Ds W. J. Brown (Third in the Law Tripos, Part I 1889) to a full Studentship.

John Pedrozo D'Albuquerque (B.A. 1889), late Scholar of the College, and now Professor of Chemistry at Barbados, has been appointed by the Governor of Barbados to be a member of a Commission for reporting on the best means of destroying the Borer or any other pest affecting the Sugar Cane. Ralph

Radclyffe Hall (B.A. 1888), Assistant Professor of Chemistry, has been appointed Secretary to the Commission.

Ds C. C. Waller (B.A. 1890) has been appointed Resident Tutor at the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, and Editor-in-Chief of its Magazine, of which the first number has reached us. Mr Waller, whose name will long be remembered in St John's, has also been appointed Curate-in-charge of the Chapel-of-ease to St James the Apostle, Côte St Antoine, and has received the degree of B.A. *ad eundem* from the McGill University, Montreal.

The Rev E. M. Adamson (B.A. 1878), Assistant Master of the Surrey County School, Cranleigh, has been appointed Head-master of the Sunderland High School, in succession to the Rev W. Hagger (B.A. 1879).

The Rev Henry Dupré Guy Russell (B.A. 1888), formerly Curate of St Luke's, Beeston Hill, Leeds, has been appointed Vice-Principal of St John's College (S. P. G.), Rangoon.

In *Fenland Notes and Queries* for January 1893, p. 142, is printed an interesting deed relating to the Lady Margaret. The deed, which records the award of a body of Commissioners appointed by King Henry VII in 1500, is preserved in the archives of the Commissioners of Sewers at Spalding. The Commissioners, appointed at the request of the Lady Margaret, met at her residence at Collyweston, 4 September 1500, and again at her residence at Maxey Castle on 8 September 1500. The deed recites the intention of the Lady Margaret to restore the great Bridge within the town of Boston, and to build a flood-gate or sluice for the use of all the fens and all the country round about Kesteven and Holland, and the Commissioners set forth the boundaries of Kesteven and Holland with great minuteness.

In the January number of *The Essex Review* there is an article by Miss C. T. M. Smith on The Essex Newcomens. Two members of the family, Matthew Newcomen (B.A. 1629) and Thomas Newcomen (D.D. by Royal Mandate 1660), were members of St John's College, and some details with regard to them are given in this article. Both were Scholars of the College on the foundation of Mr Lewis of Colchester.

It will be remembered that our last number contained obituary notices of the Rev Folliott Sandford, who died at Delhi on November 22. The following passages, which we have been permitted to extract from the forthcoming annual report of the 'Cambridge Mission in Delhi,' will show the spirit which Mr Sandford threw into his year's work in India, and the impression which his character made on his new colleagues and pupils. The Rev G. A. Lefroy writes: 'I

cannot easily tell you how severe we feel the loss to be. Though he had been with us so comparatively short a time, he had both won his way to the hearts of all his fellow-workers in a very unusual degree, and had also given promise of some of the very best and most solid qualifications for the terribly difficult work to which he had devoted his life. I think two of the qualities in him which struck us most were, first, a supreme loyalty to truth and an invincible confidence in its final triumph, which made him fearless in facing criticism or speculation from whatever quarter, and which, if it sometimes seemed to us almost too ready in accepting new positions and perhaps unproved conclusions, was yet of immense value in enabling him to appreciate and sympathise in the thoughts of men of other creeds and nationalities. Then with this there was an intense chivalry, a hatred of oppression in any form, and an eager championship of the weak which took him straight to the heart of almost every Indian—Christian or non-Christian—with whom he came in contact, and made him also an example of the highest value, and much-needed, I fear, for us who worked with him. He often thought, and often very likely not without cause, our attitude towards and criticism of the natives very hard, and the fearless way in which, though the youngest member of the band, he was always ready to take up the cudgels in behalf of anyone who was being run down, and that in a way which could never cause the shadow of an ill-feeling, while it often afforded us a good laugh, went also I hope and believe far deeper, and tended to form in us in a variety of ways a more tender, loving, and sympathetic spirit.'

We add an extract from the letter of the Rev S. S. Allnutt, a member of our College: 'The extreme diffidence, almost at times amounting to morbid self-distrust, which so markedly characterised him, made one at first slow to recognise the very rare qualities which he possessed for the work of a teacher. Having had to take up the subjects which he was teaching before he was taken from us, I have had brought home to me in more ways than I care to acknowledge the extreme carefulness and thoroughness of all his work. He was reluctant often to take up the work assigned him, but when he had once undertaken it nothing could surpass the care which he bestowed upon it. The way he taught too was quite characteristic of the man. He made his pupils *feel* what he taught them. His intense affectionateness was allowed full play, and I know drew the men out and warmed their hearts towards him. The resolutions of sympathy which they sent to his parents were, I am sure, thoroughly sincere and real. Their wish to be allowed to draw the hearse at least part of the way to the cemetery was another proof of the way he had won their affection. The time he was here was of course too brief to have enabled him to cultivate much individual acquaintance with them. He was fond of taking personal walks with them, and one could see that in time his

influence would have become very marked. His addresses, when it fell to his turn to speak to the students collectively, were very telling and effective. A lecture he gave, after much pressure, in our Club, on public school life in England, will always be remembered by those who heard it. It was so full of buoyancy and naïve frankness; apt evidence too of the truth of the adage that "the child (or boy) is father of the man," for no one could doubt how much his Shrewsbury life had done to mould his character and make him what he was.'

The preachers in the College Chapel this Term have been the Rev F. H. Francis, the first Assistant-Missioner at Walworth; Professor Mayor; the Rev C. E. Graves; and the Rev W. Page Roberts of St Peters', Vere Street, who also preached before the University on March 12.

We have to announce the death. on February 23, of the Rev J. Spicer Wood D.D., Rector of Marston Mortaine, Beds, and formerly President of the College. An obituary notice of Dr Wood will appear in the next number of the *Eagle*.

The Rev James Slade Foster Chamberlain (B.A. 1869), now Rector of Aldridge, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Staplehurst, in succession to the late Dr Reyner.

The Rev William Almack (B.A. 1868) has been presented by the College to the Vicarage of Ospringle, vacant by the death of Canon Griffin. Mr Almack was until lately Head-master of Bruce Castle School, Tottenham.

Ds H. T. Wills (B.A. 1884) has offered his services to the London Missionary Society and has been appointed to the Trevandrum Mission, especially with a view to the establishment of a hostel for Christian students, as well as for evangelistic work in that city generally.

The Rev R. H. Walker (B.A. 1879), who has lately returned on leave to England after five years in Uganda, was present at a meeting in the Combination Room, at which the Master presided, on the afternoon of March 7, and showed many objects of interest brought by him from Africa. His account of native customs was extremely lively and interesting. He was accompanied by Mika Semetimba, a young Christian chief. All who were present were under a great obligation to the Rev J. T. Ward, by whose invitation they were called together.

Canon Thompson Phillips M.A. (B.A. 1856), Vicar of Ivegill, has been appointed by the Bishop of Carlisle as Archdeacon of Furness and Vicar of St George's, Barrow, in succession to Archdeacon Crosse. "Canon Phillips' appointment," says the *Yorkshire Post*, "is likely to be popular with the clergy who

have been accustomed to look up to him as a wise and earnest Churchman"; his election as Proctor in Convocation and his position in important Diocesan Committees are evidence of the influence he has acquired. It was understood that Bishop Harvey Goodwin intended to promote him, and Bishop Bardsley has thus secured continuity in the administration of the diocese.

The Rev W. Covington M.A. (B.A. 1866), Eighteenth Wrangler, and First Class in the Theological Tripos, formerly Foundation Scholar and Mrs Fry's Scholar in Hebrew, now Vicar of Brompton and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester, has been appointed by the Bishop of London to a Prebendal Stall in St Paul's Cathedral. Prebendary Covington served his first curacy under the well-known Archdeacon Sinclair, uncle of the Archdeacon who spoke at our Walworth meeting this Term, and at Brompton, a parish of 13,000 people, has been specially active in encouraging education and music in connexion with the Church.

The Rev T. W. Thomas (B.A. 1875) has left Wicken, the quiet parish which contains "the last of the Fens," in order to take up the larger work of St Barnabas', Cambridge. St Barnabas' Church stands in Mill Road, and the parish contains many thousands of the artisan population of the town. Mr Thomas would be glad to hear of any member of the College who would like to lend help in the work of this large and growing district.

Canon S. J. Sanders LL.D. (B.A. 1864) has been appointed by the Bishop of Peterborough to one of the most important parishes in the Midlands, that of St Martin's, Leicester. During his twenty years at Northampton Grammar School Dr Sanders gained the confidence of all classes to a singular extent. In great demand as a preacher, he was also regarded as a sagacious adviser in social questions, and in an important trade dispute both employers and employed turned to him as arbitrator. Last year he decided to take up parochial work and removed to St Nicholas', Leicester; but his transfer to the central Church of St Martin's gives him a remarkably influential position. The retiring Vicar is the Rev D. J. Vaughan, of "Davies and Vaughan's" *Republic of Plato*. With this parish the Vaughan family has been long associated.

The list of Cambridge men who have served in the Foreign Mission field in connexion with the Church Missionary Society has been brought up to the year 1892. Henry Martyn's name is not included: it appears among those of the six men who worked as Missionary Chaplains previously to 1813, the year in which Missionaries were first allowed to be sent to India. The list begins with W. Jowett, Fellow of St John's, who went

to Malta in 1815, and served 15 years. Of the 162 men, 27, exactly one-sixth, have been of our College.

1815	W. Jowett, Fellow (dec.)	Malta
1836	F. Owen (dec.)	Zululand
1837	F. Wybrow*	N. India
1838	J. F. Haslam*	Ceylon
1840	J. Chapman, Fellow (dec.)	S. India
1849	F. F. Gough (dec.)	China
1853	A. H. Frost (21 years)	W. India
1854	R. Collins (25 years)	Travancore
1855	M. Fearnley (5 years)	China
1856	A. Burn (15 years)	Sindh
1860	T. K. Weatherhead (dec.)	W. India
	J. M. Speechley (Rt Rev) (28 years)	Travancore
1867	E. M. Griffith*	Ceylon
1870	R. A. Squires†	W. India
1876	J. A. Lloyd (4 years)	N. India
1878	W. Andrews†	Japan
1882	R. P. Ashet†	Nyanza
1885	T. Walkert†	Tinnevelly
1886	J. Nealet†	China
	A. F. Williamst†	New Zealand
1887	R. H. Walkert†	Nyanza
	C. J. F. Symont†	China
1890	E. T. Sandyst†	N. India
	J. P. Haythornthwaitet†	N. India
1891	F. F. Adeney†	Palestine
	J. J. B. Palmert†	Travancore
1892	A. H. Sheldont†	Tinnevelly

* Died in service abroad. † Still abroad.

This list includes only C. M. S. Missionaries, it is to be observed: the list of S. P. G. Missionaries is not yet brought down to date. A noticeable feature in the Cambridge list is the increase since 1887. Until then the highest number for any single year was 6, in 1860. In 1887, 12 went out, and the numbers in the succeeding years have been 5, 8, 21, 11, and 7.

The following ecclesiastical appointments of members of the College are announced:

Name.	B.A.	From	To be
Davies, F. C., M.A.	(1878)	V. Ketteringham, Norwich	V. St Stephen's, Norwich
Sanders, S. J., LL.D.	(1864)	Head-Master, Northampton Gram. Sch.	V. St Nicholas, Leicester
Covington, W., M.A.	(1866)	V. Brompton	Preb. St Paul's Cath., London
Mosley, E. R., M.A.	(1875)	V. Raskelfe, York	V. Hawkesbury, Glouc.
Rowell, Canon W.F., M.A.	(1860)	V. Topcliffe, York	Rural Dean, Thirsk
Burn, W. J., M.A.	(1874)	V. Coniscliffe, Durh.	R. Ch. Ch. Jarrow
Hanson, J. C., M.A., I.L.B.	(1877)	V. Thornton with Allerton, York	V. Thirsk
Wood, J., M.A.	(1856)	V. Wolverton	Hon Can. Ch. Ch., Oxford

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Simpson, G. A. K., M.A.	(1872)	C. Sutton Coldfield	V. St Peter, Worcester, with Whittington
Clarke, H. L., M.A.	(1874)	V. Dewsbury	Hon Canon, Wakefield
Halke, J. T. LL.B.	(1856)		Gen. Lic. Lichfield Diocese
Hanson, H. R., M.A.	(1873)	C. Cranham	R. Cranham, Glouc.
Phillips, Canon T., M.A.	(1856)	V. Ivegill, Carlisle	V. St George's, Barrow, and Archdeacon of Furness
Freeman, A., M.A.	(1861)	R. Murston	Rural Dean of Sittingbourne
Thomas, T. W.	(1875)	V. Wicken	V. St Barnabas, Cambridge
Ellerbeck, E. M., M.A.	(1885)		V. Chipperfield, Herts.
Francis, J., M.A.	(1861)	C. of Liverpool	Inc. St Stephen, Liverpool
Bower, R., M.A.	(1868)	V. St Cuthbert	Rural Dean of Carlisle (South)
Cutlack, L. C.	(1885)	C. St Michael, Derby	R. Newbold, Chesterfield
Martin, C., M.A.	(1887)	C. Staveley, Derby	P. C. Leighland, Taunton
Hibbert, J. A. N., M.A.	(1877)	C. Harpurhey	R. Blackley, Manchester
Ram, S. A. S., M.A.	(1886)	C. Haslingden (Lanca)	Ass. Dioc. Inspector, Manchester
Watkins, J., M.A.	(1869)	R. Willingham	Rural Dean of Chesterton
Noott, W. L. O., M.A.	(1880)	C. Edgbaston	V. St John's, Pendlebury
Forrester, G., M.A.	(1859)	V. St Paul, Clapham	V. Cullompton, Devon
Sanders, S. J., LL.D.	(1864)	V. S. Nicholas, Leicester	V. St Martin, Leicester
Almack, W., M.A.	(1868)	Bruce Castle School	V. of Ospringe, Kent
Chamberlain, J. S. ff.	(1869)	R. Aldridge, Staff.	R. of Staplehurst, Kent
Crossfield, T. T., M.A.	(1876)	Planters' Chaplain at Silchar, Assam	S. P. G. Missionary in the Transvaal
Sheldon, A. H., M.A.			C. M. S. Missionary in Tinnevely.
Kerry, G. B. P.	1887	C. St Simon, Southsea	C. M. S. Missionary
Coulthard, E. N., M.A.	1881	Ass. Sec. C. P. A.	V. St James, Bermondsey

The following members of the College were ordained deacons in Advent 1892 :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Adeney, J. H.	London	Ch. Ch. Spitalfields
Colson, J.	"	St Michael, Bowes
Sturgess, F. D.	"	St Mary, Acton
Smith H. Butler	Durham	Chaplin Durham School
Smith, A. Brooke	Exeter	Ashburton
Eastwood, C. J.	Rochester	Ch. Ch., North Brixton
Powys, G. F.	"	St Andrew, Lambeth
Moore, C.	Wakefield	Dewsbury
Browne, H. R., M.A.	Worcester	

Ds Colson studied at Chichester Theological College after leaving Cambridge, Ds Sturgess under Dean Vaughan, Ds Powys at Ridley Hall.

The following were ordained in Lent 1893 :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Watts, E. H. R.	London	St Paul's School
Dodd, C. E.	Lichfield	Hednesford
Madden A. C.	Llandaff	Penarth

A beautiful silver altar cross has been presented to the College by Mrs Parkinson in memory of the late Dr Parkinson. The description of the cross, as supplied by Messrs Carrington, is as follows :

Large altar cross in wrought silver, designed by Mr Temple in XIV Century Gothic style. Shaft and arms of cross embossed with rich diaper-work, the emblems of the four Evangelists at ends, and monogram IHC in centre, supported by hexagonal stem and base, with inscription on foot :

In memoriam S. Parkinson S.T.P. Uxor superstes D.D. MDCCCXCII.

The whole enriched with precious stones etc. Modelled and executed by Messrs Carrington and Co., 130, Regent Street, W.

The height of the entire cross is 4 ft. 6½ in.; the breadth 1 ft. 10½ in.; the height of the cross apart from the stem is 2 ft. 2 in. The cross was first placed on the marble retable, also Mrs Parkinson's gift, on St John's Day, December 27, 1892. Some slight alterations having been found desirable, it was removed shortly afterwards, and was brought back and finally placed where it now stands on Wednesday, February 22, 1893. A brass bearing a longer inscription is shortly to be placed in the Ante-Chapel. All will feel most grateful to Mrs Parkinson for her beautiful gift which fitly commemorates one who rendered the College such long and valuable service.

In addition to the brass tablet about to be placed in the Ante-Chapel as a memorial of the late Dr Parkinson, similar tablets are proposed to commemorate the Rev Canon Griffin, Mr F. C. Wace, and J. A. Stewart, Scholar of the College, who died in his rooms in January 1892.

The following portraits of distinguished members of the College have recently been presented to the smaller Combination-room by Dr Donald MacAlister :

(1) "WILLIAM HEBERDEN M.D. [1710—1801]. Aged 86. Painted by Sir Wm. Beechy R.A. and Engraved by Jas. Ward, Painter, and Engraver to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales." Fine mezzotint of the great physician and classical writer, who was a Fellow of the College, and President of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

(2) "THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. Pinx. C. Turner, Sculp. London Published June 2nd, 1828, by Colnaghi, Son, and Co., Pall Mall East." Fine mezzotint of the Prime Minister 1852—1855.

(3) THE RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT [1784—1866, B.A. 1805]. M.P. for Great Grimsby, Bletchingley, Lambeth, and Stamford, uncle of the late Poet-laureate (see *Eagle* xvii. 308).

The Editors have to acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of portraits of Dr H. D. Rolleston and Dr T. G. Tucker for the Editorial Album.

At the election of officers of the Union Society for the May Term, P. Green was elected President, being the third Johnian in succession who has reached this coveted position. Besides Mr E. E. Sikes, Librarian, Mr T. R. Glover has served on the Library Committee during this term.

The installation of the electric light in the Chapel and Hall has now been completed. The light was first turned on in Hall on St John's Day, December 27, and was much admired for its brilliancy and coolness.

Mr R. F. Scott, our Senior Bursar, has been appointed by the Council of the College a Governor of Sedbergh School.

Mr W. F. Smith's edition of *Rabelais*, long in preparation, has now been issued in two handsome volumes. The translation is an excellent one, and the notes exhibit minute and accurate scholarship. This is likely to be for long the standard English edition of 'the Master.'

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Aristotle's Constitution of Athens, a revised text, with an introduction, critical and explanatory notes, testimonia, and indices* (Macmillan), by Dr J. E. Sandys; *An Elementary Latin Grammar* (Macmillan), by Dr H. J. Roby and Dr A. S. Wilkins; *The Epistle of St James: the Greek text, with introduction, notes, and comments* (Macmillan), by Dr Joseph B. Mayor; *The teaching of Christ: its conditions, secret, and results* (Macmillan), by the Rt Rev Dr J. Moorhouse; *A Catalogue of British Jurassic Gasteropoda* (Dulau and Co.), by W. H. Hudleston F.R.S., P.G.S., and Edward Wilson; *The Anglican Career of Cardinal Newman* (Macmillan), by the Rev Dr E. A. Abbott; *Doris, an Idyll of Arcady* (S. P. C. K.), by the Rev Dr A. Jessopp; *Old and New Astronomy* (Longmans), by the late R. A. Proctor and Mr Ranyard; *Studies by a Recluse in Cloister, Town, and Country* (Fisher Unwin), by the Rev Dr A. Jessopp; *Text-book of Palæontology for Zoological Students* (Clarendon Press), by T. T. Groom.

JOHNIANA.

When the time drew near for his leaving Harrow, Lord Haddo [afterwards Lord Aberdeen] proposed to continue his studies at the University of Cambridge. He met with an unlooked for obstacle in the positive refusal

of his grandfather to furnish him with the means of indulging what he deemed a needless extravagance. Lord Haddo's 'curators' [Mr Pitt and Henry Dundas] were, however, of a different mind, and Lord Haddo himself, as Mr Pitt tersely informed Lord Aberdeen, 'did not concur with his lordship in considering that rank superseded the necessity for education.'.... Lord Haddo entered at St John's College, Cambridge, in June, 1800. His grandfather died in the following year. At that time not only did the vicious practice of granting degrees to noblemen without examination prevail, but they were actually precluded from presenting themselves for examination, even when desirous of so doing. The industry or idleness of a young peer consequently depended wholly on himself. Lord Aberdeen, however, did not require any external stimulus to work. He read largely during his stay at Cambridge, and while there collected a fine library, consisting chiefly of early or rare editions of the classics and of early Italian poetry. He pursued his Greek studies, and made himself a good Latinist. But his inclination led him to the study of modern history and to bypaths of literature, especially that of the Renaissance.....

Lord Aberdeen's chief friends at Cambridge were Lord Royston, whose early death Lord Aberdeen always regarded as a grave public misfortune, and a young Fellow of St John's, the Rev G. Whittington, one of the earliest intelligent admirers and students of Gothic architecture, on which, as it exists in the North of France, he wrote a volume, not perhaps entirely meriting the oblivion which has overtaken it.

After what has been said of Lord Aberdeen's studious habits, the reader may be surprised to learn that one of his favourite recreations while at Cambridge was acting.

The Hon Sir Arthur Gordon :
Life of the Earl of Aberdeen, pp. 7, 8, (1893).

What do you think would be the effect upon the eager American mind if two or three of our great colleges—say, Christ Church and Magdalen at Oxford, and Trinity and King's or St John's, at Cambridge—were to send to Chicago carefully prepared models of themselves, as in the best sense representative of the material form of our University system? If they were to send these models, showing the grey battlements and towers, the mullioned windows, the velvet lawns—not forgetting, either, the gardens and the "backs"—would not America, which in her ignorance is often more than insular—even continental—learn in an hour something about our ancient seats of learning, which she has not learnt in the past century?

'Education at the World's Fair': *Educational Review*,
March 1893 (p. 268).

The letter in which the Public Orator of Cambridge, Dr Sandys, conveyed the greeting of his *alma mater* to the sister University [of Padua] has been greatly admired for its felicitous conception and for its Latin style. Niebuhr remarked that Italian scholars have an almost instinctive sense of Roman genius and Roman form which makes their criticism of modern Latinity peculiarly valuable. If such is the case, then Cambridge may be congratulated on the universal and unqualified eulogy which her Public Orator's letter has received from the compatriots of Livy.

Lancet: 17 December 1892.

Mr Leonard Courtney [Honorary Fellow] has made for himself a unique position in the House of Commons: he is trusted by all parties alike; for a keen critical faculty, an unbiassed judgment, an unwavering faith in principle, a matured wisdom, sturdy independence, wide sympathies, will never fail in the long run to command the attention and admiration of the British Senate, and win for their possessor the confidence and esteem of his fellow-countrymen.

The World: 8 February 1893.

"If there is one man living," said the Home Secretary at the dinner given to him a few days back by his old school-fellows of the John Carpenter Club, "to whom I owe what I am to-day, that man is Dr Abbott." Mr Asquith's old head master has just attained his fifty-fourth year, and a good many other people besides the Home Secretary will wish him many happy returns. Dr Abbott is the son of a distinguished schoolmaster, and was brought up at the City of London School. From there he went to "John's," Cambridge, and graduated, as Senior Classic, in 1861, the phenomenal year in which the Senior Wrangler and the Senior Classic were both old City School boys. After a year or two at Clifton and Birmingham he came back, as head master, to the school of which he was then the most distinguished pupil. From 1865 till his resignation in 1880 (for Dr Abbott holds five and twenty years to be long enough for a head-master to rule a school), a succession of scholars, amongst whom, for scholarship simply, Mr Asquith is not the most distinguished, shows what he has done and how he has taught.

The Evening News : 21 December 1892.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1892.

Foundation Scholarship of £80 :

F. E. Edwardes, of Crediton School, *for Mathematics.*

Foundation Scholarship of £70 :

H. T. Holmes, of Merchant Taylors' School, *for Mathematics and Physics.*

Foundation Scholarships of £50 :

S. S. Cook, of King's School, Canterbury, *for Mathematics.*

D. J. Morgan, of Llandovery School, *for Natural Sciences.*

C. A. H. Townsend, of Shrewsbury School, *for Classics.*

E. G. Turner, of Cowper Street School, London, *for Mathematics.*

Minor Scholarships of £50 :

F. Barton, of Manchester Grammar School, *for Classics.*

H. W. Male, of the Leys School, Cambridge, *for Classics.*

B. A. Percival, of the High School, Southampton, *for Natural Sciences.*

J. Pollard, of Liverpool College, *for Mathematics.*

Exhibitions :

W. P. Boas, of the Royal Academical Institute, Belfast, *for Mathematics.*

E. Bristow, of Merchant Taylors' School, *for Hebrew.*

W. A. Houston, of Queen's College, Belfast, *for Mathematics.*

W. A. Gardner, of Merchant Taylors' School, *for Classics.*

W. H. Ledgard, of St Paul's School, *for Classics.*

E. A. Tyler, of Queen Elizabeth's School, Mansfield, *for Natural Sciences.*

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, December 1892.

FIRST M.B.

Chemistry, &c.

Blackman, S. S. F.	Inchley
Coleman	Ds Jones, H. G. T.
Ds Elliott, W. R.	Rose
Golby	Williamson

Biology.

Blackman, S. S. F.	Skrimshire
Coleman	Tallent
Inchley	Williamson
Rose	

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Ds A. G. Harvey.

Ds S. H. A. Lambert.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

A general meeting of the Club was held on January 20, when, owing to the resignation of H. C. Langley as First Captain, the following officers were elected for the term :

First Captain—A. E. Buchanan. *Second Captain*—H. E. Knight.
First Lent Captain—A. J. Davis. *Second Lent Captain*—G. Blair.
Hon. Sec.—A. P. Cameron. *Hon. Treas.*—A. G. Butler. *Additional Captains*—W. A. Lamb, C. G. Leftwich, W. R. Lewis.

At a subsequent meeting after the 'Getting-on' races W. A. Lamb was elected Third Lent Captain.

'Getting-on' Races. February 16 and 17.

There were five boats in for the races. L.M.B.C. III easily defeated Christ's II on the first day. In the final there were three boats, Clare II, Jesus III, and L.M.B.C. III. Our men rowed very well and won a good race from Clare by about 15 yards.

Lent Races. February 22 to 25.

First Night. The First Boat had no difficulty in bumping Corpus at Grassy. The Second Boat rowed over head of the Second Division, although Clare gave them a pretty hard race. This handicapped them in the First Division, and they were unable to catch King's, although they got within ten feet at Post Corner and Ditton, and again at the finish were almost overlapping. The Third Boat were about a quarter of a length from Queens' at Post Corner when the latter ran into Downing, who had been impeded by the boats ahead. The bump was disallowed and the three boats rowed over the next morning, when our men did not go as well as usual and were unsuccessful in bumping Queens'.

Second Night. The First Boat rowed over third and did not gain on Pembroke. The Second Boat again succeeded in keeping away from Clare after a pretty hard race. In the First Division they gained very slightly on King's up to Post Corner, and then eased as there was no chance of bumping them. The Third Boat started well and got within a quarter of a length of Queens' at Post Corner, but after that Queens' went away and were out of their distance at the finish.

Third Night. Bythell was unable to row in the First Boat and his place was taken by Lord, who had not been rowing during the term and was untrained. They were overlapped by Jesus at Grassy, but kept away till Ditton, where they were bumped. The three hard courses of the previous nights had told severely on the Second Boat, and they were bumped by Clare at Ditton. The Third Boat gained at first on Queens', but could not catch them.

Fourth Night. The First Boat was bumped by Trinity Hall I at Ditton. In the Second Division there was a most exciting race between King's, our Second Boat, and Emmanuel I. Just below the Railway Bridge our boat was on the point of bumping King's when the latter suddenly steered across the river, our cox followed, but had to acknowledge to Emmanuel about half a second before he could reach the King's rudder. The Third Boat had fallen off every night, and did not succeed in catching Magdalene, who finished well out of their distance.

At the beginning of the Term a fairly good First Boat was made up, and had it not been broken up by illness would probably have been very successful. But just before going into training Cassell (who rowed in 1889 and 1890) had to stop rowing, and a week before the races Blair had to stop for four days. These changes upset the boat completely, and in the races it was not as good as at the beginning of term. Bythell's illness was a final blow. Thanks are due to C. C. Lord for kindly consenting to row at a moment's notice, though untrained, on the last two nights.

The Second Boat were fairly well together, and backed up their stroke most pluckily in the races. The two courses on the first night seemed to take a good deal out of them, as indeed would have been the case with most boats rowing against such a heavy stream.

The Third Boat was disappointing. After rowing well in the 'Getting-on' Races it rapidly fell off, and was quite a different boat at the end of the races.

The Crews were made up as follows:—

<i>First Boat.</i>			<i>Second Boat.</i>		
	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i> E. W. Jackson	10	12	<i>Bow</i> J. B. Crompton.....	9	1
2 C. T. Davis	11	2	2 H. M. C. Field	10	10
3 W. J. S. Bythell	11	4	3 H. G. Whitman	11	1
4 W. M. Payne	11	13	4 H. J. K. Thompson.....	11	6
5 R. P. Hadland	12	7	5 F. J. S. Moore	13	1
6 G. Blair	12	4	6 W. K. Wills	11	4
7 W. H. Bonsey	11	9	7 H. A. King	9	7
<i>Stroke</i> H. L. Gregory	11	3	<i>Stroke</i> F. A. Rose	10	13
<i>Cox</i> A. Norregaard	8	13	<i>Cox</i> A. F. Alcock.....	7	7
<i>Coach</i> —A. E. Buchanan.			<i>Coach</i> —H. E. Knight.		

<i>Third Boat.</i>		
	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i> A. J. Chotzner	11	5
2 J. D. H. Patch	11	10
3 V. M. Smith	11	9
4 W. H. Norris	11	8
5 J. B. Killey	11	9
6 G. Watkinson	10	9
7 R. C. Heron	10	9
<i>Stroke</i> C. F. Lillie.....	10	13
<i>Cox</i> T. J. I'A. Bromwich	8	2
<i>Coach</i> —A. P. Cameron.		

First Boat.

Jackson—A neat bow, but inclined to clip the finish. With more leg work should develope into a fair oar.

Davis—Rather disappointing, but tries hard, and should be useful in the future if he can learn to steady his swing forward with his legs.

Bythell—Has a weak finish, but rows hard. Was prevented through illness from rowing on the last two nights of the races.

Payne—Always tries his best, but seems to be handicapped by his length.

Hadland—Came on considerably throughout the term, but must learn to lengthen and control his body swing. A genuine shover.

Blair—Was hampered through illness, but always rowed his hardest. Did not seem quite as comfortable on the stroke as on the bow side.

Bonsey—A very keen and promising oar. Rowed consistently well in practice and in the races. Made an excellent seven, but must remember always to hold the stroke on long at the finish.

Gregory—Stroked fairly in practice, but without much dash. Is heavy with his hands and consequently apt to miss the beginning. May prove useful in the future if he takes pains.

Norregaard—Has the happy knack of doing the right thing at the right moment. Steered excellently throughout the term.

Second Boat.

Crompton—Rows hard for his size, but is short at the finish.

Field—Must learn to drop his hands at the finish and to control his swing forward.

Whitman—Has good body form, but would be better if he always rowed his hardest.

Thompson—Rowed very well, considering the small amount of practice he had. Must get his hands away faster, and try to do his work more behind the rigger. With care should be useful in the future.

Moore—Works hard while his blade is in the water, but needs to use his stretcher coming forward, so as to enable his work to come on behind the rigger.

Wills—Rows in fair form, but must remember to keep swinging when he gets done.

King—Rowed very well, and made a good seven. Should try not to over-reach.

Rose—Shoved a rather weak boat along most pluckily, and always had a spurt ready. Is neat, but must remember to finish out one stroke before he begins the next.

Alcock—Steered fairly in practice, but was palpably nervous in the races.

Third Boat.

Chotsner—A poor worker, but rowed better in the races than in practice.

Patch—Rows very light; does not often extend himself.

Smith—A hard worker, but scarcely knows yet how to use his strength. Is very keen and should improve with practice.

Norris—Another hard worker, but should pay more attention to swing and form.

Killey—Should prove useful when he can learn to swing and drop his hands at the finish.

Watkinson—Rowed hard in a style of his own. His great fault is want of steadiness over the stretcher.

Heron—Was overplaced, and so did not do himself full justice.

Lillie—Was seen to most advantage in the 'Getting-on' races, but like the majority of the crew seemed off colour in the Lents. Must learn to cover his blade.

Bromwich—Did what he had to do fairly well.

Bateman Pairs.

This race was rowed on the morning of Saturday, March 11. The following pairs entered and all started:

1st station	{ A. E. Buchanan (<i>Bow</i>) G. Blair*	Winners.
2nd station	{ W. A. Lamb* H. E. Knight	
3rd station	{ G. G. Desmond* W. K. Wills	

* Steerer.

There was a strong breeze blowing down the course which made steering very difficult. Lamb and Knight rowing a fast stroke, gained up to Ditton; but in the Long Reach, Buchanan and Blair drew away, and won a close race by a length and a half.

The F. J. Lowe Double Sculling Prize.

Our readers will recollect that we announced the foundation of this prize a year ago (*Eagle*, xvii. p. 217).

Mr F. J. Lowe (B.A. 1874, LL.M. 1878), an old Cheltonian and of the Inner Temple, after bequeathing the sum of £300 goes on to say that it is "to be devoted to founding a Double Sculling Prize for the Lady Margaret Boat Club or whatever is the principal Boat Club at St John's College, Cambridge, to be called the 'F. J. Lowe Double Sculling Prize.' All arrangements to be made by the Committee for the time being of the said Boat Club." A like bequest was made to the Boat Club of Cheltenham College.

Double Sculling is a novelty at Cambridge, and at first the Committee had some doubts whether suitable boats could be had at Cambridge. But this has been got over, and the Committee of the Club aided by Mr R. H. Forster have prepared the rules which follow. With a view of getting larger entries and a better race it was decided, following the precedent of the 'Colquhoun Sculls,' to throw the race open to Members of the University Boat Club. This offer has been accepted. Power is reserved to alter this and other conditions of the race.

Two pairs of Challenge Sculls have been ordered, and the balance of Mr Lowe's legacy after paying for these and meeting

the Legacy duty will be invested in the names of three trustees for the Club. The Rev A. H. Prior (B.A. 1880), Mr J. Collin (B.A. 1887), and Mr R. H. Forster (B.A. 1888) have consented to be the first trustees of the Fund.

We understand that there being some difficulty in applying Mr Lowe's legacy to Cheltenham College exactly as he suggested, the manner of its application there has not yet been settled.

REGULATIONS.

1. THIS race shall be called The F. J. Lowe Double Sculling Race.

2. The Lady Margaret Boat Club reserves to itself the power at any time hereafter to remodel either entirely or partially any one or all of the rules hereinafter laid down. Provided always that no alteration in or addition to such rules shall be made except in accordance with the rules for the time being in force for the alteration of the general rules of the Lady Margaret Boat Club.

3. The Lady Margaret Boat Club reserves to itself the right of resuming the grant to Members of the Cambridge University Boat Club and of making a fresh grant either to a more extended or more limited class of Competitors. Provided always that one year's notice of such extension or limitation be given to the President of the Cambridge University Boat Club.

4. This race shall be open to double sculling crews consisting of members of the University of Cambridge in *bona fide* residence at the University during the Term in which the race takes place: provided that the winning crew in any year shall not be allowed to enter as a crew in any subsequent year. Provided also that only those who have not exceeded five years from the date of their first coming into residence at the University be allowed to start.

5. The race shall take place annually in the Easter Term on a day to be fixed by the Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club at their first meeting in such Term. All entries shall be sent to the Secretary of the Lady Margaret Boat Club two clear days before the day appointed by the Committee for the race. And an entrance fee of one guinea must be paid by each crew to the Treasurer of the Lady Margaret Boat Club before the day of the race. Any crew consisting of members of the Lady Margaret Boat Club shall be exempt from the entrance fee.

6. Notice of the date and hour of the race and of the last day for receiving entries shall be posted by the Secretary in the College Boat-houses not less than a week before the day appointed for the race.

7. The race shall be over the Colquhoun Course in one or more heats as the Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club shall determine. But not more than two boats shall start in any heat and the stations of the crews shall be determined by lot.

All other details relating to the race to be determined by the Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club.

8. The First Captain of the Lady Margaret Boat Club or his deputy shall act as starter and umpire in the race and shall have power to start any heat in the absence of any competing crew not at the post at the time appointed for such heat.

9. The winners shall be allowed to hold the Challenge Sculls for the year following the race; but they must be returned to the First Captain not less than one week before the day appointed for the next race.

10. The Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club shall provide presentation prizes for the winners in each year. Such Prizes to be paid for out of the income of the Trust Fund applicable for that purpose together

with the Entrance Fees, after the necessary expenses of the race have been deducted. Provided that if in any year only one crew shall start for the race, no presentation prizes shall be given.

11. The Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club shall have power to settle any other details or determine any disputes arising with respect to the races or other matters relating thereto which are not provided for by the foregoing rules.

CRICKET CLUB.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing season :

President and Treasurer—Mr F. L. Thompson. *Captain*—J. J. Robinson. *Secretary*—G. P. K. Winlaw. *Committee*—G. R. Joyce, W. G. Wrangham, H. A. Merriman, and B. Long.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

We most heartily congratulate J. J. Robinson on the great honour he has brought on the College and on himself by gaining an International cap. It will be recollected that the authorities first discovered what a good man he was in the 'Varsity match with Lancashire in the middle of last term. He came on so about that time that, before the Inter-'Varsity match on December 14, he had been chosen for the match between North and South. In that match he was prominent among the Southern forwards. Early this term several of the Rugby Union Officials came down to watch the 'London Scottish' match in order to see if Robinson and Wells were really playing as well as they were said to be. Both excelled themselves in this game and, as a result, were picked to play for the Rest of England *versus* Yorkshire. The Yorkshire papers, most stern critics on all matters connected with Rugby Football, praised them most highly, and both were deemed good enough after this match to play for England *v.* Scotland. This they did on Saturday, March 4, thus gaining the much coveted cap.

We must next congratulate T. L. Jackson on being chosen to play half-back for Cambridge *versus* Oxford.

Having thus secured two 'blues' in the season that is just over, the College, like the renowned Oliver, is anxious for 'more.' There are many signs that these may be forthcoming in the next year.

The 'Nines' have gone on vigorously this term, and for the second season in succession Ealand has brought his team safely through the final.

The lucky 'Nine' was composed as follows:—E. Ealand, C. C. Lord, H. H. Brown, W. Geen, H. D. Evans, W. J. Fox, E. A. Lane, W. H. Skene, W. A. Golby.

Though we have had no College matches, many of our members have been gaining distinction in playing for other clubs. It is becoming a common belief that at least half the College was born at Croydon.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

No matches have been played this term, most of the team being engaged at Fenner's.

The Scratch Sixes were won by the following after playing extra time in the final:

F. G. Cole (Capt.)
B. J. C. Warren
J. J. Robinson
W. G. Wrangham
A. S. Hewett
W. R. Elliott

The XI is as follows:

- H. Sargent* (goal)—A good goal-keeper on his day; has not played often.
- C. O. S. Hatton* (back)—A consistently good back; kicks well, but not hard enough.
- H. M. St C. Tapper* (back)—A fast back, but rather erratic. Gets on well with Hatton.
- H. A. P. Gardiner* (centre half)—Plays a good all-round game, heads well, does not look after the centre enough.
- F. O. Mundahl* (right half)—Tackles well, but too slow; would do better with more training.
- H. W. Fraser* (left half)—A neat half, backs his forwards up well, but leaves his man when once passed.
- F. G. Cole* (outside right)—Played well at the beginning of the year, disappointing towards the end of the season. Good shot at goal.
- B. J. C. Warren* (inside right)—A very plucky forward, feeds Cole well. Also plays half.
- W. H. Skene* (centre)—Has not played much owing to a bad knee. Energetic forward, rather erratic, heads well.
- H. A. Merriman* (inside left)—A tricky forward, dribbles and passes well, but shoots too high.
- H. H. Davies* (outside right)—Has improved wonderfully, and combines well with Merriman, shoots well.
- G. H. Harries* (centre)—A tricky centre, but passes behind too much. Played when Skene was hurt.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr H. R. Tottenham. *Treasurer*—Mr J. J. Lister.
Secretary—G. P. K. Winlaw. *Committee*—Mr J. E. Marr, A. E. Buchanan (L.M.B.C.), J. J. Robinson (C.C.), G. R. Joyce (R.U.F.C.), W. H. Skene (A.F.C.), W. J. S. Bythell (L.T.C.), C. C. Lord (A.C.), C. O. S. Hatton (L.C.C.), and W. McDougall.

The Committee has decided for the present to give up subscribing to the C. U. Swimming Club, owing to the somewhat large deficit at the bank which was shown in the last issue of the *Eagle*. Members of the General Athletic Club are accordingly no longer entitled to the privilege of free use of the Sheds or of wearing the Swimming Colours.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—C. C. Lord. *Hon. Sec.*—H. M. Tapper. *Committee*—B. Long, W. A. Long, E. A. Strickland, G. P. K. Winlaw, C. H. Rivers, C. O. S. Hatton, A. G. Butler, W. Falcon, A. M. Jenkin, A. E. Buchanan, *Capt. L.M.B.C.*, J. J. Robinson *Capt. C.C. (ex-officio)*.,

The Sports took place on March 7 and 9. Contrary to usual custom they were favoured by glorious weather. The events most worthy of comment were the Weight, in which C. H. Rivers "put" 36 ft. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; the Long Jump in which H. M. Tapper cleared 20 ft.; and the 100 Yards which C. C. Lord accomplished in 10 $\frac{2}{5}$ sec. We are delighted to be able to record that C. H. Rivers has gained his half Blue for the Weight. Appended is the list of the events.

First Day.

100 Yards.—First Heat: H. M. Tapper 1; C. O. S. Hatton 2; A. Earle and R. B. Harding also ran; won by a yard and a half in 11 secs. **Second Heat:** C. C. Lord 1; G. P. K. Winlaw 2; E. H. Lloyd-Jones also ran; won by two yards in 11 1-5th secs.

Putting the Weight.—C. H. Rivers, 36 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 1; C. O. S. Hatton, 30 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 2; J. H. Metcalfe, 30 ft. 2 in., 3; R. B. Harding also competed.

120 Yards Handicap.—First Heat: H. M. Tapper, scratch, 1; C. H. Rivers, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, 2; W. K. Wills, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and G. T. Whiteley, also ran; won by four feet in 13 secs. **Second Heat:** C. O. S. Hatton, 1 yard, 1; E. H. Lloyd-Jones, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, 2; G. P. K. Winlaw, scratch, and W. A. Long, 6 yards, also ran; won by a foot in 12 4-5th secs. **Third Heat:** A. Earle, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, 1; C. C. Lord, 3 yards, 2; R. B. Harding, 3 yards, and A. Baines, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, also ran. Won by inches in 13 secs.

Half-Mile Handicap.—C. H. Rivers, 35 yds, 1; H. Sergeant, 25 yards, 2; A. M. Jenkin, scratch; C. C. Lord, 10 yards; W. J. Fox, 15 yards; G. G. Desmond, 15 yards; and C. E. Byles, 30 yards, also ran. Rivers obtained the lead 250 yards from home, and won by a dozen yards in 2 mins. 10 secs.

Freshmen's 200 Yards.—E. H. Lloyd-Jones, 1; G. T. Whiteley, 2; A. M. Jenkin and C. C. Angell also ran. Won by two yards in 22 4-5th secs.

Long Jump.—H. M. Tapper, 20 ft., 1; C. O. S. Hatton (pen 6 in.) 17 ft. 5 in., 2. G. G. Desmond and A. M. Jenkin also competed.

300 Yards Handicap.—C. C. Lord, 5 yards, 1; G. P. K. Winlaw, scratch, 2. R. B. Harding, 8 yards; A. Earle, 8 yards; G. T. Whiteley, 8 yards; W. K. Wills, 10 yards; and G. G. Desmond, 120 yards, also ran. Won by five yards in 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

One Mile.—W. A. Long, 1; C. H. Rivers, 2; W. H. Skene, 3; C. E. Byles, A. M. Jenkin, W. J. Fox, and C. C. Angell also ran. Skene led round the first circuit in 1 min. 26 secs., but before the second lap was completed, in 3 min. 11 secs., Long took up the running, and won by 25 yards in 4 min. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Second Day.

100 Yards.—Final Heat: C. C. Lord, 1; H. M. Tapper, 2; G. P. K. Winlaw, 3; C. O. S. Hatton, o. Won by four feet, in 10 4-5th secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—C. O. S. Hatton, 80 ft. 7 in., 1; C. H. Rivers, 60 ft. 9 in.

200 Yards Boating Handicap.—W. K. Wills, 4 yards, 1; C. G. Leftwich, 12 yards, 2; E. W. Jackson, 6 yards, 0. Won by six yards, in 22 3-5th secs.

120 Yards Handicap.—Final Heat: C. C. Lord, 3 yards, 1; H. M. Tapper, scratch, 2. C. O. S. Hatton, 1 yard; C. H. Rivers, 3½ yards; A. Earle, 3½ yards; and E. H. Lloyd-Jones, 5½ yards; also ran. Won by two yards in 12 4-5th secs.

Hurdles.—C. C. Lord, 1; A. Baines, 2. E. H. Lloyd-Jones and A. M. Jenkin also ran. Won by six yards in 19 4-5th secs.

High Jump.—H. M. Tapper, 5 ft. 0½ in., 1; H. H. Brown, 4 ft. 10½ in., 2; E. H. Lloyd-Jones, 0.

College Servants' 200 Yards.—C. Custance, 8 yards, 1; J. Collins, scratch, 2. Seven ran. Won by a yard, in 23 4-5th secs.

Quarter-Mile. C. H. Rivers, 1; G. P. K. Winlaw, 2; C. C. Lord (pen 10 yards), 3; H. M. Tapper, 0. Won by four yards, in 55 secs.

Three Miles Handicap.—C. C. Angell, 50 yards, 1; W. A. Long, scratch, 2; A. M. Jenkin, scratch, 3. W. H. Skene, 30 yards, W. J. Fox, 50 yds., H. Sergeant, 100 yards, G. T. Whiteley, 150 yards, and C. E. Byles 200 yards, also started. The last-named knocked off a mile in 5 min. 1 sec., but Angell completed two-thirds of the distance in 10 min. 54 secs., and eventually won by 180 yards in 16 min. 46 3-5th secs.

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. **Treasurer**—W. McDougall. **Secretary**—G. P. K. Winlaw.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club at a meeting held in Lecture Room IV on February 7, 1893:—A. G. Butler, W. J. S. Bythell, A. J. Davis, C. C. Lord, H. M. Tapper.

LACROSSE CLUB.

Captain—C. O. S. Hatton. **Hon. Secretary**—E. J. Kefford.

The practice games this term have been fairly well attended, though not so well as we had hoped. We have played two College matches. Our first match against Leys II had to be scratched on account of bad weather: in our second match against them we had a weak team, being without Hatton, Villy, and Warren, and lost by 3 games to *nil*, Lupton being the mainstay of the team.

On March 4 we played the Rest, but both sides had several of their best men away, we being again without the services of Lupton, Hatton, and Warren. The game resulted in a win for us by 4 games to 2; all our goals were shot by Villy.

Warren, Raw, Hutton, and Baines have received their College colours, while Kefford and Phillips have obtained their 'Varsity caps.

Villy, Lupton, Hatton, Warren, Phillips, and Kefford have had places in the 'Varsity team this year.

THE FIVES CLUB.

President—Mr H. R. Tottenham. **Captain**—L. Horton-Smith. **Secretary**—A. J. Tait. **Treasurer**—W. Raw. **Committee**—Mr Harker, J. Lupton, A. B. Maclachlan.

A general meeting of the club was held on January 31 for the election of officers and revision of rules.

Altogether we have played six matches this term, four under Rugby Rules and two under Eton. We have won one, lost two, and drawn three.

Under Rugby rules we beat a Caius four, drew with the Cambridge Old Bedfordians and with the Cambridge Old Merchant Taylors, and lost to Christ's.

Under Eton rules we drew with the Cambridge Old Salopians and lost to Selwyn.

Matches are being arranged under Rugby rules against Merchant Taylors, St Paul's, and University College Schools, to be played in the vacation.

Seven colours have been given, the teams being made up as follows :—

The Rugby Four.

L. Horton-Smith
J. Lupton
A. B. Maclachlan
A. J. Tait

The Eton Four.

J. Lupton
J. A. Nicklin
A. F. Ogilvie
G. W. Poynder.

The Rugby Tournament was won by A. J. Tait and G. P. K. Winlaw: the Eton Tournament is not yet decided.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B Company.

The work of the Company this term has not been very great; partly owing no doubt to the fact that fresh plans are daily expected from head-quarters with reference to its re-arrangement.

To the great regret of the Company, Lieutenant Wilkinson has recently resigned his commission. As an officer he spared neither time nor trouble to promote the welfare of his Company; and it is a matter of great surprise to many that his efforts were not more fully appreciated. In addition to his ordinary work as an Officer in command of a Company, he occupied for some time the trying position of Instructor of Signalling, displaying throughout great patience and skill. Those only who have had the pleasure of being under him can know how hard he worked and to what an extent his keenness reached. Fortunately he has not entirely severed his connexion with the Company, so that it is probable he may still further benefit us by his presence and goodwill.

On Friday, February 3, the Corps had an interesting field-day at Anglesea Abbey, returning, after a good tea, to Cambridge by train.

On Saturday, March 4, the Corps went to Easneye, and engaged with the Haileybury Cadet Corps in a sham fight, returning by train to Cambridge at 8 p.m.

On Saturday, March 18, a detachment of the Corps, about 150 strong, proceed to Aldershot for a week's training in barracks.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—J. H. B. Masterman. *Vice-President*—G. G. Desmond.
Treasurer—E. A. Strickland. *Hon. Sec.*—A. K. B. Yusuf-Ali. *Committee*—
H. H. Davies, R. S. Dower.

The debates for the term have been as follows :

Jan. 21st—"That this House regrets the abolition of Religious Persecution." Proposed by P. Green. Opposed by G. G. Desmond. Lost by 13 to 21.

Jan. 28th—"That this House approves of the present Agricultural Depression." Proposed by G. G. Desmond. Opposed by R. O. P. Taylor. Carried by casting vote, 8 to 8.

Feb. 4th—"That this House considers Rugby Football less womanly than Association." Proposed by E. A. Strickland. Opposed by H. H. Davies. Carried by 11 to 10.

Feb. 11th—"That the attempts on the part of European Powers to acquire Empire in Africa are to be deprecated." Proposed by W. A. Corbett. Opposed by A. S. Kidd. Carried by 9 to 8.

Feb. 18th—"That this House disapproves of Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill." Proposed by E. W. MacBride B.A. Opposed by A. Yusuf-Ali. Carried by 27 to 15.

Feb. 25th—"That the study of Poetry is nobler than the pursuit of Science." Proposed by Abdullah K. B. Yusuf-Ali. Opposed by R. Dower. Carried by 11 to 9.

March 11th—"That Ally Sloper is useless, and dangerous, and ought to be abolished." Proposed by J. H. B. Masterman. Opposed by P. Green. Lost by 10 to 20.

The average attendance was 40.

The Society has continued to provide food for reflection in all departments of thought, from sports and rural economy to politics, poetry, and the new journalism. The event of the term has been the condemnation of the Home Rule Bill under the searching criticism of Irish character submitted by an Hon. ex-President. The light of the Society has not yet been extinguished at the Union, a Johnian luminary still leading the host of the twinkling stars of Union oratory.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Mr A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—
F. O. Mundahl. *Assistant Secretary*—A. J. Walker. *Librarian*—E. A. R. Werner. *Committee*—F. G. Given-Wilson B.A., W. R. Elliott B.A., G. T. Powell.

This Term the Society has, in addition to giving two Smoking Concerts, begun practising for the May Concert, at which it has been decided to perform Sterndale Bennett's 'May Queen.' The first 'Smoker' was on Wednesday February 1 in Lecture-room IV, and was fairly well attended, the chair being taken

by Mr T. R. Glover, who appeared at one of these gatherings for the first time in this capacity; we hope it will not be by any means his last appearance.

The second was on Monday February 18, at which Mr E. E. Sikes presided, and its success was due in no small measure to his efforts. Owing to the fact that several men were in training, this Smoker was not so well attended as it deserved to be.

In lieu of venturing on a detailed account of these Concerts, we take the liberty of reproducing an Idyll which appeared anonymously in the *Granta* of February 18, and which has seemed to some to owe its inspiration to our Concert of February 1. Even if this supposition is fanciful and the Concert described is purely ideal, our readers, we are sure, will only thank us for introducing them to a very charming poem. Some may be bold enough rashly to conjecture its authorship.

BATTUS.

(Smoke and the Muse and twice a hundred pipes !)

It fell there gathered in the College Hall
Ten score of men to sing and list and smoke,
And Battus' self they planted in the chair—
Battus the flower of dondom. There he sat,
And smoked in turn some half-a-dozen pipes,
And pondered through each song his next remarks—
The grand old jokes that kept a thousand years,
And little new ones that he made himself—
And ever, when a singer ceased, he rose
And jested, he would have them think, off-hand.

(Smoke and the Muse and twice a hundred pipes !)

First Mopsus rose and sang of one John Peel
And sundry hounds, and horns, and coats of red;
And ever and anon two hundred men
Took up the chorus, "Do ye ken John Peel?"
And Mopsus ceased, and Battus made his jest,
And Moeris came and made a great display
Of a scarce noble art of self-defence
Directed 'gainst a harmless instrument,
That in despair did yield itself outright
To all his malice. Then one might have seen
Ten times a score of faces in one yawn.
And Moeris ceased and Battus made his jest.

(Smoke and the Muse and twice a hundred pipes !)

Ere long came Lycidas, and took his stand
To hymn a certain man, that broke the bank
At Monte Carlo, on the blue sea's marge,
Thence sped to Paris, where all mouths declared
'Twas palpable he was a millionaire.
But when the chorus ended and he turned
To sit and smoke again, there rose a shout,
Amid the clinking of the coffee cups,
That he must sing again, and so he sang
Ere Battus could wedge in one little jest.

(Smoke and the Muse and twice a hundred pipes !)

So Lycidas did sing of coster-folk
And all their knockings on that ancient road,
And won a meed of loud applause again.
Thus wore the evening—song succeeding song,
Save when the piano or the violin
Now sang, now shrieked, 'neath skilled or unskilled hand,
And ever Battus rose to make his jest.

(Smoke and the Muse and twice a hundred pipes !)

Last Daphnis rose, much longed-for of them all,
And sang, as never any man before
Of all who ever at a Smoker sang,
A stirring Ballad of the Barrack-Room—
No Chevalier, but Kipling's every word,
(Thank heaven! there still is Kipling to be sung,
Good honest Kipling, worth a hundred score
Of costermong'ring Albert Chevaliers).
Three times he sang a Ballad, and each time
Louder and louder rang the cheers of all;
Till silence reigned for Battus' final jest,
Whereon the Smoker came unto an end.

We deeply regret that through inadvertence the *Eagle* did not receive a full report of our last May Concert when Dr Garrett's *Triumph of Love* was performed with so much success. At this distance of time it proves impossible to atone for the omission.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr E. E. Sikes. *Vice-President*—Mr T. R. Glover.
Secretary—A. F. Alcock. *Committee*—W. Geen, J. M. Hardwich.

The Society now consists of fourteen members. Nearly all the meetings were well attended, although on March 22 other attractions prevailed over the majority, and five members only put in an appearance. It has been decided that officers shall hold office for one term and be no longer eligible for re-election.

The best thanks of the Society are due to Mr Sikes, who has proved an ideal President.

The following papers have been read :—

Glass in Antiquity, A. H. Thompson.

The History of Delos, C. E. Byles.

Greek Commerce and Trade Routes, Mr T. R. Glover.

The Beginnings of Geography, R. K. McElderry.

Greek Love for Nature, L. A. Body.

The Original Home of the Indo-Europeans,

W. W. Haslett B.A.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—A. Earle. *Ex-President*—W. Nutley B.A. *Hon. Treas.*—
A. R. R. Hutton. *Hon. Secretary*—E. J. Kefford. *Committee*—W. H.
Ashton, A. J. K. Thompson.

The following papers have been read this term :—

February 2.—In T. M. Standring's rooms, *Some recent criticisms of the book of Jonah*, Rev A. W. Greenup M.A.

February 10.—In A. J. K. Thompson's rooms, *Symbolic art in the Church*, R. O. P. Taylor.

February 17.—In A. J. K. Thompson's rooms, *The Apology of Aristides*, Rev H. Smith M.A.

February 24.—In J. S. Müller's rooms, *How to study Theology*, Professor Mayor.

At the last meeting the following officers were elected for next Term :

President—A. R. R. Hutton. *Hon. Treasurer*—E. J. Kefford. *Hon. Secretary*—R. O. P. Taylor. *Committee*—W. H. Ashton, G. S Osborn.

COLLEGE MISSION.

We are heartily glad to be able to state that Mr Phillips and Mr Wallis are once more enjoying good health. May they continue to do so !

The Terminal Meeting was held on Monday, January 23, in Lecture Room VI. The Master took the chair at 8.15 and after a brief speech introduced to the meeting the speaker of the evening, the Ven W. M. Sinclair, Archdeacon of London, whom the Committee had invited to address us, and who had previously visited the Mission district. The Archdeacon touched briefly on the various agencies at work in the South and East of London and on the needs they were respectively intended to answer. He then proceeded to point out the different ways in which undergraduates might utilise their many and varied gifts. A description of the ideal parish brought a most interesting speech to a close. The Rev A. T. Wallis, Assistant-Missioner, and the Rev A. J. Robertson, an old Secretary, also spoke. Dr Sandys proposed a vote of thanks to Archdeacon Sinclair, and the Master having announced the names of the Junior Secretary, W. Leigh-Phillips, and Junior Treasurer, A. F. Ealand, for the ensuing year, the meeting adjourned.

The following have been elected members of the Committee : A. J. Walker, W. H. Bonsey, and A. P. McNeile.

It is a great pleasure to announce that a Parish Magazine has been started and with no small success—the demand for copies steadily increases. Another great feature in the steady improvement and progress is the fact that a billiard table has already been set up for the men, who are most delighted with this additional means of recreation.

Will readers kindly observe that the printed forms for the "Dorcas" Society are now ready for circulation ? Those who can enrol their lady relatives and friends will greatly assist a really good cause.

There are still some vacancies for visitors in the approaching vacation, though a good number of men have already volunteered their help. It must not be forgotten that this visiting is the great bond between the Mission and ourselves, by which both those who visit and those whom they visit are benefited greatly.

TOYNBEE HALL.

(28 Commercial Street, near Aldgate Station, E.).

College Secretary—R. R. Cummings.

A small meeting was held in the Secretary's rooms on February 15 when Mr T Hancock Nunn of Christ's College, who has been for many years connected with Toynbee Hall, gave a very interesting account of the objects of the institution and the various tasks performed by the University men who reside there.

The Annual Loan Exhibition of Pictures will be open daily from March 21 to April 9 inclusive. The Committee is anxious to secure the services of men to take 'watches' of two or three hours so as to ensure order in the rooms, promote the enjoyment of visitors, and guard the pictures. Last year the Exhibition was visited by more than 73,000 persons. The 'watches' are from 10 to 12, 12 to 2, 2 to 4.30, 4.30 to 7, and 7 to 10 daily (Sundays included). Anyone willing to assist should communicate with Mr W. Paterson, Toynbee Hall.

Members of the College who may be in London during the vacation will find this a specially good opportunity for making acquaintance with Toynbee Hall and inspecting the various buildings connected with it. If they would like to spend a night or a longer time there, they should write to Mr E. Aves, Toynbee Hall. The charge for one night (dinner, bed, and breakfast) is 5/.

JOHNIAN DINNER.

The Johnian Dinner will be held this year at the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn, London, on Thursday, March 23, at 7.30 p.m. The Right Honourable Sir John Eldon Gorst Q.C., M.P., will be in the chair. Tickets costing 8s. exclusive of wine may be obtained from the Secretaries. *Committee*: J. E. Marr, G. C. M. Smith, R. H. Forster, A. E. Buchanan, G. R. Joyce, W. M. Payne. *Secretaries*: R. F. Scott, St John's College, Cambridge; E. Prescott, 76, Cambridge Terrace, London, W.

CORRIGENDA in No. 99 (December 1892).

Page 368: *For* Bog Enderby *read* Bag Enderby.

Page 403: 'Savage, the Senior Wrangler of 1855,' was found dead in a ditch on the St Neots' Road: it was Purkiss, of Trinity, Senior Wrangler in 1864, who was drowned at the Bathing Sheds.

Page 491: *add* to CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part II, *Class II* Ds Masom.

THE LIBRARY.

• *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas 1892.

Donations.

DONORS.

Prymer (The) or Prayer-Book of the Lay People in the Middle Ages. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, from Manuscript (G. 24) in St John's College, Cambridge, by Henry Littlehales. Pt. ii.—Collation of MSS. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 11.14.4	} The Editor.
Kanga (K. E.). A practical Grammar of the Avesta Language compared with Sanskrit, with a Chapter on Syntax and a Chapter on the Gāthā Dialect. 8vo. Bombay, 1891. 7.36.28	
•Prior (Matthew). Poetical Works. New Edition revised, with Memoir by R. B. Johnson. 2 vols. <i>Aldine edition</i> . 8vo. Lond. 1892. 4.40.85, 86	} The Author.
Trimmer (Mrs.), Some Account of the Life and Writings of. 2nd edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1816. 11.25.9, 10.....	
Schmidt (Dr Karl). Die Geschichte der Pädagogik. 4 Bde. 8vo. Gothen, 1860-62 ..	} Professor Mayor.
Hervey (William). The Visitation of Suffolke made..1561. Edited by J. J. Howard. 2 vols (in 1). 8vo. Lowestoft, 1866. 5.27.5	
•Wilkins (A. S.). An elementary Latin Grammar. Part i. 8vo. Lond. 1875. 7.24.39	
Classical Museum (The), a Journal of Philology and of Ancient History and Literature. Vols. I—VII. 8vo. Lond. 1844—50. 8.13.40-46	
Musæ Anglicanæ. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1761. Dd. 11.22.23	
East Anglian (The); or, Notes and Queries on Subjects connected with the Counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk. Edited by S. Tymms. 4 vols. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1864-71. 5.27.1-4.....	
Theological Critic (The), a Quarterly Journal. Edited by the Rev. T. K. Arnold. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1851-2	

- Annuaire de l'Association pour l'Encouragement
des Etudes Grecques en France. 5^e Année
to 21^e Année. 17 Tomes. 8vo. Paris,
1871-87
- Hammer (Joseph von). Geschichte des Osma-
nischen Reiches. 10 Bde. 8vo. Pest,
1827-35. 1.7.22-31
- Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta. 2 vols (in
1). 8vo. Oxon. 1699. Dd.11.21
- *Jones (Harry). Practical Social Science. 8vo.
Lond. 1887. 1.37.22
- Wilkins (W.). Atheniensiæ, or Remarks on
the Topography and Buildings of Athens.
8vo. Lond. 1816
- Wallius (J.). Poematum Libri novem.
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- Old South-East Lancashire. A new Archæo-
logical, Historical, and Genealogical
Monthly Magazine. Vol. I. Nos. 1-4,
January to April, 1880. 10.30.91
- *Lawson (Marmaduke). Exercises composed on
various Public Occasions. 4to. Lond.
1814. Hh.13.12
- Bishop (Rev Samuel). Poems on various Sub-
jects. 3rd Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond.
1802. 4.40.37
- *Widmore (Ric.). An History of the Church
of St Peter, Westminster, commonly called
Westminster Abbey. 4to. Lond. 1751.
H.8.1
- Hall (Jos.). Satires. With the Illustrations of
the late Rev T. Warton, and additional
Notes by S. W. Singer. 8vo. Chiswick,
1824. H.13.26
- Carter (Rev T. T.). Nicholas Ferrar, his
Household and his Friends. 8vo. Lond.
1892. 11.27.6
- *Sylvester (J. J.). Outline of Lectures on the
Partitions of Numbers. 8vo. Woolwich,
1859. 3.33.64
- Barwick (John). 'Iερονίκης. A Sermon
preached at the Funeral of Thomas Morton,*
Lord Bishop of Duresme.. 1659. With the
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Æliana, No. 1.) 8vo. Newcastle-upon-
Tyne, 1857
- Smith (Barnard). Arithmetic for Schools. New
Edition, revised and enlarged by W. H. H.
Hudson.* 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.31.18 ..
- Smith (Geo.). Henry Martyn.* (Religious
Tract Society.). 8vo. Lond. 1892
- Knight (W.). The English Lake District as
interpreted in the Poems of Wordsworth.*
2nd Edition. 8vo. Edin. 1891. 4.40.38..
- Through the Wordsworth Country. With
56 plates, &c., by Harry Goodwin. 3rd
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- Sutherland (J. M.). William Wordsworth*:
the Story of his Life. 2nd Edition. 8vo.
Lond. 1892. 11.28.24

Professor Mayor.

Mr Scott.

W. H. H. Hudson Esq.

The Committee of the
R.T.S.

Mr Pendlebury.

- Morgan (A. de). The Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial. 8vo. Lond. 1845. 3.30.7 ..
- Jacob (Simon). Rechenbuch auff den Linien.. 8vo. Frankfort a/m, 1579. AA.3.39
- Fischer (Joh.). Ein kurtz Rechen-Büchlein. 8vo. Bresslaw, 1667. AA.3.40
- Pagani (F.). Arithmetica prattica utillissima. Small 4to. Ferrara, 1591. AA.2.57
- Leybourn (W.). The Line of Proportion or Numbers, commonly called Gunter's Line, made easie. 12mo. Lond. 1678. AA.3.43
- Reise (Adam), of Staffelsteyn. Rechanung auff den Linihen.. 12mo. Erffordt, 1522. AA.3.42
- P. (R.). Magnum in Parvo; or, the Practice of Geometry. 8vo. Lond. 1672. AA.3.43
- *Jacobs (Joseph). Indian Fairy Tales. Illustrated by J. D. Batten.. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1892. 4.8.2
- Racine (J.). Oeuvres complètes, avec une Vie de l'Auteur.. par M. Saint-Marc Girardin. 8 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1869-77. 8.26.19-26
- Corneille (P.). Oeuvres. Nouvelle Edition par M. Ch. Marty-Laveaux. 12 Tomes, avec Album. 8vo. Paris, 1862. 8.27.38-50
- Musset (A. de). Oeuvres complètes. 10 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1887. 8.30.28-37
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- Neilson (G.). Per Lineam Valli: a new Argument touching the earthen Rampart between Tyne and Solway. 8vo. Glasgow, 1891. 10.30.76
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- Rawnsley (H. D.). The Undoing of De Harcla: a Ballad of Cumberland. 8vo. Lond. 1892.
- Nicholson (C.). Sir Andrew de Harcla: a personal Episode in English History. 8vo. Kirkby Stephen, N.D.
- Netto (E.). Substitutionentheorie und ihre Anwendungen auf die Algebra. 8vo. Leipzig, 1882. 3.34.62
- Vizetelly (H.). The Story of the Diamond Necklace told in detail for the first time. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1887. 8.29.49 ..
- London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science. Fourth Series. Vols. XXXVI.—XL. July 1868 to Dec. 1870. 5 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1868—1870. 3.16
- Catalogue of Books printed at or relating to the University, Town, or County of Cambridge, on Sale by Macmillan and Bowes, Cambridge. Pts. A and B. 8vo. Cambridge, 1892. *Library Table*
- Shakespeare (W.). The Tempest. With Introduction, Notes, and Glossary by Rev David Bain.* 8vo. Lond. 1892. 4.37.21 ..
- *Prior (Matthew). Lyric Poems: being Twenty-Four Songs, never before printed. Set to music by several eminent Masters. 4to. Lond. 1741. AA.6

Mr Pendlebury

Dr D. MacAlister

- Studies from the Morphological Laboratory in the University of Cambridge. Edited by Adam Sedgwick. Vol. V. Pt. ii. 8vo. Lond. 1892. *Library Table* }
- *Hayward (R. B.). The Algebra of Coplanar Vectors and Trigonometry. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.31.19 }
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- Royal Astronomical Society. Memoirs. Vol. L. 1890-91, 4to. Lond. 1892. 3.7 }
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- Schaaf (C.). Lexicon Syriacum Concordantiale omnes Novi Testamenti Syriaci Voces.. complectens. 4to. Lugduni Batavorum, 1709. S.5-40 }
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- Riehm (E. K. A.). Der Lehrbegriff des Hebräerbriefes dargestellt und mit verwandten Lehrbegriffen verglichen. Neue Ausgabe. 8vo. Basel, 1867. 9.20.22 }
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- The Author.
- Royal Astronomical Society.
- R. A. S. Macalister, Esq., B.A.
- Rev G. H. Whitaker, M.A.
- The Smithsonian Institution.
- Prof. Alfred Newton.
- The Author.

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- Acts (Public General). 55 and 56 Vict. 8vo. Lond. 1892. SL.13.52.
- Bouriant (U.). Fragments du Texte Grec du Livre d'Énoch et de quelques Ecrits attribués à St. Pierre. (Mémoires publiés par les Membres de la Mission Archéologique Française au Caire, Tome IX. Fasc. i.). 4to. Paris, 1892. *Library Table*.

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- Calendar of State Papers. Colonial Series. East Indies and Persia, 1630—34. Edited by W. N. Sainsbury. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 5.4.
- Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII. Arranged and catalogued by James Gairdner. Vol. XIII. Pt. i. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 5.1.19.
- Scottish Record Publications. The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, 1609—20. Edited by John M. Thomson. 8vo. Edin. 1892. 5.33.

SI JE PUIS.

LADS in red, come raise a chorus;
Lady Margaret men are we:
Mark the flag that's floating o'er us,
Read the motto "Si je puis!"
'Tis a golden rule of rowing,
True since rowing first began;
Every race we must mean going,
Aye, and winning if we can!

Chorus—If we can! If we can! If we can!
Then row for Lady Margaret every man!
Though we cannot all aspire
To set the Cam on fire,
Yet we'll get the boat up higher
If we can!

So we'll work together facing
Pelting rain or burning sun:
It's not only in the racing
That a place is lost and won:
Stick to practice, stick to training
Resolutely, every man:
While there's aught to do remaining
We must do it if we can!

Chorus—If we can! If we can! If we can!
Then row for Lady Margaret every man!
Never mind about the weather!
Watch the time and swing and feather!
And we'll get the boat together
If we can!

Then when scarlet blades are flashing
As the good ship gathers pace,
And the rattle's loudly crashing
At the crisis of the race,
Though whoe'er you please ahead be,
Follow out this simple plan:
Let the motto of the Red be
'We will bump them if we can!'

Chorus—If we can! If we can! If we can!
Then row for Lady Margaret every man!
And together raise the chorus,
We'll let no one triumph o'er us,
But we'll bump the boat before us
If we can!

R. H. F.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 481).

IT is well known that St John's did not come into possession of all the estates the Lady Margaret had designed for its support. Through the unwearied efforts of Bishop Fisher, backed up by the assiduity of our third Master, Nicolas Metcalfe, the estates of three religious houses were added to the endowments of the College. The Maison Dieu of Ospringe and the Benedictine Nunneries of Higham and Broomhall were dissolved by Henry VIII, and their possession granted to the College.

Preserved among the muniments of the College are a vast number of charters belonging to these Houses. Fascinating as these are to the professed antiquary, it cannot be said that to the ordinary reader grants of land and compacts between ecclesiastical bodies which have been dissolved for centuries are of much interest. But preserved among the rent-rolls and charters of Higham are a few letters and documents of more general concern.

The Nunnery of Lillechurch or Higham (near Rochester) is stated to have been founded by King Stephen before the year 1151. From a writing of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury (1138—1162), preserved in the College (printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, ed. 1846, IV. 381), it appears that King Stephen and his Queen Matilda gave to their younger daughter Mary, and her nuns of St Sulpice, the Manor of

Lillechurch, and so founded this house. Mary herself afterwards retired to the Abbey of Rumsey, in Hampshire, and ultimately married Matthew of Flanders and became Countess of Boulogne.

The Manor of Lillechurch and its demesnes were confirmed by grants from successive Kings to the nunnery at Higham, and at the dissolution of the nunnery became the property of St John's College, one of the farms into which the College estate there is divided being called 'Lillechurch,' and another the 'Abbey farm,' to this day.

Originally founded for sixteen nuns, the house gradually decayed, until in the early part of the sixteenth century there were but three inmates, against two of whom charges of dissolute life seem very clearly to have been made out by Bishop Fisher (Dugdale, *Monasticon* IV. 379; Lewis, *Life of Bishop Fisher*, II. 307). A list of the abbesses and prioresses will be found in Dugdale (*l. c.* p. 378).

In the College Library is now deposited the mortuary roll of Amphelicia, who was prioress in 1298. This is a parchment roll some 50 or 60 feet in length, signed by no less than 363 religious houses in England, each setting forth in a short formula that the deceased has their prayers from that time forth. It is believed to be the finest of such documents in existence (*First Report of the Historical MSS Commission*, p. 74) One point of interest lies in the fact that we have in it so many specimens of contemporary handwriting.

While turning over a quantity of rent-rolls of the Manor of Lillechurch I found two parchment rolls; one apparently a service for the Commemoration of Benefactors, partly in Norman-French, partly in English; the other a list of pittances or allowances to the nuns on certain church festivals. This commemoration service has at some time been much injured by damp, and the earlier part (forming the outside of the roll) is not easily deciphered.

It commences with a list of abbesses and prioresses, and the names here given add very considerably to the list given by Dugdale, while one or two of his names do not appear in this list.

It will be observed that prayers are offered for the souls of William Wells, Bishop of Rochester (1437—44), and of John Low, Bishop of Rochester (1444—68). It may therefore be conjectured that the service was used while Thomas Rotheram was Bishop (1468—72).

Jube domine benedicere. Auctor & Defensor sit nobis omnipotens miserere domine Amen. Benedicite Domine.

Parlum del ordere del alme nre mestre. Nous membre del alme labesse Marie, labesse Amor, labbesse Emeline, labbesse Oliue, labesse Mabile, labbesse Amice, labbesse Eustace, labbesse Jude, labbesse Jon, Del alme la p'orisse Alis, la p'orisse Eunice, la p'orisse Jon, la p'orisse Amflise, la p'orisse Maut, la p'orisse Jone, la p'orisse Maut, la p'orisse Elizabeth, la p'orisse Cecile, la p'orisse Oliue, la p'orisse Jone.

Del alme le roi Esteuene, la reyne Maut, Madame Marie & de lo^r enfans. Et alme del roy Henry & de ces enfans, la alme del roy Ion (?) & de ces enfans lalme le roy Edward et de ces enfans....

(The manuscript is here much torn and defaced)

Prium p^r seint ecglice ke deu la garde & la mentayne & la defende de....& de trauaile & la content p^r sa m^rci. Amen

Priū p^r lalme le roi Esteuene p^r lalme la reyne Maut et p^r la alme Marie p^r labbesse, roy Jon p^r lalme le roy Edward, p^r lalme Wille, p^r lalme Raffh, p^r lalme Jon, p^r lalme Raffh, p^r lalme Jon, p^r lalme Willem, & p^r lalme Willem Jon, ke diu assōile. p^r. n^r.

Priū p^r lalme Thōs, p^r lalme Regnal, p^r lalme Jon, p^r lalme Nicol, p^r lalme Amānd, p^r alme Willē, p^r lez almes Jon & Jon, Alis, Thomas & lez almes Jon & Jon ke dieu. pater n^r.

Priūm p^r lalme Richard, p^r lalme Willem, p^r lalme Jon, p^r lalme Margerie, p^r lalme Jon, p^r lalme Rogier, p^r lalme Jon, p^r lalme Willem, p^r lalme Jon, p^r lalme Thos, & p^r lalme Thos, p^r lalme

Robert, p^r lalme Margerie, p^r lalme Margerie, p^r lalme Alis & p^r lalme Alis, p^r lalme Jon & p^r tous nous autre bienfetours ke dieu les asoile. Amen Pr nost^r

(The manuscript is here very illegible in parts)

God for thy m^rcy send suche wynd & wederyng on erthe y^t gras corne & ffruites may grow crysten men to sustayne oure lyues to amend strengthyng off oure sowlys good lord for thy m^rcy Amen.

God for thy m^rcy saue oure holy fadyr y^e poope w^t all hys cardinallys, patryarkys of Jerusalem, archebyshoppys and Bysshoppys, parsones and vicarius & all y^e y^t hanyth holy chyrche vndyr gou^rnaunce, god geue them g^rce so to rewle them selffe & thoo y^t be vnder them that hytt may be pleasynt to god, saluacion bothe to ther lyues & soulys Amen.

God for his marcy saue the priores of thys place and all here Systres, god geue here g^rce so to rulle herselfe and thoo that be vndyr her Rewell, plesyng to god and saluacō to theyr sowles Amendment, to here lyfe, and Amendment to thys poore place. Lord & it be thy wylle Amen.

God for his m^rcy saue all the bretheryn & Systerne is lyvys & specily Sr John Bycroft Confessor off thys place & Mast^r Willm Brayesbrak, Raaffe Beer, Richard Rykcles, Robert Gylmyn, Willm Roolff, Roberd fferrowre, Willm ffuller, And all othyr benefacturus that we be bownde to p^ry for, that god off hys mercy geue vs grace to p^ry so for them that hytt may be to the pleasure off god & Saluacyon bothe to theyr lyvys and to theyr sowlys Amen.

God for hys m^rcy saue all thatt there is on water, on lande, in pryson, in det or dedly syne, in pēll off dethe, in chyld bedelyng, god for hys m^rcy geue vs grace to p^ry so for them plesyng to god saluacō bothe to theyr lyffys & sowlys. Amen.

God for his m^rcy saue the steward off thys place & Councillaris & the Rent gaderers & all the Seruantys that to thys place belongyng & all the tenawntes, god geue them g^rce so to rewle thē selves that hytt may be pleasyng to god and saluacious to ther sowlys Amen.

God for hys m^rcy haue m^rcy opon the sowll of Willm Wellys Bysshope of Rowchester & for the sowle off Bysshop John Low & for all the Bysshoppys sowlys that eur haue bene vysetorys synne thys place was fyrst fowndyd & send vnto them *Requiem Sempiternam* Amen, p^r. n^r.

God for hys m^rcy haue m^rcy one owre preares sowle Dame Esobell Wade & for the sowle off Dame Margaret Boteler p^rares of this place and for all the preores sowlys that hathe byne syne thys place was fyrst fflowndyd and send vnto them *Requiem Sempiternam* Amen. Pr Nost^r.

God for hys m^rcy haue m^rcy apou all owre systren sowlys that haue benne Resseuyd in thys place & specially for the sowle of Ame Murden, subpreares of thys place and Dame Maude, her systeme Dame Margery, Dame Joone, Dame Alys, Dame Joone, Dame Kateryne, Dame Joone & for all the sowlys that haue bene systres of thys place syne thys place was fyrst foundyd and send vnto thē *Requiem et^r n̄*. Pr. Nr.

God for hys much m^rcy haue marcy on all our founders sowlys and specially for the sowle off Kyng Steuyne & for the sowle of quenne Mawde & dame Mary her dowgt^r that was Abbas off thys place & for the sowle of Kyng Johne & the sowle of Kyng Harry & for the sowlys of all the Kynges thatt hathe byne fownders off thys place syne this place was fyrst fowndyd & send vnto them *Requiem Sempiternam* Amen. Pr. Nr.

God for hys muche m^rcy haue m^rcy apou owre faders sowlys & owre moders sowlys, owre Godfadyrs sowlys, owre godmothers sowlys, owre brethrene sowlys, owre systren sowlys, & all owre kynnys sowlys and all owre fryndys sowlys and for Dany Everard is sowle and Mast^r Harry Crosby ys sowle & for John Dagfeld sowle & for all the sowlys y^t we be bound to p^ry for & for all crysten sowlys. *De profundis* &c.

Ffor the sowle of Rychard Morgan & Jehan hys wyffe, for the sowle of Raynold Assche & Rychard Gowllys sowle, for the sowle of Sr Thomas ffrowyke Knyght & Jehan hys wyffe and Thomas hys son.

Hec sunt statuta pⁱclanciarum ecclesie de Hegham.

En la cōception nostre Dame deus mes & pitance payn e c^rueyse.

En la veyle de Nowel deus mes.

Le iour de Nowel treys mes.

Le iour de Stephene deus mes.

Le iour de seynt Johⁿ le Euⁿgeliste, deus mes.

Le iour de seint Thomas, deus mes.

Le iour de la c^rcūcision, deus mes.

Le iour de la Tiphayne, deus mes.

Le iour de seynt Sulpis, ij mes.

Le iour de la purificacion ij mes e pitance payn e c^rueyse.

Le dimeygne prochein de vant les cendres ij mes elur crepis eflur.

Le io^r del anūnciacion n^re dame ij mes e pitance payn e c^rueyse.

Le dimeygne de paumes, ij mes.

Le io^r de la cene n^re seyn^r de vant Pask, ij mes.

En la veyle de Pask, ij mes.

Le iour de Pask, treys mes elur flauns.

Len demeyn de Pask, ij mes.

Le mardy suant apres, ij mes.

*Le meskerdie āps deuōns prendre pesson, le iouisdie apres charfres.

En les vtaues de pask *quasimodo genite* ij mes.

Le io^r de lexaltacion seint croys ij mes.

Le veyle de ascencion pesson.

Le io^r de ascēciō ij pitāce payn c^rueise e checū un fromage.

La veyle de Pentecoste, ij mes.

Le iour de Pentecoste iij mes.

Le demeyn de Pentecoste, ij mes.

†Le meskerdie aprs deuons prendre pesson, le iouisdie chares fresches.

Le mardy suant prochain apres, ij mes.

Le iour de la Trinite ij mes.

Le veyle de corpe c^rsti pesson. Le io^r de Corpe C^rsti ij mes.

Le iour de seint Johnⁿ de baptiste ij mes.

Le io^r Peter & Paul ij mes, Le io^r seint Anne, payn e c^rueyse.

Le io^r de la trⁿsfiguracion, ij mes.

Le io^r seint Radegunde pitance, xij deners.

Le veyle de la assūpcion n^re Dame ij mes.

Le tierce io^r apres ij mes, les v^tas de assūpcion, ij mes.

Le io^r de la Natiuite n^re Dame ij mes, pitance payn e c^rueyse.

Le io^r de seint Mi^{ch} ij mes. Le feste de reliquis ij mes.

Le veyle de tous seyns pesson. Le io^r de tous seyns ij mes.

* Interlined in a later hand.

† Interlined in a later hand.

Le ior de dedicacion eccl̄e ij mes.

E q̄nt quatredubbla feste vyent sur Lundy dunk auera le covent chars.

Le iour del assūpcion treys mes pitance payn e c'ueyse checun vn formage.

Len demeyn del assumpcion ij mes.

This list of pittances or allowances may be compared with that of the wealthy nunnery of Barking (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, I. 444). The document is very plainly written in a fifteenth century hand, and most of the Norman-French words are sufficiently like their modern equivalents to be understood.

Mes stands for a portion, *cervise* or *cervoise* beer; *crepis*, in modern French *crêpes*, seem to have been fritters or wafers, *flauns* (from the low Latin *fladonem*) were custards, or open tarts; *peyson* is for *poisson*, *charfres* for *chair fraîche*.

But I am unable to conjecture the meaning of *elur* (or *e lur*), or *eflur* (or *e flur*). It may be that *eflur* stands for *et flur* or *à fleur*, i.e. *fleur de farine*, which Cotgrave gives as XVth century French for flour. *Quasimodo genite* are the opening words of the Introit, chanted at the Mass for Low Sunday, or the Sunday after Easter; the Octave (*vtaves*, *utaves*) of a Feast is the week or eight days following, including the Feast itself. On the day of St Rhadegund it will be observed that the nuns got twelve pence (*deniers*) as well as a pittance.

The last Prioress of the House, Anchoreta Ungothorpe or Owglethorpe, died 31 January 1520. Probably Fisher had had his eye on the nunnery for some time, and her death only hurried matters on. At this time there were but three nuns left, Agnes Swayne, Elizabeth Penny, and Godlive (also called Godliva, Godley, and Godliffe) Lawrence.

The letters which follow seem to shew that Fisher left Metcalfe to take the leading part in obtaining the King's consent. The second of Sharpe's letters (now a mere fragment, the earlier portion having been torn away)

is interesting as shewing that some misgivings were felt as to the prudence of the course which was to be followed and its effect as a precedent.

Addressed: To the Ryght Worshipfull Mr Archdeacon of Rochestr this lettre be dd in hast.

After all dew recomēdacons Syr so it is the ladies of Heigham haue optened the kinges licence to elec a p'oress and so thei must goo to elecion hastely. my lord can no longer differ it but to his dishonor greatly. And if thei doo elec an hede, bothe yo^r matter shalbe hyndred thereby and also in case that howse be t^rnlate the charge thereof wilbe the more by reson of the p'oressse pencion that she must haue. ffor this consideration and other my lord thynkes it best that yo^r m^rship come to London as hastely as ye can aft^r the sight herof, and to labor that either by the meanes of my lord of Devonshyre or some oder my lord cardinall may induce the kynges gr^{ce} to send to the foresaid ladyes a comandmēt to differ ther elecion to a forder knowlege of hys pleaso^r.

Syr I came to London for this cawse onely for my lord saythe y^e may do more good at London abowt thys matter now then at home. Wherefore it is hys mynd that aft^r the syght herof y^e shall come in all goodly haste, and abowt thys matter do all diligence y^t y^e can. And when y^e haue the for said comandmēt of the kyng y^e may not send it but get some seruand of my lord kardinalls to bryng it to Heigham in all hast or els some seruand of the kynges thus o^r lord p'sue yo^r m^r ship from london in great hast

By yo^r seruand

RAF MALLEND A p'st.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Maistr Docto^r Metcalfe Archdiacon of Rochestr.

My dewty of recomēdacions premised. liketh it yo^r Maistr shype to know my lord wold ryght gladly here how y^e do in yo^r besines, his lordship marvelith that y^e sende noo answer of the last letter that I wrott vnto yow My lorde wold y^t yo^r maistership shuld gett the kynges letters (after the copyes that that y^e sende to me) direckyd vnto his lordshipe frō the kyng

for the avoydance of the noones of hygham. If the kynges letters can not be gotyn then to know when my lorde cardinall com̄s home for if he cū not home shortly my lorde is mynded to sende the letters to be sealyd of my lorde Cardinall and to wryte to Docto^r Telyar and to sū other also abowte my lorde cardinall for the speddyng of them. If yo^r maistershipe myght haue eny lesur I thynke itt shuld be weall doyne that y^e com̄ to hallynge and see my lorde for then y^e shall know mor of his mynde as knows our lorde who haue yo^r maistershipe in his g^rcioss kepyng at Hallyng the xxv day of Septemb

yo^r bedmā & orato^r

RICHARD SHARPE.

Addressed: [To the] Ryght Worshipfull [Dr] Metcalfe Arch-deacon [of Roche]st^r.

....yow to know what is best to be doyn. If....if ther war a lettar sende fro the kyng to..for to make a restrayntt of all renttes guddes and implementes..the said noonre that y^t shuld make them..to provyde for thē self and my lord answerde and said lett the M^r doo therein as he thynkyth best, and so other answer he wold giff noon and therfor folow yo^r cownsill for wether ys to be doyne or not I can nott tell, to haue the kynges letters for my lord Cobhm̄, me semeth it is not cōuenient,, for yt is not for noo temporall man to remoue them to eny other place and mor ou^r we thynke rather it shuld be dyshono^r to my lorde & also example y^t herastur myght be hyndraunce to his iurisdiction, thus yo^r maistyrshipe hathe the best counsill y^t I can gyff yow. Our lord forther yow in yo^r besines & haue yow in his g^rciose kepyng in hast at Hallyng this monday

yo^r bedmā

RICHARD SHARPE.

y^t is best that yo^r maistershipe speke with my lorde or y^e obteyne of the kinges grace eny lettar to my lorde in this matter.

When at last the King was persuaded to take the matter up he clearly proceeded with some vigour, as the tenour of the following letter shews.

Fisher proceeded, we may gather, with care and deliberation, and was clearly anxious that the whole proceedings should be judicial in their character. The King seems at least once to have urged him to greater despatch (see the letter printed by Hymers, *Funeral Sermon of Lady Margaret*, p. 189). The King ultimately dissolved the Priory 21 October 1522, and granted its possessions to the College 19 May 1523. The Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Rochester confirmed this in March 1524, and the Pope, Clement VII, sanctioned the whole by a Bull dated October 1524.

Endorsed : A cope of the kynges lett^r ys for Higham.

Rightt reu^rende father in God our trusty and well beloued we gret you well. And where as credible rela^con ys made vnto vs that by reason of the manyfest and sklanderouse incontynencyes mysorders and digressions vsed and daily more and more increaced w^t in o^r the Monastery or Priory of Highm beyng aswell of o^r fundacon and patronage as of yo^r diocese and Jurisdiction. Not oonly the dyvyne service there of auncyent tyme by o^r progenitours of famouse memory establisshed and founded. But also the gouernors of the same towchyng the trade of Religyon growe in to extreme ruyne and decaye. So that the direct order of their profession ys vterly altered and subuerted contrary to the rulys of their religion. To the hyghe displeasure of god, Sklander and infamy of the same place, also to ryght evyll and perlesse example of semblable professyons and consequently to o^r myscontentacion. We hauyng tendre zele and respecte to the encrease of all Cristes Religion and willyng reformacon of the enormyties vsed in that behalff. As well for that the said Monastery is of o^r foundacon as also bycause we wold not suffer the impechement or vyolacion of eny religion, specially w^t in our realmes or d^mons Woll and comaunde you that w^t conuenyent diligence vpon the Recepte of these o^r l^res ye do sende your officers sufficiently auctorysed vnto our said monastery, To thentent they in good and substanciall maner may reasort thether by meane of visita^con. And thereupon by vertue of this o^r comandment and auctoritie of yo^r ordynary Jurisdic^con they shall procede against the nonnes beyng sisters there, accordyng to the lawe and ther demerits

Signifyng vnto you that for the reuerence wiche we haue to the same religion we be thaduyce of o^r Counsaill haue taken suche ordre and dire^{con} that the said sisteres in religiose houses shalbe prouyded of competent lyvyng hereafter. Where we doubte not thay shall haue such example of gode lyvyng gevyn vnto them as shalbe for their holsome reducion vnto the rightt pathe of ther verry true profession like as we woll yo^r officers shall shewe and declare vnto them in o^r behalff accordyngly. And that y^e fale not diligently taccomplisse this o^r com^{andment} w^t effecte as ye tendre o^r pleasour Yevyn vndre o^r Signet.

We gather from the documents which follow that two of the nuns, the two in fact against whom charges of dissolute life were made out, very soon began to alienate the property of the nunnery. John James, whose name occurs in these documents, had been the bailiff or land-agent of the convent, and he afterwards acted in this capacity for the College.

Confessed by Dame Godley & Dame Peny.

ffirst deluerd by dame Godley to her susturs doghter oon litill chest with evidences. With the key of the same.

Itm oon parcell of evidence in a chest in Dame Godleis chawmber att hir beddes feet lying in a bleddar.

Itm dd to hir brother by hir own handes oon pax.

Itm dd by hir to Elizabeth servande there ij cruettes.

Itm dd to her mother oon boke coueryd w^t siluer & gilt.

Itm in her mothers kepyng alsò oon chalis gilt.

Itm another chalis that lyeth in plege (as she saith) to her mother.

Itm x or xj fether beddes & and ij or iij matres within the monastery.

Itm all ther napry ware in a chest lokkyd & seallyd & standing in a chawmber callyd the bischoppis chawmbr.

Itm to John James oon ledger conteynyng al ther evidence.

Itm dd to the same John James by the p'oress at diuerss & sondry tymes oter diuerss evidence perteyning to the monastery.

Itm dd to y^e same the composicōn betwyn y^e vicare of Highm̄ & the monastery of the same.

Itm in Dame Penys chawmber iij superaltares.

Itm vndyr the sterres y^t leddith to the dortar & in within the dortar iij spyttes, oon pott of brass.

Itm carryd in Sakkes at diuerss tymes to Laurence howse of Gravesende vestmentes, palles, aulter clothes, towelles & other diuerss stuff belongyn to the monastery.

Itm y^e obligacion of the hospitall of Strode in Dame Penys chawmb. in hir chest or elles in the litell buttre within the parlor in a box.

Itm in Dame Godles chest in the Dortar oon maser, oon litull coffer w^t relikkes, oon hōrne garnyshyd with siluer, Seynt Johns head, ij litell pelows coueryd w^t silke & other certain stuff, hir brother hath the key.

Itm dd to James Vrmston certain stuff left by Dame Peny at her departure.

Itm in the handes of Stephen ther servand oon fether bedd with oon bolster ij blankettes oon couerled & a pelow.

Parte of the Evidences be at Lawrence house of Graves ende deluret by Dame Godley to hir kynswoman in a littell cheste.

Itm another pte of Evidence in Dame Godley chambr at her bedde feete

Itm dd. to hir brodr by hir owen handes on pax.

Itm dd. by Dame Godley to Elizabeth Serūnt in the Monasterie ij Cruettes.

Itm dd. to Laurence wif by Dame Godley a booke coueret w^t silur.

Itm on Chalis vngilte liethe at London for v markes.

Itm x or xj fetherbeddes ij or iij materes be in the house.

Itm all the Napery ware is in a cheste in a chamb^r called the bishōp lokēd & sealed vnd^r the stayres that ledithe to the dortor.

Itm iij superaltares in Dame Penys chambr.

Itm John Jamys hath a leger cōteyning all their evidence.

Itm iij spittes in the dortor.

Itm inquire of the old lady who gaff theym counsell to cōvey there evidence away.

Their home having been broken up, Fisher and Metcalfe had now to provide for the nuns. It appears that Agnes Swayne went to Swaffham Bulbeck in Cambridgeshire, Elizabeth Penny to St Sepulchre's Priory in Canterbury, and Godlive Lawrence to the nunnery of St Helen's, within Bishopsgate, London.

Addressed: This lettre be delyu^{er}ed to the goodman Hudson brewer besyde Powles Wharff to be cōveyed by hym to M^r Archdiacon of Rochest^r beyng at Cambrege in goodly haste.

Ryght worshipfull syr I reco^mend me to yo^r m^rship in dew man^r thankyng the same for yo^r gifte whiche dothe me ease at this tyme. Syr my lord hathe co^manded me to signifie to you that he wold have you to lay a parte all other besynes and to goo about yo^r matter cōcernyng the nonnes w^t all y^r payn & diligence. Dame Laurence wold gladly be in saint Elynnes and setteld ther & my lord wold as fayn that she wer ther, but what M^r Secretary haith done in that thyng his lordship wotes not. Therefor he wold ye shuld labor to knew, he thynkes it to moche to put M^r Secretary bothe to make letters & to send them forthe. Y^e must therefor yo^r selff labor w^t his lettres. Wer this Dame Lawrence removed & at rest my lord rekennethe the matter weall fortheward. Whan y^e come vp to London lat my Lord knew by yo^r lettres for he thynkes long to have yo^u aboute this matter. It is told w^t vs that my lord Cardinall was on o^r Lady Day at Bryges and that he shall come to the empero^r at Gawnt. Other tydynges w^e have none. Jhon Harredyne, Jhon Lawrence, his mother, & Dame Godlyve his sustre wer w^t my lord at Hallyng & agreed that this matter myght be cōcluded spedely. Whan my lord wished that y^e wer about this matter I offred my selff to goo about it in yo^r absence sayng I wyste welle ye had necessary besynes at Cambrege. Wher vnto he answered that it wer not beste that I or any other besyde yo^u shuld go about (it) co^manding me therefore thus to wryt as knowethe [our Lord] who kepe your maistership. Ffrom Hallyng *in festo sti magn*..

Please it yo^r m^rshipe to have me

reco^mended to M^r Smythe yo^r depute.

(*This letter is not signed, but seems to be in the handwriting of Ralph Mallenda*)

Addressed: [To the right] worshipfull Mr [Dr] Metcalff archydekyn of Rochester be thes delyu^ryd at Mr Hudsons bruer at Pollys qwarff.

[Right worshipfull] in my most vmbell man^r I comend me to yowr M^rshyp beyng ryght [.] of yowr good helth & how ye have sped with my lord of Salysbere [I have] beeyn at Hygham wyth the ladys to know of them qwat placys thay [...] to so Dame Pene desyrys yow that she may be at Cantenbe at St Sepulkres & the old pryares desyrys that she may be at Sent Lenardes a lytyll from London in Exseckes & they desyre yow to help them in to thes placys & my lady Goodlyff hath desyryd Mr Hamenden to se the maykyng of ther wrytynges for ther penoyson & I haue desyryd hym to mayk speyd theryn & he sayd at aft^r Bartylmew day he wyll make the best hast that he can for be for that day he can not tend for harvest my loord spak to me to help yow in suche thyngs that I can for Hyghm yff ther be ane thyng that I may do send me woord & my labor sall be redy the nonys begyns to sell thayr stuff & I have desyryd Jamys Vrmston the fermer to marke qwatt thay sell & quo buys hyt no more to yowr maistershyp at thys tyme bot J^ehu haue yow in hys kepyng be your awne to hys powre

JOHN WYLBOR.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull M^r Doctor Metcalfe Archdiacon of Rochest^r.

Dew recomendacions premysed .. yo^r maistershipes know my lorde is right glade y^t yo^r maistershipes hath so gude liklyhode of places for yo^r nuⁿes desiring yow to make the best sped that yow kan therein his lordshipe hath sende to yo^r maistershipes thes ij letters herein closyd the on of thē for sir Thomas Nevell & the other for M^r Doctor Roiston accordynge to yo^r desyre, Dame Elizabeth Nevell comendyd, thus our lorde have yo^r maistershipes in his kepyng at Hallyng the xxvij day of November

yo^r owne to his litill power

RICHARD SHARPE.

It would appear from the following documents that Dame Swayne was treated with much consideration,

while Lawrence and Penny were removed rather hurriedly. I assume that Godlive Lawrence's letter was addressed to Dame Swayne. It is interesting to notice from the way in which she spells *case* (kyse) that her pronunciation was probably 'cockney' in its character.

Delyured to Dame Swayne at her departyng.

ffirst a fetherbede with a bolster & iiij pelows.

Itm a payr of blanketts with a cou'led.

Itm ij payr of shettes & oon shett.

Itm iiij paynted clothes for hyr bed.

Itm oon kyrtil.

Itm a mantell.

Itm iiij payr of hosyn.

Itm an habett.

Itm oon cotte.

Itm ij smokes.

Itm oon smoke.

Itm a qwyshon.

Itm on veyle.

Itm vj wympyls.

Itm oon chest.

Itm ij litell couers.

Itm an ymages of holoblast^r (Saynt Dorathe).

Itm an ynglish boke.

Itm a premor.

Itm iiij kercheffs.

Itm ij mawses.

Itm a litell spruce chest w^t napry ware.

Itm gyffyn to hyr a payre of shettes.

Itm a litell pott or skelett.

Itm oon psalter or hymnar.

Madame we recomend us on to you and wer as you onder stonde y^t we wer takyn away sodenly and lyfte owre gere abroad trosteng y^t you wold be on to us as we wolde haffe bene on to you and you had bene In kyse lyke wys. We pray you to send us v shetys y^t we lefft abroad be syde iiij payr of the howses and to vs smokys and ij Vayls and ij blake mantyls and ij cottys on of

blake and nother of vyolet and a payr of slyffes and to kyrtyls
 oñ of blake and nother of wyhet and an abytt and the chyste In
 the lytyl botre w^t a haps and an kercher and all thys gere ys
 abrode and all ower tothyr gyre. We pray you het may be
 sauysd for us al so ower bokys to say ovr sarvys no more at thys
 tyme bout Jhū kepe you

Be your syster dame

GODLIFE LAWRENCE.

Endorsed: Delyuryd to Wyllm Mayst^r Scharpys seruand
 Imprmis ij bokes, ij kyrtylles, v chettes, ij Mantylles,
 on cotte, a kercheffe.

The following document (dated 28 January 1524) gives us an idea of the arrangements necessary for the transfer of the nuns. The name of Isabel Stamp does not occur in the list of prioresses of St Helen's given by Dugdale (*Monasticon*, IV. 551).

Endorsed: An Acquittance ffor Saynt Elyns.

Be it knowen to all men to Whome this present writing shall come That we Isabell Stampe p'osesse of the p'ory of the nonnes of Saynt Elyns w^{thin} Bisshopps gate in London & the Covent of the same place send gretyng in ou^r lord god eu^rlast-
 ing Wheare upon late tyme oñ Dame Godlif Lawraunce late nonne of the nonry of Hygham in the Countye of Kent w^t her owen full mynde not constraynet of any person and by the consent of the Right Reverend ffader in god John Bushop of Rochestre her ordynary hath surrendred and geven up in to thandes of the said Reu^rende ffad^r in god All her Right Title interest & possession That she in any tyme past hath had in the said nonnry of Hygham To thentent that she might be incorporated & admitted a suster in the said nonry of Saynt Elyns in London knowinge the said Isabell Stampe prioresse of the Covent of Sent Elyns to have receyved the day of making of these presens With the said Dame Godlif at the tyme of her incorporacon & admission in to the saide nonry of Saynt Elyns of the said Reu^rende ffad^r in god by thands of Nicholas

Metcalf Clerke & deputie for the said Reuerend ffad^r xl powndes of good & lawfull money of England in full contemptaçon & payment of all suche summes of money as to the said Dame Godlif Laurance is assigned & appoynted. In wettenes of all the p^rmisses We the said p^roressse & the Covent of Saynt Elyns to this ower p^rsent writyng have sette ower seale of ower office yoven the xxviiij day of January in the xiiij yer of the reigne of king Henry theight.

(To be continued.)

R. F. S.

TO A DEAD POET.

AND there thou liest, life of yesteryear,
Honey-sweet singer once, now breathless clay,
Skilled archer of great words men loved to hear.
Now their wide wealth is told but by each tear
One man's bruised heart must shed, as day by day
The Sunrise lights him on the world's sad way.
Thou hast no light, cold thy earth-bed and drear.
Dead, oh my heart, it cannot be for aye!

Nay, but thy songs so passionately sweet
Drop healing balm into my memory
Of times I lay half-dreaming at thy feet.
Dear Heaven! I long the ghosts of old to greet,
The ghosts of our dead selves in company,
Down those long golden years I worshipped thee.

X.



DELPHI.*

POET, last laid amid thy peers in song
Within the sacred shrine where England keeps
The memory of the bards whose music stirred
The hearts of those whose labours made her great,
We dare not mock with ineffectual tears
The silence of thy grave, where only comes
The sound of music and the chant of praise.
Or if perchance a passing footstep breaks
The stillness of the spot, it only seems
An echo of the life that night and day
Rolls like a sea around these minster walls.
Here where the worship of a vanished past
Is crystallized in stone, the noisy cries
Of creeds and systems sounding far away,
Like some low murmur of a troubled sea,
Fall, and are silent. Like the mist that rose
Folding the flowers of Paradise in white,
Faint as an anthem heard on distant hills,
Sounds the great chorus of unceasing praise
Rolling in thunder to the throne of Heaven.
As on some sea-girt cliff flares up by night
The sudden beacon, on from hill to hill
The flaming message goes; the light burns dim,
But far away on battlement or crag
The fiery summons flies; and all is well.

* A poem sent in as an alternative to the Ode which gained the Chancellor's Medal for 1893.

The chorus of man's praises ; not alone
From hallowed temples where the Christ hangs pale
Above the altar, and the music steals
Through dim-lit aisles, but where the ruined shrines
Crown the green crest of many a Grecian hill,
From temples buried deep in desert sand
Or lost in trackless forest ; not alone
The conscious worship of believing hearts,
But voices of the night that rise in song
Unheard on earth but eloquent in Heaven.

Under the shadow of the shining cliffs
That screen Parnassus' hoary crest from sight,
Like some vast theatre the rock slopes down,
Crowned by the huts of Castri. Far below
The mountain road winds downward to the sea
Fringed with dark pines and crags of jutting rock ;
And evermore the murmuring Pleistus flows
Bearing the tribute of Castalia's spring
Through tracts of desolation and decay,
Where once fair Krissa's fertile valleys smiled.
No splendour of majestic ruin shines,
Still glorious in decay ; no mystic cave
Cleft in the heart of this deep-murmuring earth,
Nor eagle-crested stone still marks the spot
Where rose the chorus of adoring praise,
With smoke of victims, at the Pythian shrine.
On other hills the beacon flames burn bright,
Here ashes tell of fires that glow no more.

For here strange temples of the gods arose
Wrought with twined branches of the sacred bay,
Or wax and wings, by skilful arts made strong,
Of brazen pillars round a brazen hall.*
The envious earth closed round them ; from their shrines
The ancient gods went forth ; along the hills
The shadows grew, and all foul things of night
Crept forth from cleft or cave and wrought their will.

* *Pausanias*, X. 5.

Then through the darkness of the haunted glen
 The shining Phoebus passed ; the demon crew
 Fled howling, while the Pythian dragon lay
 Prone on the blood-stained earth, a vanquished foe,
 And Delphi's cliff rolled back the song of praise.

Here rose the temple of the god of light,
 Crowning the laurelled slope. The promised boon
 To those who labour is the gift of rest,
 The last sweet sleep in which men dream no more,
 Nor wake again to this inquiet world.*
 More glorious from its ashes rose anew†
 Apollo's matchless dwelling-place, the home
 Of art and music and poetic fire,
 Where sculptured scenes and words of mystic lore
 Decked the fair portals, and the vaults below
 Were rich with store of consecrated gold.

Who knows not Delphi's temple ? Who hath seen
 Unmoved the marble columns that surround
 The sacred walls where inspiration dwells
 And wisdom waiteth for the sons of men ?
 From every land the pilgrim throngs draw near,
 Cleansed in the sacred stream ; in robes of white
 They seek the temple courts, where far within
 The golden statue of Apollo shines‡
 Upon the listening priest who waits to hear
 Ascending voices from the vault below.||

The breath of inspiration steals around,
 Flooding the silent chamber ; thou art here,

* Apollo promised the best gift to the builders of his temple, Trophimus and Agamedes. Three days after its completion they were found dead. *Cic. Tusc. Disp.* I. 47.

† According to Herodotus (II. 180), the fourth temple was destroyed by fire.

‡ *Pausanias* X. 24. This statue may have been added later.

|| The oracular vault seems to have been below the adytum.

Divine Apollo, while the priestess feels
The madness of divine communion fill
Her consecrated soul ; inspired by thee
Her voice makes answer in mysterious speech
To those who gather at the sacred shrine.

Eternal justice hurls its vengeance here
On desecrated vows ; forgiveness smiles
With healing balm on humble hearts that pray.
Far through the trackless deep to shores unknown,
Led by the mystic voice, thy children bear
The brand first kindled at the sacred fire
That burns for ever near earth's central stone.*
Fair lands and fruitful islands own thy sway,
Far-shining Phoebus, guardian of the race,
Divine protector of thy Delphian home.

Delphi ! the very word brings back again
The golden age of Greece, when o'er the hills
The Gods moved visibly, and godlike men
Built their fair cities in the vale below,
Or spread their white sails to the western wind
And sought new home along the Eastern shores.
Sons of the Gods, endowed with power to share
The gladness of the morning ; ye that seem
The shadowy spirits of some earlier world,
Do not your footsteps linger on the hills,
The gloomy caverns thunder with your voice,
And ruined shrines still whisper to the wind
The incense of your praises, as of old ?

Tribes that wide seas and snow-capped hills divide,
Assembled in these temple courts, renewed
With sacred rites the ancient bond of peace ;
Or woke the echoes of the shining rocks
With shouts to greet the victor of the race,
Decked with a crown of laurel round his head ;

* *Plut. De el 2.*

Or heaped their treasures in this sacred place,
The plundered spoils of many a vanquished foe.

The golden morning passed ; the sounds of strife
Woke the wild echoes of the mountain glen—
Though Persian host, or rude Barbarian king
Assailed in vain the consecrated halls,
No thunder of eternal vengeance rolls
To slay the Phocian chief, whose impious band*
Despoils the temple of its golden store.

On crimes like these a sterner vengeance waits.
No more shall freedom, loved of Gods and men,
Defend her ancient home. Oh, death is sweet
To those who live to feel a tyrant's chain,
And bow their heads beneath an alien yoke.

Spoiled by rude hands that bore o'er western seas
The plunder of the Greeks' dishonoured shrines,†
Apollo's halls still crowned the circling hill,
Unblest by smoke of bleeding sacrifice
Or chant of worship as in days of old.
Resentful hate heaps fruitless insults here
Mocking the worship of a nobler age ;‡
From desecrated walls no thunder rolls,
No God comes forth, avenger of his shrine.
Yet in these ruined courts a royal guest||
Breaks the long silence of the mystic voice,
Last worshipper of Gods that dwell no more
Among the sons of men. Rome bends to pray
Here where earth's central stone still marks the spot
Where Greece once heaped the tribute of her gold.
Wail on, lone voice ; in ruined homes of prayer,
By broken fountains where the rank grass grows,

* Philomelus occupied Delphi during the Sacred War, B.C. 357.

† Sulla, Nero, and Constantine successively plundered the temple.

‡ Nero defiled and filled up the sacred chasm. The early Christians also treated with insult the claims of the oracle.

|| Julian the Apostate.

On forest-girded hills, in mountain caves,
The desolation of a godless land,
A world's despair is echoed in your cry.

A world's despair? As on some moor by night
The faint light flickers, and with weary feet
The toil-worn traveller, following, wanders on
Till the dark swamp looms treacherous, and afar
Mocking the anguish of his sudden cry
The fatal phantom gleams across the waste.

Scorn not the worship of an earlier age
By such base dreams as these. The infinite
Touches the borders of the world of sense
More closely than we know. The light of Heaven
Shines through strange windows on the sacrifice
That smokes on altars where the voice of praise
Sounds through the silence in an unknown tongue.
He dwelleth not in temples made with hands
Whose temple is the heavens, before whose throne
A thousand shining suns move silently,
Circling the vast unfathomed realms of space,
Swayed by one changeless law. Vain heaps of stone,
Man's fairest shrines are humbled in the dust;
Yet hero-souls, whom simple faith made strong,
Seeking a pathway to the feet of God,
In every age, uplifted by His hand,
Have darkly seen His glory, like a cloud,
Wrapping the lands of earth; and all is well.

J. H. B. MASTERMAN.



NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF ROWING.

MOST of us nowadays think of rowing chiefly as a means of sport or recreation, and we do not always recognise the important position it has occupied as a factor in the progress of mankind. The history of that progress, from a material point of view, is largely a history of the development and extension of labour-saving machines, and as the oar was probably one of the first of such machines to be invented, so we may allow rowing an honourable place as one of the earliest agents of material civilization. In fact we might almost venture to call it a test of civilization. In modern times all civilized nations have learnt or developed the art: it is only the noble and unsophisticated savage, the Red Indian, the Congo Cannibal, or the Australian aborigine, that indulges in nothing better than paddling. So too, if we look back over the course of history, we see that all the great nations of antiquity, the Egyptians, Chaldaeans, Assyrians, Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans not only could row, but applied the art to the propulsion of far larger vessels than we think of moving by the same means. For in ancient times rowing to a certain extent occupied the position now held by steam as a means of propelling vessels independently of the wind. This continued even into the Middle Ages and right up to Elizabethan times or even later, some of the huge vessels of the Spanish Armada being provided with oars as an auxiliary motive power; while the pirate schooner

which so often excited our youthful admiration was always equipped with sweeps to move her into those mysterious and tortuous channels that led to her secret lair. But the perfection of seamanship and the development of more complicated and more efficient systems of rigging (for the ancients, as a rule, did not get beyond one-masted ships with one large full-bellied square sail) put rowing quite out of the question as a means of moving large vessels, and the introduction of steam power carried the process still further. Launches and paddle-steamers have now practically extinguished the old-time waterman, and even on the sea steam cutters and pinnaces and such like have considerably reduced the amount of what may be termed necessary or non-recreative rowing.

Before proceeding to the main subject, let us lay down this distinction. In rowing the motive power is applied to the boat directly through a rowlock, or some substitute for a rowlock, and not indirectly through the body of the person whose muscular exertion supplies the power. The latter form of propulsion is either paddling (in the popular, not in the rowing man's technical sense) or punting.

The origin of boats is a thing for which we can give neither time nor place: some form of craft must have been a very early invention of man, even when still in quite a primitive state, and it was no doubt made independently in almost every country. But who was the man who first hit upon the ingenious combination of two levers in one instrument—one for applying power to the boat, and one for lifting the heavier 'outboard' portion of the oar out of the water? Here the field of conjecture is narrowed considerably. There can scarcely ever have existed a people totally unacquainted with any form of watercraft. But we have conclusive evidence to show the existence of *rowing* on three rivers at very remote periods, the earliest dating back to a time when the other nations, whom we find at a later period acquainted

with the art, must have been in a state of comparative barbarism; and these rivers, the Tigris, the Euphrates, and the Nile, must dispute or divide the honour of being the first stream furrowed by the true oar.

Probably we may still further narrow the field of inquiry to the last of these three. For though the earliest Babylonian civilization of which we have any knowledge was such that boats must, and rowing perhaps might, have existed, yet I am not aware of any evidence as yet discovered (though at some future time it may be) which shows the existence of rowing proper prior to the period when the countries bordering on the Euphrates and Tigris were overrun by the Egyptian kings of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties. But, as regards the Nile, direct evidence takes us much farther back than this. The tombs of the fourth dynasty (B.C. 3766 to 3566*) shew us representations of boats and oars of a type which altered but little during the subsequent course of Egyptian history. But even apart from these direct proofs, the pyramids themselves, dating from the same dynasty, may almost be said to give circumstantial evidence to the same effect. Authorities tell us that the blocks of stone of which the great pyramid was constructed, many of them of enormous size, were chiefly obtained from the quarries on the opposite bank of the Nile valley to Gizeh, and were in all probability floated across during the course of the annual inundation. This must have been done by means of boats or barges, some of them of very considerable size. It can hardly be that rafts were used, for the timber available at that period seems hardly to have been of sufficient size for the construction of large rafts, and there is nothing to show that the Egyptians ever made use of inflated skins for this purpose, as the Assyrians did. Now it would not be possible to propel

* The dates given in this article are taken from the *British Museum Guide*, which follows Brugsch's calculations.

or guide these unwieldy and heavily laden vessels without the aid of some more efficient instrument than a paddle: for paddling has this special disadvantage, that the performer has himself to support the whole weight of the paddle; and this puts a practical limit on the size of paddle that can be used. On the other hand, the weight of an oar rests mainly on the boat, and accordingly the observance of a proper proportion between the weights of the 'inboard' and 'outboard' parts makes it possible to use a very large oar, to which, if necessary, two or even more men could apply their power. Further, rowing is an application of the mechanical device known as a lever, and authorities seem to think that the lever was the chief instrument used by the pyramid builders for the purpose of raising the huge stones to their intended resting places. If, then, the Egyptian engineers of that date were acquainted with the use of the lever for one purpose, is it too much to say, as something more than a mere conjecture, that they also applied it to another—namely the propulsion of heavily laden vessels on the water—and that rowing was practised on the Nile at least as early as the reign of Khufu (B.C. 3733)? And considering the high level to which Egyptian civilization seems to have attained even at that early period, we may assume that the art of rowing originated at a still more remote date. But we cannot say more than that. Beyond the fourth dynasty we get into the mist.

However, we may safely declare that navigation of some sort must have begun very soon after the Egyptian people settled in the land. There has never been any country—at least of anything like the same extent—where some form of navigation has been such a physical necessity. The land itself was (as it still is) but a long strip of cultivated ground, varying in breadth, on each side of the great river, opening out at the northern end into the wider plain of the Delta, this again being divided and sub-divided by the numerous and intricate branches

into which the stream split up. But there was more than this; for every year came the inundation, and, with the exception of its cities and other artificially raised places of refuge, Egypt practically disappeared, or perhaps we may rather say that it became for the time an immense and widely scattered Venice. Small wonder then if it were in such a land that aquatic arts were first invented and the earliest form of rowing developed.

Nothing could have been more prominently kept before the mind of the ordinary Egyptian than the boat in one form or another. It was closely bound up with his every-day life, and it formed a prominent feature in his religion. For a considerable part of Egyptian history the boat formed his sole means of getting from place to place otherwise than by the use of his own legs. Wherever he turned, he saw on temple, palace, or tomb the representation of the sacred boat in which Ra, the sun-god, sailed across the blue ocean of heaven; in the religious ceremonies and processions that he witnessed, the images of the gods he worshipped were borne upon stages fashioned after the same model. And last of all, when he was dead, his mummied corpse was laid upon the brightly painted lotus-decked funeral boat, and floated across the sacred lake to the tomb, in hope and belief that his soul, passing unscathed through the trial before Osiris, would enter the boat of the sun and be carried to the "pools of peace."

The sacred boat is indeed one of the most frequently recurring of Egyptian religious symbols. Sometimes it bears the solar disc alone, sometimes companies of various deities. Here it is pictured as drawn along by a train of attendant spirits or animals; here as moving apparently by the unaided will-power of the god who occupies it. Curiously enough it is almost invariably represented as equipped with the peculiar Egyptian steering oars (of which more hereafter), though as a rule there is no steersman attending to them. But probably

these are added for purposes of identification, as the religious representation of a boat is very highly conventionalized, having generally a low crescent-shaped outline, doubled back at bow and stern into a kind of elbow terminating in the conventional lotus blossom.

The types of craft underwent but little alteration during the course of Egyptian history. Probably the oldest form was the canoe or skiff of rushes, bound together with strips of papyrus; the whole vessel occasionally having a covering of that material. Such canoes were made watertight by means of pitch, and must have been of some breadth and considerable stability, unless indeed the Egyptians were consummate watermen; for we constantly find them standing upright in these vessels, catching wild fowl, and spearing fish or even crocodiles. These canoes were propelled either with paddles or punt-poles: the latter were short and light, and seem to have proved very handy weapons of offence in case of a quarrel between the occupants of two vessels, rival fishermen perhaps, such as we occasionally find depicted. It is interesting to note that though the punt-pole was shorter than that generally in use on the Thames at the present day, the two-pronged head attached to the lower end was, as far as can be judged, of precisely the same shape and size.

Next in size to these canoes came the ordinary Nile rowing-boat. In early times it was built of acanthus wood, but later, when Egypt came to have more intercourse with the outside world, imported timber of various kinds was used for the construction of it and larger craft also. We have some very old representations of boat-building from which we see that, probably on account of the nature of the timber, comparatively short planks were used, these being arranged after the manner of bricks in a wall, so that no "scarf" or joint came close to another in the lines of planks immediately above or below. Apparently these rowing

boats were put together without frames or "timbers," but to give additional strength, small "timbers," each holding together three or four strakes, were sometimes put in subsequently and fastened to the sides by lashings.

The oars are usually depicted as having long thin shanks of a uniform thickness, though perhaps this is merely the conventional form. Among the sepulchral models of boats in the British Museum, there is one which has some of the oars remaining. These have long shanks swelling to the thickest about one-third of the length upwards from the blade, and then diminishing towards the handle which is the thinnest part. The blades are fairly broad and almost spear-shaped, terminating in a point, a form we find in some pictures; though those perhaps most usually occurring are small and almost circular. The rowlock seems to have consisted of a loop of rope or other material.

The steering apparatus was peculiar. In some pictures of large vessels we see three or more men at the stern, each holding a steering oar of much the same type as that used for rowing, and all at the same side of the vessel. But the usual form of rudder was an oar, with a long thick shank and broad pear-shaped blade, and of these oars there seem usually to have been two, one on each side of the boat. About the point where the lines of the boat began to run inwards and curve up to form the high tapering stern, were erected two stout posts of some height, terminating in a crutch, or frequently in a carved head, an embellishment which often adorned the ends of the rudders also. To these posts the rudders were attached by loops of rope, fastened to rudder and post near the end of each, while a similar loop loosely bound the shanks of the rudders to cross-pieces projecting from the gunwale at each side at a point farther astern, and kept them in their proper slanting position. To the lower side of each of these rudders at a point generally just aft of the two uprights was attached a tiller, which, when the

rudder was straight, hung perpendicularly downwards, the end of each tiller being grasped by the steersman who sat on the decked stern between them, and, holding one in each hand, controlled the course of the boat by a movement of either one or the other outwards or inwards.

The style of rowing was also curious. The oarsmen, as a rule, rowed standing if in undecked boats or large vessels, and in decked boats sitting or kneeling: if kneeling, however, they must have faced the bows and shoved instead of pulling at the oars. But the standing or sitting position with the face to the stern seems to have been the more usual style. The hands were held wide apart and the blade dipped deep, and apparently rather close to the side of the boat; though so far as boats at least are concerned I am inclined to think that the latter appearance arises from the absence of perspective in Egyptian drawing, and that the blades struck the water farther from the boat's side than the Egyptian artist was capable of representing.

However, if they did dig a little, their rowing had some good qualities about it. Many pictures represent them as throwing their weight on to the oar beautifully, and with a straightness of back that would delight the hearts of some coaches of recent times. Still it must be acknowledged that others have come down to posterity looking right round at the man behind instead of the man in front of them, and one or two as being even conspicuously late. But these are little eccentricities in which some of us in these times of instantaneous photography will doubtless keep them company.

There is not much to add with regard to their larger vessels, whether merchantmen or ships of war. The former seem often to have been without oars, but the latter were always equipped with them. The war vessels, however, were not of great size and were furnished with but a single tier of oars, the number of which varied from twenty to forty-four on each side, rising

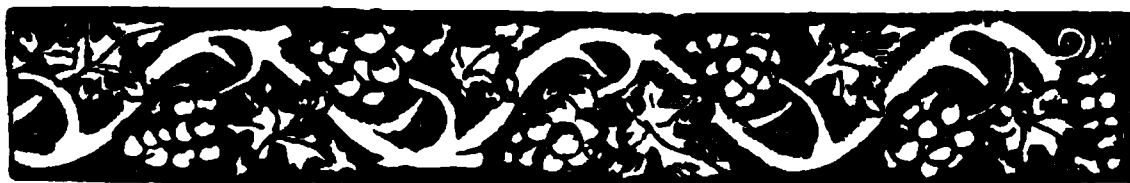
perhaps to fifty, under the great kings of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties (B.C. 1700—1300).

However, it must have been such vessels that carried the knowledge of rowing to the outside world. There is reason to believe that the Egyptians had trading vessels (and war-galleys to protect them) on the Red Sea as early as the time of the twelfth dynasty (B.C. 2466—2233); and if so it is probable that the same state of affairs existed at even an earlier date on the Mediterranean. It is not unreasonable then to suppose that the Phoenicians obtained their first idea of rowing from Egypt, and the Greeks either directly or indirectly from the same source, from which indeed they seem to have derived many other parts of their civilization.

The Egyptians were not really a nautical people: they had boats and ships at a very early date; but they reproduced them without further development for generations. The Phoenicians, on the other hand, were a nation of born sailors, and when once (if such be the case) the communication of the idea of the oar gave them an impetus in the right direction, they soon surpassed their teachers.

May we not then conjecture that, while the Egyptians have the honour of being the first inventors of rowing, it was the Phoenicians who rescued the art from Egyptian conservatism and had the largest share in its extension and development?

R. H. F.



THE FRECKLED SPIDER.

“**B**Y the eighth rule, in the admission of the female ancestors, the mother of the more remote male paternal ancestor and her heirs shall be preferred to the mother of the less remote male paternal ancestor and her heirs. Barbara Finch (22ndly) and her heirs have, therefore —”

Money-spider, full of a purpose, advancing down tree from right-hand corner.

“Get out!” I said, “I’m busy.”

He waved airily four off-legs, fixed me with a working majority of eyes and blurted out—“Did you crush the monopolizer?”

“*Μὴ θορύβει!*”—I blew him away.

I had the grace to blush for this rudeness, but not the grace to apologize. With a complex sigh, I returned to the latticed page, bewildering as an L.M.B.C. eight’s list.

——“have therefore priority, both over Margaret Pain and her heirs, and Esther Pitt and her heirs; Barbara Finch being——”

That spider had evidently misunderstood, for there he was again, right in the middle of the space sacred to Benjamin Brown the Purchaser.

Suffering his eye to rove preliminarily through an imaginary jury, he returned to the point.

“What did you do to the red-haired agitator?”

“Nothing. I left them to settle things among themselves.”

“What happened?” shutting his mandibles with a

snap, as much as to say, "Narrative about to bolt; look out, gentlemen of the jury!"

"Well, I'll tell you. The red-haired one preferred demands in the name of the people. Of course the tyrant, who was wise, acceded and acted altogether as though his interests and theirs were the same."

"What were the demands?"

"Merely something about right of public meeting, the very thing that the Aristocrat should have desired. He saw, of course, that such a safety-valve was a guarantee for peace. The people, on the other hand, who had been led to believe that their petition would be refused, and perhaps their webs destroyed, began to question the literal accuracy of the agitator's complaints. A reaction set in, the demagogue's popularity decayed and the unfortunate people became quite lethargic and satisfied with their lot. Rents and interest were for a time paid more promptly than ever before in the history of that generation.

"The love of talk had, however, been excited. Theorists occupied the platform vacated by the late agitator. Among these was an intellectual but not inactive spider, of a somewhat freckled countenance. He was not so marked a variety as his predecessor, but differed in complexion from other spiders just sufficiently to present a somewhat eclectic appearance. He was a theorist, with a dash of practice; his speech, of reform by constitutional means. Now if there is one quality in which a spider excels, that quality is constitutionalism. Ever since I can remember, and probably for some time before that, spiders have built their webs, have barbecued their flies, have eaten their husbands,* in the same way without a single varying particular. The day's work, with them, is a sacred rite, the omission

* This seems a fit place to remark that most of the individuals of whom I am writing are females. Because male spiders are of little importance, I have given to the other sex the pronoun of superiority.

from which of one gesture or ceremony seems impossible. I have heard that their Median law of hygiene, enunciated by a great prophet, regulates the number of bites due to the mastication of a mouthful before it is swallowed. One good reason why the red-haired one had failed to enlist permanently the sympathies of the people lay in the fact that he had not used this shibboleth 'constitution.' The freckled one gave them as means of change the—immutable. At first the paradox delighted them, then fascinated, and at last they came to understand, in a measure, his speech.

"To challenge the oppressor by means of a champion was for many reasons physically impossible, but to assassinate him was a constitutional impossibility, that is, a course without precedent. Only in the case of wife and husband was such a practice permissible. If they should break in upon the sanctity of the ordinary citizen, *qua* citizen, from assassination, who could tell where it would all end? Barbecues might not remain the same, webs come to be constructed after a new model, and as a consequence the race be brought to an abrupt conclusion.

"But the constitution did not forbid emigration. Individual removals were matter of every-day occurrence. Why were there no webs on the rhododendron? Not because there never had been, for faint traces could still be seen there of former habitations. Thank Heaven, this great beast did not own the whole Universe, and there were places where one could still live free from tribute!

"Though I was well acquainted with his arguments, I had under-estimated their effect on the mind of the populace, and therefore was much surprised at seeing, one morning, no trace of any spider on the japonica, or on the box. Only the monopolist's web was tenanted. He sat in the midst, with all his eyes a-gog, wondering what devastating agent had been at work among his neighbours. A resplendent blue-bottle, gorged and

ripe for slaughter, came plump into his net. He took no more notice than if it had been an earwig. Then his eyes snapped with fury, while his face paled, as intelligence arrived that the rhododendron was covered with new webs, and that the immigrants were very busy taking unwary flies, used to regard that part of the garden as safe.

"A few bright days brought the seceders much wealth, and though their enemy harassed their stock with a strong bear attack, prices refused to go down and the Proletariat seemed free. Seemed free! for did there not remain two possibilities of reversal? First, the danger that they would be bribed back to their allegiance by a make-believe grant of territory, or the illusory creation of a brace of popular tribunes; and secondly, a failure of the Society, through incompetency or fraud——" Here I paused. I feared to continue—yet an insect cannot live for ever.

"What happened next?" asked the irrepressible money-spider.

"Oh, nothing. That closed the event. They went on after that much as other spiders do."

"Happy the nation that has no ——"

"M'yes."

I said no more, but the fact remains that neither eloquence nor wealth can win immortality. What really happened next was Winter, Glacial Age, Cataclysm, Third May Term, as it were, that spoilt all future complications by wiping out the problem.

G. G. D.



A REMONSTRANCE.*

ὄρᾱς δὲ πάσχεις ; τήν τε θήλειαν καλεῖς
ἄλεκτρούνα κατὰ ταῦτο καὶ τὸν ἄρρενα.

ARISTOPH. *Nubes* 662-3.

AT Arnold's "ὁ κροκόδειλος τίκτει,"

We used as schoolboys all to mock ;
And you, Mr G....r, contradict I
Must, for causing my nerves a shock.

Quomodo nam

Gallus ederet Aquilam ?

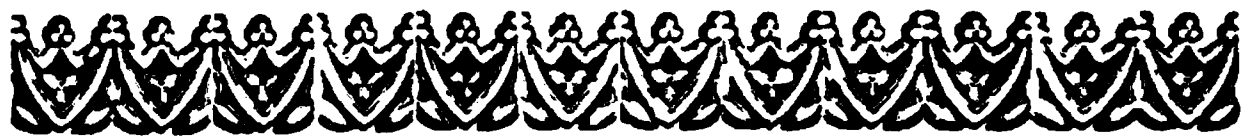
Mistake you the meaning of 'œufs à la coque' ?

MORAL.

Oh ! T. R. G.,
Whoe'er you be,
I prithee don't malign her ;
No Becker please,
Not Charicles
Nor Gallus, but—*Gallina* !

H. T. E. B.

* See *Eagle* XVII, 502.



THE KING OF BIRDS.

O AQUILA, poised on aërial wing,
Of ornithological entities King,
All hail to thy century second begun!
All hail to thy number one hundred and one!

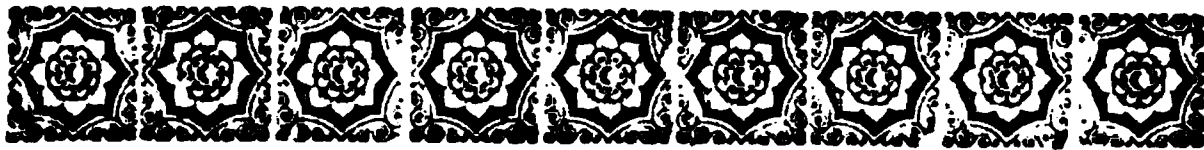
How proudly we all thy first century read!
The preface how bravely Macalister led!
And all who rejoice in statistical knowledge
Cried out—"There's a Smith in the land and the
College."

College records we studied; we studied old glass;
Of rhymes we discussed a delectable mass;
We were taught that first love is a dream that's soon over,
And to love like true Britons the white cliffs of Dover.

The *Barrack Room Ballads* perhaps require weeding,
But they and the *Forest Bard* both were good reading;
Pons Suspiriorum; *Verlaine*; *Desiderium*;
Were too good for Oblivion's mantle to bury 'em.

We'd an exquisite stanza by Mayor from the German;
And a couplet by Haskins, our Johnian Hermann;
And Arculus sent an *Iambicum lusum*,
With a paraphrase, *anti-graecorum in usum*.

We read with delight how the Muses migrated;
And the points which the Editor "Gallus" debated;
And the *Carmen Aquaticum*, tunefully dressed,
Roused the love of the oar in each Johnian breast.



AQUILAE LAUDES.

O AQUILA aëriae gaudens libramine pennae,
Cui volucrum regem Jupiter esse dedit,
Jam numeris centum praeaeuntibus additur unus ;
Salvere, O numeri, vos pia Musa jubet.

Gaudia te nuper quae nos rapuere legentes !
Ingreditur qualis dux Macalister opus !
Et clamant omnes quibus ars Maccullocha curae,
“ Est Faber in terris ; noster es, alme Faber ! ”

Collegi monimenta, vitrique ediscimus usus ;
Carmina quot docto scripta lepore placent !
Nos Sapor admonuit Venerem contemnere primam ;
Albaque nos patriae Dubis amore replet.

Silvestremque Poetam, et Militis acta probamus ;
Interdum tamen hunc est ubi culpa notat.
Pons Suspirantium ; Desideriumque, et Amoris
Colloquia infausti, non peritura nitent.

Major versiculos, Germano auctore, venustos,
Hermannus noster dulce epigramma dedit ;
Barbarus ut legeret Graecos indoctus Iambos,
Reddidit in nostros Arculus ipse modos.

Legimus in terras Musae quo more migrarent,
Editor ut magnum Gallus iniret opus ;
Aptatusque lyræ nos *Cantus Aquaticus* omnes
Impulit ut remi quisque vir esset amans.

We pause as we come to a poem on *Jack* ;
On our Bowling-green days we with sorrow look back :
How often our "bias" has led us astray
On life's Bowling-green from the straight narrow way !

Yonland makes us think of the days that are gone ;
Of the hopes that we shipwrecked ; the triumphs we
won ;

But with pride and with pleasure we think of the days
When you, royal Eagle, first dawned on our gaze.

You were hatched by "Joe" Mayor (his friends call
him "Joe"),
Wilson, Adams, and Mullins, with Bush, Ashe, & Co. ;
You were nurtured by Bushell, Graves, Holmes, and
the Mosses,
And a host of high Wranglers and Classical "bosses."

As you rose from the nest to attempt a first flight,
Some called you "too heavy," some called you "too
light ;"

All vowed that before many months you would share
The fate of the *Lion*, *Light Green*, and the *Bear*.

Live on none the less ! Feed in spite of your foes,
On Science, Philosophy, Poetry, Prose !
And, when you have numbered one thousand and one,
May the youth that is in you have only begun !

"ARCULUS."

Venimus ad carmen cui dat pila nomen ; et olim
Lusimus, et ludi nunc meminisse piget.
Errantùm nos more pilarum erravimus ipsi ;
Impetus in falsum nos quoque traxit iter.

Spes fractas revocare reportatosque triumphos
Qui canit Utopiæ regna beata jubet :
Ore tamen laeto quis non et mente superbit,
Rex avium, quoties sit meminisse tui ?

Ex ovo, monstrante viam Majore Josepho,
Te tenerum in lucem quinque tulere viri :
Mox Rixatorum Seniorum exercitus ingens,
Et Tripode ex alio Classica turba foveat.

Hi levitate, illi nimium gravitate carere
Te memorant, prima quum petis astra fuga.
Ursa, Leo, Pannusque virens qua morte perirent,
Te perituum omnes ocius esse ferunt.

Vive tamen ! Sua quisque Sophi, sua quisque Poetae
Scriptoresque alii dent alimenta tibi !
Et numeris quum mille tuis erit additus unus,
Te nova perpetuo flore juvenia beet !

“ARCULUS.”



IN 'ARCULI SAGITTULAM.'

(See *Eagle* xvii, 528).

THE Iambics of "Arculus" have produced the following acknowledgments, which will doubtless interest our Classical and our Boating readers. Professor Kynaston writes from The College, Durham:—

Χαίρειν κελεύω Βουλίνου φίλον κάρα
ὀθούνεκ' οὔτε τῶν πάλαι νεανιῶν
τῶν Μαργαρίτης ποτνίας ὑπηρετῶν
ἤδη λέλησαι, τῶν τ' ἱαμβείων σοφῶς
τέχνην φυλάττεις· μῶν τὸ κῦδος οἴχεται
κρατὸς ποταμίου τοῖσι φοινικοπτέροις ;
μῶν οὐκ ἐλῶσιν ἀντιβάντες ὥς πάρος ;
ἀλλ' ὦ παλαίοχρηστον Ἄετοῦ μένος
ἀνέγειρον αὐτοὺς μὴ γέλωτ' ὄφλη ποτέ
κώπης ἄπειρον κάβαλλάττωτον γένος.

Bishop J. R. Selwyn writes :

"All the Νικοπῶλαι will rejoice to see their name
"so honoured. Did I not have a race in the Fours
"once with those same red blazers ; when the pistols
"went off like a double-barrelled gun?"

The Bishop also mentions the fact that the Third Trinity Crew challenged the L. M. B. C. crew to row the race again at Ely, and that the L. M. B. C. declined the challenge.

The Hon Mr George Denman, recently Mr Justice Denman, writes :

"No one has more cause to admire the Lady

“Margaret than I have, for I was the first man who
“won the Colquhoun Sculls after, by a self-denying
“ordinance, the said L. M. threw that competition
“open to the whole University; and they not only did
“*that*, but a still more generous act in presenting me
“with a very handsome Cup to keep for my very own.
“That was in 1842, and I believe that a similar act of
“liberality has been performed annually ever since.
“What Emperor, King, Power, or Potentate ever did
“a nobler act?”

“This Cup presented with the Sculls would alone
bind me over to gratitude and affection for life to every-
thing, on land or water, which bears the name of Lady
Margaret and St John's.”

On reading these hearty lines we are reminded of
a line of the Poet whom Mr Denman has studied so
wisely and so well :

“Iam senior, sed cruda viro viridisque senectus.”



CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.

BEFORE proceeding straight to my subject and discussing Marlowe himself, it may perhaps be useful briefly to consider the progress of the Drama in England before his time. We may begin with the miracles and moralities, which represented respectively sacred characters and moral virtues and vices: the transition from these elementary productions was naturally suggested by their defects; profane history was substituted for sacred, and, in the place of mere abstractions, real characters were put upon the stage. Owing to the influence of the Renaissance and the Revival of Learning, which gradually made its way into England, we find a more universal acquaintance with Classical and foreign literature, and consequently a rapid development in the growth of the drama. In 1562 appeared the Johnian Sackville's *Gorboduc*, the first English tragedy, which indeed was free

From jiggling veins of rhyming mother wits, though it does not oust Marlowe from the position which he holds of having been the first to use blank verse in dramatic composition. About the same time Nicholas Udall produced the first English Comedy, *Ralph Roister Doister*, and shortly afterwards John Still, Master of St John's College, Cambridge, wrote *Gammer Gurton's Needle*. Such was the *introduction*, we may say, to the history of the drama, in which Marlowe was to write the first chapter with a master's hand.

Of the life of Christopher Marlowe not much is known; in fact, what little we do know might well have remained in obscurity with the rest. He was born in

1564 at Canterbury, exactly two months before Shakespeare. He was educated at the King's School in his native town, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Like some of the greatest of our later poets he died young, and so

From earth took wing,
To join the fellowship sublime
Who, dead, yet sing.

His father is said to have been a shoemaker, and Marlowe himself an atheist. He certainly bore an unenviable reputation, which, however, we have no means of verifying. All we know for certain is that his habits were somewhat loose, and that he perished in 1593 at Deptford, in a brawl at an ale-house, at the age of twenty-eight. We need not pause to visit him with our censures :

He gave the people of his best:
His worst he kept, his best he gave.
My Shakespeare's curse on clown or knave
Who will not let his ashes rest.

Marlowe composed six tragedies, *Tamburlaine the Great*, *Dr Faustus*, *The Jew of Malta*, *Edward the Second*, *The Massacre of Paris*, and *Dido, Queen of Carthage*. The plot of *Tamburlaine the Great*, perhaps his best known play, is as follows :—Tamburlaine, a shepherd by birth, described by his enemies as “that sturdy Scythian thief,” threatens to invade the Persian Empire, which at the time is ruled by Mycetes, afterwards called by Tamburlaine himself “the foolish King of Persia,” a man of an utterly shallow mind and overweening arrogance. Theridamas, the Persian General, is sent to oppose the invader, but is won over to the enemy by the display of Tamburlaine's magnificence. His first words on beholding the great invader are expressive of his awe and astonishment :

Tamburlaine!—a Scythian shepherd so embellished
With nature's pride and richest furniture!
His looks do menace Heaven and dare the Gods!

Cosroe, the brother of the King, likewise revolts from his weak-minded brother and joins Tamburlaine: a great battle is fought, and Tamburlaine is victorious. Cosroe rides off for the capital in apparent triumph, but Tamburlaine, who has won him the crown a moment before, now thinks that the joke would be still better if he kept it for himself, and sends after Cosroe bidding him give it up: a fight ensues and Cosroe is slain. In the same way through the rest of Part I and Part II he overcomes with victorious arms the Turkish Emperor and his tributary Kings, the Soldan of Egypt, the city of Damascus, the Kings of Trebizond and Syria, the town of Babylon, and lastly the King of Amasia. From beginning to end is one long pageant—battlefield after battlefield, victory after victory, while the star of Tamburlaine is ever in the ascendant. It is in the monotony of the plot that we have the weak point of the play: we get wearied as we read, and crave for some release from the long line of great successes and terrible retributions, which only too well set before us

The Scythian Tamburlaine,
Threatening the world with high astounding terms,
And scourging Kingdoms with his conquering sword.

The saving point however may be found in Tamburlaine's love for Zenocrate, daughter of the Soldan of Egypt, first the unwilling captive of Tamburlaine, afterwards the adoring wife, who can pardon the utmost atrocities committed by her husband, through her all-absorbing love. In a very fine scene comes the conflict between love of husband and love of father. In agony of heart she cries:

Now shame and duty, love and fear, present
A thousand sorrows to my martyred soul....
My father and my first-betrothed love
Must fight against my life and present love.

The *Tragical History of Dr Faustus* hardly needs des-

cription : briefly told, it is the compact made by Faustus and the Devil for twenty-four years, during which the latter is to be Faustus' servant and supply him with the means of executing every wish : while at the end of the time the soul of Faustus is to be exacted in return. In the opinion of Hazlitt, this is Marlowe's greatest work ; whether this is so might certainly be questioned, but there can be no doubt that some of his finest passages occur in the play : such a one is the opening soliloquy of the great Doctor, who reviews the various departments of learning and knowledge wherein he has become proficient, and finally betakes himself to the wonders of magic and necromancy. Then again there is the passage where Faustus hits upon the subject that can yet strike terror into the soul of Mephistopheles. It occurs to him to ask,

How comes it then that thou art out of Hell ?

to which Mephistopheles in anguish replies :

Why, this is Hell nor am I out of it.
 Think'st thou that I that saw the face of God,
 And tasted the eternal joys of Heaven,
 Am not tormented with ten thousand Hells
 In being deprived of everlasting bliss ?
 O Faustus, leave these frivolous demands,
 Which strike a terror to my fainting heart.

The Jew of Malta shews us a specimen of Marlowe's best and worst work. The First Act is as good as anything that he wrote, but the rest—to quote Lamb's criticism—represents Barabas the Jew as “a mere monster brought in with a large nose to please the rabble.” He murders seven people one by one, and a whole convent of nuns together, and finally meets his own death through being outwitted by the Governor of the town. His character is described by himself when he buys the slave Ithamore to be the instrument of his crimes :

As for myself, I walk abroad o' nights
And kill sick people groaning under walls;
Sometimes I go about and poison wells....
....I enriched the priests with burials,
And always kept the sextons' arms in use
With digging graves and ringing dead men's knells....
Then, after that, was I an usurer
And with extorting, cozening, forfeiting,....
I filled the jails with bankrupts in a year,
And with young orphans planted hospitals,
And every moon made some or other mad....

and so on, so that the following speech in which the slave recites his own accomplishments sounds quite poor and mean in comparison. The story of the plot is briefly this: Barabas, an immensely wealthy Jew of Malta, is wrongfully deprived of a large portion of his goods and possessions. He takes a fitting revenge and from one crime is led on to another. Finally, when he has successfully acted the part of murderer and traitor, and has risen to be Governor of the island, he meets his death by the very means that he has prepared for others, and perishes with a curse upon his lips.

Edward the Second may well be considered Marlowe's masterpiece, and its greatness has been recognized by such critics as Hazlitt and Lamb. The plot is the opposition and revolt of the English Barons against Edward II, the quarrel having been begun over the love of the King for Gaveston and continued through his attachment to young Spencer. Though at first successful, Edward is finally defeated by a foreign army under Isabel the Queen, the younger Mortimer, and the little prince. Edward is imprisoned and finally murdered by command of Mortimer; but the play ends in accordance with poetic justice, by the young King asserting his rights and ordering the imprisonment of his mother and the death of Mortimer.

About the two remaining plays, *The Massacre of Paris*, and *Dido, Queen of Carthage*, little may be said.

Dyce calls the former the worst of Marlowe's plays, and the latter is little more than a translation of the fourth book of Virgil's *Aeneid*.

The plots of Marlowe's plays admit of very severe criticism, *Edward the Second* alone giving anything like satisfaction. In it there is plenty of light and shade, and the interest of the story is not constantly centred upon one person, but the attention is fixed by a well sustained effort, monotony being avoided by a skilful transition from one character to another; the result is that we are anxious to see what happens to three or four important characters of the play, instead of being wearied by having our gaze perpetually riveted upon one man. The great fault of Marlowe's other plays is their monotony: this charge can be brought with overwhelming force against *Tamburlaine the Great* and the *Jew of Malta*, and with good reason against the *Tragical History of Doctor Faustus*. By-play and side interests are rarely introduced: instances are to be found in the love of Olympia for her husband and her child, and her courageous opposition to her conqueror's advances; in the story of Zenocrate and her children, which, however, is rather meant as a foil to Tamburlaine himself; and in the humorous scenes of *Faustus*; these last, however, are of doubtful authorship, and it is at least uncertain whether Marlowe is responsible for them.

This leads us to the question—has Marlowe any sense of the humorous? We are compelled to answer that it is very rarely apparent: it may be traced faintly in certain parts of *Doctor Faustus*, *The Jew of Malta* and *Tamburlaine the Great*, as when the foolish King of Persia hides his Crown: but it seems obvious that if Marlowe had possessed this faculty to any large extent it would have prevented him from writing much that must have appeared grotesque even to the people of his time.

Besides his six tragedies Marlowe wrote *Hero and*

Leander, The Passionate Shepherd to his Love, and a *Fragment*, as well as translating Ovid's *Elegies* and the first book of Lucan. Of his translations little need be said: the subjects are unhappily chosen, and the work can be recommended neither for scholarship nor originality: they are generally more or less elegant, but only occasionally can we catch a glimpse of anything like poetic feeling or good taste. In *Hero and Leander* we get quite a new glimpse of the poet's character; here we see work more truly poetical and less grandiose than that of his tragedies: lovely passages of true poetic genius occur frequently, and we only wish that the work had been finished by Marlowe himself instead of being left to Chapman.

There is a wonderful charm about his descriptions, and mingled with the charm a quaint simplicity of language almost unrivalled: of this there are instances without number in the two sestiads which are Marlowe's own. We may instance the following:

At Sestos Hero dwelt: Hero the fair,
Whom young Apollo courted for her hair,
And offered as a dower his burning throne,
Where she should sit for men to gaze upon.

The following couplet deserves quotation:

Where both deliberate, the love is slight:
Who ever loved, that loved not at first sight?

since Shakespeare quotes in *As you like it*, where Phebe says:

Dead Shepherd, now I find thy saw of might,
"Who ever loved, that loved not at first sight?"

Of all Marlowe's works probably none is so well known as *The Passionate Shepherd to his Love*,

Come live with me and be my love,

to which Sir Walter Raleigh wrote in reply the poem beginning

If all the world and love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue..

It is in these poems, short as they are, that we can discover Marlowe's true love of the beautiful and appreciation of nature, and we often wish that he had allowed himself more frequently than he does to lapse into such poetry amidst the more ambitious efforts of his tragic muse.

A complete and particular criticism of Marlowe's verse must be left to those who are sufficiently acquainted with the laws of English metre. Here, however, it may be said that it was he who first made proper use of blank verse in English drama, and it is his boast that his play of *Tamburlaine the Great* marks a fresh departure after the

Jigging veins of rhyming mother wits.

No criticism of Marlowe's verse is better known than that of Ben Jonson, who spoke of "Marlowe's mighty line." The truth of this description would be apparent, one would think, to the most casual reader on a first perusal: so at this point it may not be out of place to quote the characterisation of Marlowe given by the German critic, Augustus Wilhelm Schlegel. "Marlowe possessed more real talent than Lilly, and was in a better way. He has handled the history of Edward II with very little art, it is true, but with a certain truth and simplicity, so that in many scenes he does not fail to produce a pathetic effect. His verses are flowing, but"—here comes the point—"without energy: how Ben Jonson could come to use the expression 'Marlowe's mighty line' is more than I can conceive. But in Marlowe's *Edward II*, I certainly imagine that I can discover the feebler model of the earliest historical pieces of Shakespeare." If Marlowe's genius did possess one characteristic more evident than any other, it was that

of energy, and if one epithet is more especially suitable to describe his verse, it is the word "mighty."*

A proper criticism of the suitability of Marlowe's plays for the stage would require more particular investigation that is possible in so limited a paper. But without contradicting the statement that *Edward II* shews "very little art," the poet's dramatic power on the whole can hardly be questioned: tragic scenes and pathetic situations are frequent, *e.g.* the death of Zenocrate, the death of Tamburlaine, the claiming of the soul of Faustus, the resignation of King Edward and his murder, and there are many other examples perhaps more suitable for proving our point than these chosen at random.

When we come to discuss Marlowe's characters we must begin by saying that he was distinctly *not* a character-drawer. He seems to pitch upon one trait, which he works out and elaborates, with the result that his chief characters are strained and unnatural. Three instances may be taken, Tamburlaine, Faustus, and Edward II. Tamburlaine is born to greatness, and greatness is the history of his life. Early in the play Techelles describes his master (in his hearing) as the victorious general of the future.

Methinks I see kings kneeling at his feet,
And he with frowning brows and fiery looks
Spurning their crowns from off their captive heads.

* Prof J. B. Mayor in his book on English metre asserts Marlowe's superiority over Surrey as a writer of blank verse, and ends up his chapter on these two poets by saying, 'such a passage as the following fully justifies Ben Jonson's praise of *Marlowe's mighty line*.

The griefs of private men are soon allayed :
But not of kings. The forest deer, being struck,
Runs to an herb that closeth up the wounds :
But when the imperial lion's flesh is gored,
He rends and tears it with his wrathful paw,
And highly scorning that the lowly earth
Should drink his blood, mounts up into the air.'

Theridamas is won over to his side, remarking that

His looks do menace Heaven.

He speaks of himself in his self-conscious might, as

I that am termed the scourge and wrath of God,
The only fear and terror of the world.

He is a statesman, a general beloved by his officers and soldiers—and he is physically the ideal man. Everywhere victorious, he bows before death alone, and that in the spirit of the conqueror more than of the conquered: his last words were the fitting close of his triumphal life:

Farewell, my boys: my dearest friends, farewell,
My body feels, my soul doth weep to see
Your sweet desires deprived my company,
For Tamburlaine, the scourge of God, must die.

The character of Faustus, again, is drawn throughout in harmony with the keynote of the whole play, viz. his pride in his intellectual superiority: wearied by his great and, as he thinks, complete knowledge of the various sciences, he yearns after the supernatural, and sacrifices all hopes of future happiness for twenty-four years of power: he fondly imagines that his knowledge now is full and supreme in the department of the magic arts, whereas in truth it is of these alone that he is totally ignorant, and his intellectual clearness of sight in other subjects only serves to show up more terribly his blindness in his dealings with the infernal powers. His disbelief in the fact that his soul is endangered by his dealings in the Black Art heightens the effect of the change brought about in the closing scene, when in abject terror he awaits the sound of the clock at midnight, which was to announce the fulfilment of the dreadful pledge that he had signed with his own blood. The character of Faustus is a weak one: quick as he was to fathom the ignorance

of others he failed to see his own, and what *did* seem to be the promptings of a better nature in the appearance of the good angel only succeed in convicting him of intellectual cowardice.

The character of Edward II is the best of the three; that is to say, it is drawn with more art, and is made to present a less one-sided aspect than the two we have already considered. The cause of all his trouble and misery is his moral weakness: he longs to have some one to turn to for sympathy and help, other than the hard warlike barons of his realm. This leads us to the second point, his love for Gaveston, which, it must be remembered, is real and sincere throughout. But his is a feminine nature, the very opposite to all that is great and manly; for he is always occupied with personal matters and difficulties of the moment, to the neglect of the larger and more important questions at stake. To him the safety of his Gaveston is of far more weight than the English possession of Normandy. Twice his barons speak of him as the brain-sick king: his infatuation indeed goes so far that his love for his favourite completely eclipses his love for the Queen. In moments of success he is over-bearing, in the hour of adversity he is peevish and indeed almost childish, like Shakespeare's Lear, with whom he might well be compared. However, his kingly nature asserts itself at times, and he can bear himself with dignity in the intervals of his transports of despair, as when at last he consents to resign his crown and send his handkerchief to the rebel Queen with this message:—

Bear this to the Queen,
Wet with my tears, and dried again with sighs;
If with the sight thereof she be not moved,
Return it back and dip it in my blood.
Commend me to my son, and bid him rule
Better than I.

And again, when he stands in his miserable dungeon up to his knees in water, long without sleep and badly

fed, he rouses himself to dignity again, as he sends a second message to the faithless Isabel:—

Tell Isabel the Queen, I looked not thus
When for her sake I ran at tilt in France,
And there unhorsed the Duke of Cleremont.

This play is remarkable for the superiority of its characters: here one figure does not stand out quite alone, as in *Tamburlaine the Great*, or *The History of Doctor Faustus*: it is hard to say who commands most attention, the weak king, the ambitious favourite, the faithless queen, or the rebel noble. Gaveston's love for the king is a weaker motive for his actions than his ambition: at the very outset of the play we find his cue:—

What greater bliss can hap to Gaveston,
Than live and be the favourite of a king?

And again when King Edward is shedding tears over the enforced banishment of his favourite, the remark of Gaveston is merely

'Tis something to be pitied of a king.

The great test of character-drawing is the impression left upon the mind of the reader or spectator: and when it is said that Marlowe's characters on the whole are weak, it is because they leave a one-sided impression, if they leave any at all. Naturally the oftener one reads him, the more play is allowed to one's imagination and enthusiasm; but we have only to turn to Shakespeare to see Marlowe's deficiency. How superior is King Lear to King Edward, or Shylock to the Jew of Malta! It may be noted too how essentially feeble are Marlowe's female characters. Zenocrate is the noblest creation among them; but when we compare Abigail to Jessica, Zenocrate to Cleopatra, or Queen Isabel to Queen Katharine, we realise how great Shakespeare's heroines really are. In *Faustus* there is no female character at all.

In considering Marlowe's work as a whole one

characteristic stands preeminent, and that is his dignity, in which he is unsurpassed by even Shakespeare himself: too frequently, however, he descends to language which is either extravagant and bombastic, or grotesque and ridiculous. Compare the three following passages: Barabas, after speaking of the rich gems in which he trafficks, draws the moral thus:—

And thus methinks should men of judgment frame
Their means of traffic from the vulgar trade,
And as their wealth increases, so inclose
Infinite riches in a little room;

the language and stateliness of which is worthy of a better cause. Tamburlaine describes the consequence of his victories in these “high astounding terms:”—

The God of war resigns his room to me,
Meaning to make me general of the world:
Jove, viewing me in arms, looks pale and wan,
Fearing my power should pull him from his throne.
Wheree’r I come the Fatal Sisters sweat,
And grisly Death, by running to and fro,
To do their ceaseless homage to my sword,

and these are the words with which Tamburlaine greets the first pains of the sickness which was to prove his death:—

Techelles and the rest, come, take your swords,
And threaten him whose hand afflicts my soul.
Come, let us march against the powers of heaven,
And set black streamers in the firmament,
To signify the slaughter of the gods.

Marlowe is not wanting in pathos, but he but rarely attempts to resort to it for the interest of the play. In *Tamburlaine the Great* there is the passage where Olympia, the wife of the defeated captain of Balsora, kills her son and burns his body with that of her dead husband, and is only prevented from putting an end to herself by the appearance of Theridamas, who carries

her off for his own: by a trick she causes her own death at his hands, and thus escapes dishonour. The scene closes with the lament of Theridamas, who carries out her corpse, saying:

(Her) body shall be tombed with all the pomp
The treasure of my kingdom can afford.

And there is a truly pathetic scene in *Edward II*, where Edward himself is compelled to give up his crown, and begs for the brief and useless respite of a few hours—

Here, take my crown; the life of Edward too:
Two kings in England cannot reign at once.
But stay awhile, let me be king till night,
That I may gaze upon this glittering crown;
So shall my eyes receive their last content,
My head the latest honour due to it,
And jointly both yield up their wished right.

Here is a truly mournful picture where we behold the “aged king” clinging to the last to the emblem of power and royalty, so different to Byron’s Doge of Venice who cared so little to lay aside that badge of office which he valued only as a “hollow bauble.”

Not once in the whole of Marlowe can we find anything that can be called Dramatic Irony, so common in the Greek tragedians: the nearest approach to it is the scene where Helen of Troy appears, and calls forth the famous speech of Doctor Faustus beginning;

Was this the face that launched a thousand ships,
And burnt the topless towers of Ilium!

It is an interesting question (or perhaps an idle speculation) to ask whether or not Marlowe would have rivalled Shakespeare if he had lived. The answer seem to be in the negative: he did his work well so far as it went, but the faults inherent in his plays are not those that time could have remedied. It would be comparatively easy to write a paper of any length on

the thoughts of Shakespeare, but it would be difficult to write one on the thoughts of Marlowe; for it was in that very region that Marlowe was deficient. His was not one of those master minds that can see into the heart of humanity and understand exactly why it beats.

Read Carlyle on the Hero as Poet: and then see why Marlowe would not rank as one of his heroes, why he was not a *world poet*. A poet, Carlyle says, 'has an *infinitude* about him,' but somehow or other it is not hard to get to the bottom of Marlowe's deepest thoughts; the poet must be '*musical*, not in word only, but in heart and substance,' but in Marlowe there is much that is distinctly unmusical, and that jars upon our senses as a discord would.

Still, however, he wrote much that is great, and will no doubt unfold new pleasures upon every re-perusal. His style will rank high in our literature, if his thought falls somewhat low. When many another writer has faded out of sight, Marlowe and his *Tamburlaine* will still be read: and in spite of the bombast into which his grand eloquence at times descends, he has secured for himself (as the monument recently raised to him at Canterbury testifies) a glorious place in the long line of English poets.

J. M. H.



TRIPOS THOUGHTS.

(A long way after Swinburne.)

LIKE to the ghost of a gleam that gloats on the
slumbering sea,
Like to the fall of a star or the flash of a flame ere
'tis spent;
Like to the breath of the breeze that flits through the
whispering tree,
Like to a whole host of things, (and I wish that I knew
what they meant,)

Flashes the Tripos across me, the tyrannous turbulent
Trip,
And, as it flashes, my brain reels, like a ship, 'neath
the shock,
Reft of its ballast; and I must leave a short note for
my gyp,
And tell him, on pain of my wrath, to call me at
seven o'clock.

Ere all the souls of the tired from dreamland's dim
bourne have returned,
Ere the blithe cuckoo hath called o'er the long lush
grass on the lea,
Ere the young Phoebus to fling his glistening glamour
hath learned,
Ere e'en the milkman himself hath brought round the
milk for my tea,

I must be up ; woe is me, the load is so heavy to bear,
The grim load of doubt and distress that on my sad
memory weighs ;
Ah, why was not Pindar my pleasure, and Plato my
loveliest care,
Why, with more pride than dismay, did I still get
a Third in my Mays ?

Ah woe, 'tis a quarter to nine, I wonder what fate will
befall—
Will some Special now be for me, will the General
e'en be allowed ?
Or shall I shine like a star, in the very first class of them
all ?
Or (horrid thought) shall I be unutterably, hopelessly
ploughed ?

A. J. C.



A LETTER OF NEWTON'S.

MRS. Adams has presented to the College, for the Library, a great literary treasure. It is an autograph letter, or rather a draft for a letter, in Newton's handwriting, which was given to the late Professor Adams by Sir David Brewster in 1855.

The text is as follows :

Sr,

I herewith send you the correction of the Moons Theory. The first half may stand as before, the latter half of it may run in these words :

Dividi intelligatur distantia mediocris Lunæ a Terra in partes 100000, et referat T Terram et TC { Here a
excentricitatem mediocrem Lunæ partium 5505. } small diagram.
Producatur TC ad B ut sit CB sinus æquationis maximæ semestris $12^{\text{gr}} 18'$ ad radium TC. Et circulus BDA centro C intervallo CB descriptus, erit Epicyclus ille in quo centrum Orbis Lunaris locatur et secundum ordinem literarum BDA revolvitur. Capiatur angulus BCD æqualis duplo argumento annuo, et erit CTD æquatio Apogæi, et TD excentricitas. Habitis autem Lunæ motu medio et Apogæo et excentricitate, ut et Orbis diametro transverso partium 200000; ex his eruetur verus Lunæ locus in Orbe, et distantia ejus a Terra, idque per methodos notissimas.

In periherio (*sic*) Terræ, propter majorem vim Solis, centrum Orbis Lunæ velocius movetur in epicyclo BDA circum centrum C quam in Aphelio, idque in triplicata ratione distantiae Terræ a Sole inverse. Ob æquationem centri Solis in argumento annuo comprehensam, centrum Orbis Lunæ velocius movetur in Epicyclo illo in duplicata ratione distantiae Terræ a Sole inverse,

ab Orbis centro D agatur recta DE versus Aphelium Lunæ seu recta TC parallela, et capiatur angulus EDF æqualis excessui Argumenti annui supra distantiam Aphelii Lunæ ab Aphelio Solis. Et sit DF ad DC ut dupla excentricitatis Orbis magni ad distantiam mediocrem Solis a Terra et motus medius diurnus Solis ab Aphelio Lunæ ad motum medium diurnum Solis, ab Aphelio proprio conjunctim, id est ut $33\frac{7}{10}$ ad 1000 & $52' 27'' 16'''$ ad $59' 8'' 10'''$ conjunctim, sive ut 3 ad 100. Et concipe centrum Orbis Lunæ locari in puncto F, et in circulo cujus centrum est punctum D et radius DF interea revolvi dum punctum D revolvitur circum centrum C.—Hac enim ratione velocitas qua centrum Orbis Lunæ circum centrum C movebitur, erit reciproce ut cubus distantiae Solis a Terra ut oportet.

Computatio motus hujus difficilis est, sed facilior reddetur per approximationem sequentem. Si distantia mediocris Lunæ a Terra sit partium 100000 & excentricitas mediocris TC sit partium 5505 ut supra: recta CB vel CD invenietur partium $1172\frac{3}{4}$, et recta DF partium $35\frac{1}{5}$. Et hæc recta subtendit angulum ad Terram quam translatio centri Orbis Lunæ a loco D ad locum F generat, & cujus duplum propterea æquatio centri secunda dici potest. Et hæc æquatio est ut sinus anguli quem recta illa DF cum recta a puncto F ad Lunam ducta continet quam proxime, & ubi maximus est, evadit $2' 25''$ in mediocri distantia Lunæ a Terra. Angulus autem quem recta DF et recta a puncto F ad Lunam ducta comprehendunt, invenitur vel subducendo angulum EDF ab Anomalia media Lunæ vel addendo distantiam Lunæ a Sole ad distantiam Apogæi Lunæ ab Apogæo Solis. Et ut Radius est ad sinum anguli sic inventi ita $2' 25''$ sunt ad æquationem centri. [*fragment missing*] abducendam si summa illa sit minor semicirculo.. Sic habebitur locus Lunæ in Orbe, et per reductionem ad Eclipticam habebitur ejus Longitudo in ipsis Luminarium syzygiis.

Si computatio accuratior desideretur, secundi centri æquatio augeri potest vel diminui in ratione reciproca distantiae Lunæ a Terra ad ejus distantiam mediocrem.

Si Longitudo Lunæ extra Syzygias desideretur, corrigendus est locus Lunæ in Orbe, ut supra inventus, per Variationem duplicem. De Variatione prima diximus supra. Hæc maxima est in Octantibus Lunæ. Variatio altera maxima est in Quadrantibus, & oritur a varia Solis actione in Orbem Lunæ pro

varia positione Aphelii Lunæ ad Solem. Computatur vero in hunc modum. Ut Radius ad sinum versum distantiae Aphelii Lunæ a Perigæo Solis in consequentia, ita angulus quidam P ad quartum proportionalem. Et ut Radius ad sinum distantiae Lunæ a Sole ita summa hujus quarti proportionalis et anguli cujusdam alterius Q ad Variationem secundam, subducendam si Lunæ lumen augetur, addendam si diminuitur. Sic habebitur locus verus Lunæ in Orbe: et per Reductionem loci hujus ad Eclipticam habebitur Longitudo Lunæ. Anguli vero P et Q ex observationibus determinandi sunt. Et interea, si pro angulo P usurpentur 2' & pro angulo Q 1' vel 1' 20'', non multum errabitur.

Theoria Lunæ primo in syzygiis, deinde in Quadraturis & ultimo in Octantibus per phænomena examinari et stabiliri debet. Et opus hocce aggressurus motus medios Solis et Lunæ ad tempus meridianum in Observatorio regio Grenovicensi die ultimo mensis Decembris anni 1700 et veteri non incommode sequentis adhibebit, nempe motum medium Solis ☿ [Capricornus], 20. 23. 40, et Apogæi ejus ♋ [Cancer] 7. 44. 30: Et motum medium Lunæ ♊ [Aquarius], 15.20.00, et Apogæi ejus ♉ [Pisces], 8.20.00, et Nodi ascendentis ♌ [Leo], 27.24.20: Et differentiam meridianorum Observatorii hujus et Observatorii Regii Parisiensis 0^{hor.} 9^{min.} 20^{sec.}

I have sent you this day by the Carrier Purver your MS w^{ch} Dr Bently left in my hands. I like it very well & think it deserves the light. I have sent you along wth it 32 wooden cutts done by Mr Livebody & amongst them there is a cut for this Theory of the Moon.

Mr R. A. Sampson, Fellow of the College and Isaac Newton Student of the University, has examined the manuscript. Though bearing neither signature nor date, it is undoubtedly Newton's; intrinsic evidence determines its identity and approximately its date. In 1709 Newton, who was then living in London, consented to the publication of a second edition of the *Principia*, which was then out of print and scarce, with Cotes, the Lucasian Professor, as editor. There followed a correspondence between Newton and Cotes, which lasted intermittently until the work was completed in 1713. This correspondence dealt with emend-

ations suggested by one party or the other, and is of great interest. Cotes's half, consisting of Newton's letters and drafts of his own replies, came into the possession of Trinity College, and was published in 1850 by Mr Edleston, a Fellow of that Society. It is well known that the most important addition to the *Principia* contemplated by Newton was a satisfactory theory of the Moon. Among the Portsmouth manuscripts in the University Library is a paper containing the titles of some twenty problems, forming a scheme of that theory, which Newton evidently contemplated following with a view to insertion in later editions of his book. For this end observations of the Moon's place were required, and, as Mr Edleston remarks, the infirmities of temper and bodily health of Flamsteed, the Astronomer Royal, conspired to thwart Newton's plans; so that the Lunar Theory of the *Principia* even as amended in the second edition remains a fragment.

The present manuscript is a draft of one of these letters from Newton to Cotes, and contains Newton's first emendations of the theory of the Moon; it is therefore one of the most important of the whole series, and its interest is much enhanced by the fact that the letter itself is missing from the Trinity collection.

It would there come between Edleston's letters LVI and LVII, so that its date is 1712, between July 20 and August 10. It is the theme of the eleven letters LVII—LXVIII, and, on reading the manuscript in relation with these letters, one is able to correct some slight errors into which Edleston has fallen in his references to it. Lastly we are able to make certain by several pieces of internal evidence (beyond the fact that it is unsigned and undated) that this manuscript was never in Cotes's hand, but was the one which Newton kept at hand to refer to and quote from in the subsequent correspondence. Thus in letter LXI, after amending the paragraph 'Computatio motus hujus..,' Newton adds (p. 132), 'In the next paragraph but one write *Apogaei*

twice for *Aphelii*.' Cotes replies (p. 134) 'By Your Letter I suspect that in Your copy there is a Paragraph between that beginning with *Computatio motus hujus difficilis*, &c., & that beginning with *Si computatio accuratior desideretur*; they immediately follow one the other in my Copy.'

It will be seen that the explanation is that Newton had written as a separate paragraph in his own copy the sentence *Si computatio*, &c. He replied (p. 135), 'There is no Paragraph between that w^{ch} begins wth *Computatio motus hujus difficilis*, &c., & that w^{ch} begins wth *Si computatio accuratior desideretur*, &c.....After these two Paragraphs there is or should be a Paragraph concerning the refraction of the Atmosphere whereby the Diameter of the earths shadow is enlarged in Lunar Eclipses. That Paragraph was (I think) in the first draught I sent you of the Moon's Theory.' Cotes replies (p. 140) 'The Paragraph concerning the refraction of the Atmosphere in Eclipses was in Your first draught, but was left out in Your Alteration of it.' This paragraph it will be seen did not occur in Newton's own copy.

Obituary.

THE REV JOHN SPICER WOOD D.D.

John Spicer Wood was born at Wakefield, 1 April 1823. His parents were persons of great intelligence and some literary cultivation, who, while he was still very young, removed first to Bradford and then to the neighbourhood of Leeds. Originally intended for business he shewed so strong a distaste for it that his father determined to send him to Leeds Grammar School, where Dr Joseph Holmes* was at that time Head-master.

From Leeds he came up as a sizar to St John's and graduated in 1846 as twenty-second Wrangler and fourth in the Classical Tripos (M.A. 1849, B.D. 1857, D.D. 1869). He was elected Fellow in 1847 and appointed Assistant Tutor (Classical Lecturer) in 1853. In 1860 he became Tutor, and so continued till he was elected President in 1871, and each succeeding year until 1883, when on the death of Thomas Tylecote B.D. he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Marston Morteyne, near Ampthill. He served as Proctor in 1855-6, an office which, as every other that he undertook, he discharged with conscientious care, being able to restore several penitent daughters to their homes. In 1867-9 he was Whitehall Preacher, an appointment abolished a year or two ago. For several years he was Sacrist, and as such preached in the College Chapel.

When Lightfoot was a candidate for the Margaret Professorship, usually held by a Johnian, Wood came forward and certainly was justified in his pretensions as far as regards learning and power of composition; but, as the fatal Cambridge fastidiousness had deterred him from publication, even our own Master, Dr Bateson, was unable to support him; accordingly he withdrew before the election.

As a parish priest he was no doubt far happier than during the latter years of life in College. He endeavoured to promote

* Of Queens' College, Third Wrangler in 1812, elected Head-master of Leeds School in 1830; died in June 1854.

the temporal as well as spiritual interests of his people, and as one means of doing so divided the glebe into allotments and let them at a moderate rent to the labourers. In 1892 he married a lady who had come to help in the work, and especially in house-to-house visiting. Early this year he was attacked by what was at first supposed to be no more than a severe cold. It proved, however, to be influenza, and after some weeks of much prostration, at a time when he was confidently anticipating recovery, sudden syncope came on and he died almost instantaneously on the 23rd of February.

He was a man of saintly strain, of the type of George Herbert or Nicholas Ferrar, or of our own Whytthead. When anything occurred in College which required tact and delicacy in handling, he always knew the right remedy and applied it with considerate and gentle touch. His taste was refined, not only in letters and society, but in all the appointments of his rooms. His library was choice and clothed in handsome bindings. Unhappily the chief part of it was sold in Bedford by auction a few years ago: otherwise, if catalogued by Sotheby, it would have preserved to posterity the best notion of the man.

His sermons were admirable, both as regards matter and arrangement, style and delivery. No one who heard the course which he preached on 1 Jo. ii 12—16 can ever forget it. One sermon in which he contrasted the primitive doctrine of creation *ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων* with the fashionable hypotheses of the hour, struck Churchill Babington as a fair and masterly statement of positions opposed to his own, and in a region in which we then first learnt that he had made himself at home. A selection from his college sermons and (no doubt) his Whitehall Lectures would even now be read with interest, nor should his graceful sketch of Prof. Selwyn's life remain entombed as an introduction to Selwyn's *Pastoral Colloquies on the South Downs* (Camb. Deighton, 1876). Probably he contributed several obituaries to the 'Guardian'; I remember one, of one of the Codd's. Some day a Biographical Society will gather all such fugitive ears into sheaves, for the use of some Cambridge Anthony a Wood.

Wood was one of the guarantors when Hort, Lightfoot and I were appointed in 1853, first editors of the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*. He wrote but little for us.

I remember one note on 'St Mark the stump-fingered' (κολοβοδάκτυλος), and (in the later *Journal of Philology*) an important supplement to Bensly's addition of seventy verses to the Latin Apocrypha. Palmer, the eccentric Professor of Arabic, early in the century, had searched the libraries of Spain for Latin MSS of the vulgate, which might contain the fragment then lately made known in the Aethiopic. He found what he sought in one MS, since re-examined by Bensly, and made a transcript, which, with many other collections was transferred by Dr Bateson from the Lodge to the Library. Wood soon discovered the treasure, and lost no time in making it known.

In 1857 he published: *Remarks on the bearing of the proposed Statute: de Electione Procuratorum et Vice-Procuratorum*, Camb. 1857, 8vo.

His attitude with regard to the changes in our constitution was, I believe, unique: few were able to understand it as he explained it by word of mouth; it is only fair to let him set it forth at length: the extracts will prove at least that he was master of a pungent style, and had the courage of his opinions.

The Position of Members of the Church of England in a College of the University of Cambridge. A Letter addressed to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely by John Spicer Wood D.D., President of St John's College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1882. 8vo, pp. 33, dated March 24, 1882.

p. 2. The Governing Bodies of colleges.... are no longer, in law, composed exclusively, as they were, before the passing of the Act of 1871, of members of the Church of England; and they are every year coming to be more and more, in fact, composed indiscriminately of men of any or of no religious profession whatever, chance-medleys of churchmen, dissenters and unbelievers. Yet to such bodies has been entrusted ever since that Act was passed, and is still under the revised statutes to be entrusted, the entire control, without any limitation whatever, of the religious instruction and the religious discipline, and with only the most trifling limitations, of the religious worship of all members of the Church of England who are residing in these colleges. All alike, old and young, fellows and undergraduates, priests and laymen, are placed, in all that concerns the exercise of their most sacred rights and the discharge of their most sacred duties as members of the Church of Christ, wholly at the mercy of these bodies, now alien to the Church of England, alien to the Church of Christ. And the Church of England, at large, in the persons of her bishops, her clergy and her laity, looks on in stolid indifference, while the rising generation of fellows of colleges who may still desire to cling to their ancient mother, even when she proves herself, as alas! she so often does prove herself, the stepdame rather than the nursing mother

of her sons, and the flower of the Church's youth, and they who should be the future hope of her clergy, are brought under the yoke of this shameful, this antichristian bondage.

Pp. 4—6. The Governing Body has now, and is to have for the future, entirely in its own hands the appointment and removal of the persons who are to conduct the Divine Service, to preach, or to celebrate the Holy Eucharist in the college chapel. Previous to the year 1860 it had no such power. But since the statutes of that year came into force there has not been a single member of the college in Holy Orders, from the Master downwards, who has had any right whatsoever, except such as the Governing Body might choose to give him *de die in diem*, to discharge any of his sacred functions in the college chapel. This was surely a very large power indeed to be given to the Governing Body, even when it was to be composed of members of the Church. It is absolutely intolerable that it should be handed over to a Governing Body composed indiscriminately of men of any or of no religious profession.....

The Governing Body is empowered to "make such regulations as it may deem expedient for the due celebration of Divine Service, and for the due maintenance of religious worship and discipline;" and the Deans are required to "give effect to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be made by it." This again, is a power which was not possessed by the Governing Body, except within very narrow limits, before the year 1860; and it gives to this Body, in effect, the entire control of everything relating to the services in the college chapel. Under cover of it the Governing Body claims and exercises the right to determine all those matters in the conduct of Divine Service which in a parish are regulated by a duly ordained minister of the Church. On its members, and on them alone, it depends not only whether services are to be said or sung, whether they are to be plain or choral, whether hymns are to be used or not, and if used, what they are to be, whether sermons are to be preached or not, and who are to preach them, but even to suspend the services altogether when they please. Nay, more, the Governing body claims and exercises the right to determine all matters relating to the administration of the Sacrament, whether it shall ever be administered or not, and if it is administered, how often and under what conditions. These, again were surely large powers to be entrusted even to a body composed exclusively of members of the Church, powers which elsewhere in the Church are entrusted only to the Church's ordained ministers, in subordination to the Bishop. It is intolerable that such powers should be entrusted, as against members of the Church, to men not one of whom shall be under any obligation, legal or moral, to have any regard in the exercise of his powers to the doctrine or discipline of the Church. The possession of such power, taken in conjunction with the power of appointing and removing at pleasure those who are to officiate, not only degrades the clergy who take service under them to the position of "tame Levites" in the hands of the Governing Body, but places the whole body of members of the Church of England in the College practically at their mercy in all that concerns Divine Worship.

Pp. 6—8. As if the Governing Body, by being thrown open indiscriminately to persons who are enemies to the Church and to religion were thereby

rendered all the more fit to regulate the religious worship of members of the Church, the Act of 1871 went on to enlarge its powers of interference in this respect, and the Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes have still further extended them.

For whereas the Governing Body, so long as it was composed exclusively of members of the Church, whatever other powers it might possess, had no power to tamper with the services as they stand in the Prayer Book, the Act of 1871, which for the first time removed all religious restrictions, went on to provide that it should be "lawful for the Visitor of any College, on the request of the Governing Body thereof, to authorise from time to time in writing the use on week-days only, of any abridgement or adaptation of the Morning and Evening Prayer in the chapel of such college instead of the order set forth in the Book of Common Prayer."

Now, the only thing that can be said with any certainty with regard to this clause is that it makes distinct provision for enabling members of that "unevangelical alliance" of churchmen and separatists and misbelievers and unbelievers which is to constitute the Governing Body of the future, to lay the Prayer Book from time to time on their dissecting-table to be cut and carved by them to suit their own purposes, and then imposed, thus mutilated and most probably stripped of all definite doctrine, on the young and untrained members of the Church who will constitute almost the whole body of those who will be affected by such changes, as if it had the sanction of the Church.

Even if it could be expected that the authorisation of the Visitor would in all cases be sought for any changes that might be made in the substance of the services, the services themselves must first have undergone the manipulation of this unhallowed conclave; and though in the case of this College the Visitor is a Bishop of the Church, the Visitor of a College is not now in all cases of necessity so much as a member of the Church, any more than the members of a Governing Body are. But in reality the Visitor's authority will ordinarily be assumed to be given unless some one or other of the very few persons who have the right, be found also to have the determination, to invoke his interference. The great mass of those who will be affected by such changes have no right of appeal whatever. The Governing Body, so long as it does not make suddenly any very startling change, will practically have the power, and having the power must be expected to exercise it, to modify and mould the daily services in accordance with whatever may be the predominant sentiments of its members.

P. 8. By the revised statutes (c. 38) it is provided that the Council "shall appoint . . . some one or more *persons* to act as chaplains, and shall, if necessary, provide stipends for these persons from the revenues of the College;" and further, that "sermons shall be preached in the College chapel at such times and *by such persons* as the Council may direct." Thus in future the *persons* who are to be appointed to discharge these important functions, besides being wholly dependent on the good pleasure of the Council for their appointment, their removal, and their maintenance, are not required to be persons in Holy Orders, not even to be persons in the communion of the Church. They may be open and avowed separatists from the Church, open and avowed depravers of her doctrine and her discipline, nay, even open and avowed

unbelievers in Christ or in God. Nor, if these statutes are to be imposed upon the College, would anyone have any right to complain if a Council which is to include among its members persons of any, or all, of these classes should use the powers entrusted to it to appoint such persons to discharge these sacred functions.

Pp. 9—10. By the Act of 1871 it is enacted that "the Governing Body of every College subsisting at the time of the passing of this Act in any of the said Universities shall provide sufficient religious instruction for all members thereof *in statu pupillari* belonging to the Established Church." I presume it is intended that by this description members of the Church of England should be understood, though the term "Established Church" is unknown to the authoritative documents of the Church, or known only to be condemned if used as a distinctive term, and though this very Act and the statutes which are founded upon it are instituting a new syncretistick "establishment," to take the place of the Church of England in these Colleges....In the revised statutes of this College is a provision in these terms: "The Council shall appoint some one or more persons to give religious instruction to members of the College *in statu pupillari* who belong to the Established Church."

P. 10. It is not required that this religious instructor should be in Holy Orders. It is not required that he should have any commission to teach, derived from any Church authority. It is not required that he should be in the communion of the Church. It is not required that he should be so much as a Christian by profession. As regards the instruction to be given, it is not required that it should be in harmony with the doctrine and discipline of the Church. And if it were, such requirement would be useless, when, in case of question, there is no authority to determine the question but a "Council" composed indiscriminately of persons of any or no religious profession.

Pp. 12—13. I can at least state something, founded on a long experience, as to the powers which are actually claimed and exercised by the Governing Body of a College...

This body, then, though itself outside the Church's pale, will claim, and exercise in the name of religious discipline, the right to prescribe to members of the Church *in statu pupillari* what services, and how many, they are to attend in the college chapel, and this without any regard to what may be the Church's own discipline in the matter. It will claim and exercise the right to determine whether Fellows of the College who are in Holy Orders shall be allowed to observe in the college chapel the discipline prescribed by the Church in respect of communicating in the Blessed Sacrament, and whether, indeed, any members of the college, fellows and others, shall have an opportunity of communicating at all, or if they have, how often it shall be, and under what conditions. It will claim and exercise the right, though it be in entire violation of the Church's own order, to require that any persons who choose to offer themselves shall be admitted to the Holy Communion, though they are known not to be confirmed, nor to have any desire to be confirmed, nay, not even to be baptised. It will claim and exercise the right to prescribe that young men shall read the lessons in the chapel services, though it be known that they are not members of the

Church, not baptised, not even believers in Christ or in God. It will claim and exercise the right to determine on what conditions testimonials for Holy Orders shall be given, and its members may even sign testimonials to the effect that the candidate for Holy Orders has not to their knowledge maintained anything contrary to the doctrine and discipline of the Church, though they themselves may be open depravers and repudiators alike of its doctrine and its discipline. And when the religious instructor shall have been palmed off upon the members of the Church *in statu pupillari*, they will claim, I presume, and exercise, in the name of religious discipline, the right to compel those for whose benefit he is supposed to be appointed to attend the instructions which he may give.

Pp. 13—14. Such are some of the powers entrusted, as against members of the Church, to...a Council of thirteen,..in which the churchman is to sit down in unhallowed conclave with the separatist, the heretick, the unbeliever, the Jew, it may be, or the apostate priest, to determine from time to time what shall be the religious worship, the religious discipline, or the religious instruction of all members of the Church in this College. Such is the position, shameful and degrading beyond all parallel in the history of the Church of Christ, to which, ever since the Act of 1871 was passed, all members of the Church in this, and I believe in other Colleges, have been reduced by law, to which Bishops from without and Priests from within, have been lending all the aid in their power to reduce them in fact, and which the Commissioners by their statutes, which are now before Parliament, propose to entail in perpetuity on all future members of the College who shall have the misfortune to be members of the Church of England.

Pp. 16—17. Now in the system of the English Church a college in either of the Universities has always been dealt with as holding, in relation to its members, the same position as a parish holds in relation to those who are residing in the parish..... It is the only sphere within which the Church has made any provision for the exercise, on the part of her members residing in the college, of any of their spiritual rights or the discharge of any of their spiritual duties as members of the Church of Christ.... In the parishes of the town we are but strangers.... We have no right to a place in their churches, no claim on the services of their clergy. We are therefore no better than outcasts in religion when the Church abdicates her sacred functions and allows them to be handed over to a body which it is a desecration of the name of Christ to recognise as representing His Church. It is, indeed, no more than the sober truth to say that, as things now are, when members of the Church come within the walls of a college, they are placed outside the pale of the Church of England, outside the pale of the Church of Christ....

I fail to see, my Lord, how a system of worship, of instruction, of discipline which rests only on such authority as this, can have any claim on the allegiance of any member of the Church of England, of any member of the Church of Christ. I fail to see how any member of the Church of England to whom it is not a matter of indifference that the Church of which he is a member should part company with the Church of Christ, can accept such a system for himself or consent to take any part in the administration of it. I fail to see how any person in Holy Orders, who regards himself as having a

Divine commission to minister in the Church of Christ, can take service in sacred things under a system of government which is false, as this is, to the very fundamental principles of the Church in which he holds his commission. Above all I fail to see how anyone with any sense of responsibility to the Church of England, as being the Church of Christ in this land, can take any part in compelling those members of a college *in statu pupillari*, who are members of the Church of England, to accept such a system of government in all that concerns their rights and duties as members of the Church, as being the system of the Church of which they are members.

Pp. 30—31. No City of God, no Church of Christ, is here. Neither consecrated building, nor particular forms of worship, nor the service of duly ordained priests, nor yet all these combined, can constitute a Church, where the congregation of faithful men, organised in accordance with the ordinance of Christ, is wanting. And such congregation is wholly wanting here. Faithful men there are but they are not an organised body. An organised body there is, but it is not a body of faithful men, still less of men organised in accordance with the ordinance of Christ. Yet such a body it is that now claims to stand in the place of the Body of Christ, a veritable antichrist, to all members of the Church of England in a College.

Those who have read thus far will understand how the President, who, no one that knew him can doubt, would have gone joyfully to the stake for the doctrines of the English Church, did what no enemy of the Church could have done to silence her voice in the College. By his influence a majority of the Seniors, representing a great diversity of views, forbade preaching in the chapel for many years;—with what loss to the society the little volume of Dr Bateson's sermons, printed privately by his widow, may bear witness. For many years also the President's stall in chapel was vacant; only on two occasions, the funeral of the late and the election of the present Master, was Dr Wood in his place. In print he lamented the share which he had taken in the building of the new Chapel, to which he contributed £250.

Though his conscience would not suffer him to work in College as a clerk in orders, he undertook the lay labour of revising our Library, and so materially lightened the task brought to a happy conclusion by Mr Sayle. The daily drudgery, with its gleams of discovery and fellowship with the congenial dead, must have been a solace to him as he stood more and more alone in what he regarded as a fallen society.

As one who from very early days advocated the abolition of tests, I will state a few of the reasons which moved me and others to desire the removal of all restrictions. In the interests

of the Church, her clergy should be trained, not in close seminaries, but in the free air of open universities. The various persecutions, Acts of Uniformity, Covenant, Engagement, Oaths of Abjuration, had split up England into hostile sects. Christian tolerance will spring up when the ministers of the different communions form friendships in the same lecture-rooms. Thirlwall, Hare, Maurice, Trench, Lightfoot, Westcott in our day, and the Hookers, Barrows, Howes, Sandersons, Leightons of the past, are the common teachers of English-speaking Christians; works like the *Imitation* and hymns overleap sectarian barriers, circulating freely throughout the visible Church. Personal friendships, such as naturally grew up among the revisers, and the closer union of members of the same college, are needed to counteract the malignant makebate influence of religious journals and the bribes offered by political gamblers to sects commanding many votes. We neither expect nor desire to make proselytes, but we may hope to root out many prejudices in ourselves and in those who have been so long estranged from us. 'You can't know a man and hate him,' said Charles Lamb. Prior to experience, we should have thought it impossible to make a grievance of the provision for the maintenance of the church service in our chapels. As I did not share the pessimistic fears of my friend Dr Wood, so I cannot endorse either the optimistic or the pessimistic picture which he draws of bygone days. Very little was done fifty years ago for the professional training of the clergy here. On the other hand, I never heard of a priest in the college chapel being compelled to admit an unbaptised person to Holy Communion, which Wood seems to speak of as a fact.

Who will compile documentary annals of tests in our universities? A notable place in such a survey will belong to the meeting in St John's Lodge, addressed by Sedgwick, Thompson, Bateson, and others, in favour of the opening of all college endowments. Few of those present were party men, nor was the tone of the speakers hostile to the Church. F. D. Maurice recalled the days when, a young convert to our communion, he published *Subscription no Bondage*. He still thought that the Thirty-Nine Articles were designed, not as shackles on thought, but as guides to study; but as this purpose was misunderstood, and what was originally an emancipation, was resented as a constraint, the time had come, in the University certainly,

perhaps in the Church, to rely no more on this safeguard. No one could hear those earnest tones and doubt that the broadest sympathy and trust spring out of the most intense personal faith.*

Let no one carry away the impression that Wood was a narrow bigot. He was courtesy itself and fairness to all with whom he came in contact. Never had man a clearer eye for what was unreal; not even Carlyle could express in plainer terms contempt for shams. For example, the divinity degrees to which fellows in several of the colleges were required to proceed had become a hollow form. Even Bishop Butler found the disputations of his day irksome and nugatory. I performed the exercises necessary for B.D. degree, but never took the degree, having previously carried a Statute repealing the obligation. Dr Reyner opposed my motion, but Wood supported it; "he had never felt more ashamed in his life than in the Schools; the whole proceedings were a painful farce." Even now it is a wrong to the Church and to theology that the D.D. degree is given 'dignitatis causa' for rank, not for worth, to Bishops, Deans, Heads of Houses, etc.

Those who would see hopeful views of the Church in the University may consult Westcott, *Religious Office of the Universities*, 1873, and a paper in *The Church Quarterly Review* for Oct. 1881, pp. 180-204. In 1881 or 1882 the Divinity Professors invited resident churchmen to meet the Bishop of Ely in the Selwyn library. Dr Luard, certainly no Liberationist, declared that the prospects of the Church here were bright; many sins of omission and commission, tolerated in a past generation, would not now be endured. W. N. Griffin told me that in his time it would have been impossible to found a college mission in London; nor did he see any proofs of decay in our chapel services.

* See "Tolerance: Two Lectures addressed to the Students of several of the Divinity Schools of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Phillips Brooks. London, Macmillan, 1887," p. 9:—

'We want to assert most positively that so far from earnest personal conviction and generous tolerance being incompatible with one another, the two are necessary each to each. "It is the natural feeling of all of us," said Frederick Maurice in one of those utterances of his which at first sound like paradoxes, and by and by seem to be axioms,—"it is the natural feeling of all of us that charity is founded upon the *uncertainty* of truth. I believe it is founded in the *certainly* of truth."'

William Spicer Wood, vicar of Higham since 1875, no doubt by his success roused his younger brother's ambition. For he won the Chancellor's English Medal in 1838, the Browne Medal for Greek and Latin Epigrams in 1839, the Second Chancellor's Classical Medal in 1840, when he graduated as Seventh Wrangler and Fourth in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, and was Fellow from 1840 to 1846, when he succeeded Dr Doncaster as Head Master of Oakham, where he remained 19 years. On the 23 July 1846, he married at Cottingham, Marianne, third daughter of the late George Codd, Esq, Town Clerk of Hull; she died at Oakham 8 May 1863, aged 37.*

His son also, William Spicer Wood, has followed the family tradition of catholic culture. For in 1870 he obtained the Browne medal for a Latin Epigram, was Thirtieth Wrangler (bracketed) and Seventh in the First Class of the Classical Tripos in 1871, and First in the Second Class of the Moral Sciences Tripos in the same year. In 1872 he was in the First Class in the Theological Tripos, winning the Scholefield, Carus, and Jeremie (1873) Prizes, and the Second Tyrwhitt Scholarship in 1874. Fellow of the College 4 Nov. 1872—1881; Rector of the college living of Ufford since 1881. Author of several theological books. On the 25 June 1884 he married at March, Agnes, daughter of the Rev James Wastie Green, Rector of March.

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

THE REV CHARLES PRITCHARD D.D. F.R.S.

Our list of Honorary Fellows is once more made shorter by the death of Dr Pritchard, the Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, who died at his house in Oxford on Sunday morning, May 28. In spite of serious illness of long duration he paid his visits to the Observatory almost to the last, and it is not long since his astronomical work obtained the highest possible recognition. Dr Pritchard was a Fellow of the College, where he took his degree as Fourth Wrangler in 1830, when Whitely, afterwards Professor of Mathematics at Durham, and Fellow of St John's, was Senior. For many

* I am indebted to Dr. W. S. Wood for some facts of his brother's life.

years he was head master of the Clapham Grammar School, and various men of distinction—the Dean of Westminster and others—owed to him their early training. In 1870 he was elected to the Savilian chair of Astronomy at Oxford, and from that date he superintended with unflagging zeal the new Observatory in the Parks, which, through his enthusiasm and thanks to the munificence of Dr De la Rue, has had an ample share of the endowment of scientific research by the University of late years. Dr Pritchard was made a Fellow of New College in 1883, and Honorary Fellow of St John's in 1886. He had preached the Commemoration Sermon in our Chapel in 1881, shortly after the death of Dr Bateson and the election of our present Master. He was President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1866, and in the same year he was awarded the gold medal of that Society for recent valuable discoveries in stellar photometry. He was Hulsean lecturer in 1867, and was select preacher both at Oxford and Cambridge; and five times he preached by request before the British Association at their annual meeting. Many treatises from Dr Pritchard's hands have appeared in the *Transactions* of the Royal Astronomical Society. Among these may be mentioned *A Treatise on Statical Couples*, *The Figure of the Earth*, *The Conjunctions of Jupiter and Saturn*, and a paper on *An Improved Method of using Mercury for Astronomical Purposes*. He was the author of one of the most interesting articles in the *Bible Dictionary* namely, *The Star of the Magicians*, and several articles in the 9th (or last) edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* were written by him. In 1886 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for his *Uranometria Nova Oxoniensis*. Many of his writings have been collected into a volume entitled *Occasional Thoughts of an Astronomer on Nature and Revelation* (1890). He did not forget in the midst of his University life the time which he had spent at Clapham, for in 1886 the Old Boys of that school invited their old schoolmaster to dinner, and the result was a little volume, called *Annals of our School Life*, addressed to his former pupils. Professor Pritchard was in his 84th year at the time of his death. In spite of his great age he was in full possession of all his faculties to the last. The Editors of the *Eagle* have often had to thank him for his kindly interest in the Magazine, and, indeed in all things Johnian; and his genial and portly presence will long be missed at our College gatherings.

We conclude with an extract from a funeral sermon upon Dr Pritchard, preached by the Rev H. J. Bidder in St Giles's Church, Oxford:—

“Many who knew him but little will miss that familiar chair on its way to the Parks, where in his Observatory and garden plot he loved to trace the Divine wisdom—equally manifest to him in the infinitely small as in the infinitely great. Those who knew him more intimately will long remember with affectionate regret the Christian kindness and the thoughtful sympathy of one, who knew the better perhaps how to help and encourage others because his own youth and early manhood had been passed in the school of patient struggle and privation, in the school of long disappointment, of scant and tardy reward. On the other hand, for those who knew him neither as neighbour nor as friend, it may suffice to mention that for many years to come the standing work of every great observatory in the world will be obediently to pursue the method for mapping out and measuring the heavens which he discovered, and which, I suppose, is the most solid and signal service which Oxford in our generation has contributed to natural science.”

THE REV ANTHONY BOWER M.A.

The Rev Anthony Bower M.A. graduated as Tenth Wrangler in 1846 and became a Fellow of the College. He was ordained in 1851, and from 1853 till 1884 was head-master of Caistor Grammar School. He was appointed to the Vicarage of Cabourn in 1887, and held the living till his death from heart-disease on May 22. It is said that one of his first acts after obtaining his Fellowship was to present his father with the freehold of the farm which he occupied. He is remembered as a great chess player and a punster who vied with J. C. Adams in keeping up the old Johnian reputation for punning.

The Rev T. Field, rector of Bigsby, Lincolnshire, formerly Fellow and Tutor of the College, sends us the following interesting notes on Mr Bower.

“Anthony Bower, of humble origin, proceeded from his native place, Caistor, Lincolnshire, to St John's College in the October Term 1842, having had comparatively small educational advantages beyond what the old-fashioned school of his

native town afforded. He was a most industrious student, and being true to his natal tongue was almost as marked in his generation for his unyielding Lincolnshire speech and accent—a speech, if peculiar, dear to those who have at all studied its delightful Scandinavianisms—as for his hard reading and his progress. It was natural that the somewhat delicate-looking pale-faced bright-eyed student should have felt the change from the bracing air of the grand North-Lincolnshire Wolds to the relaxing atmosphere of Granta and “sedgy Camus;” (possibly ‘vous avez changé tout cela’ by this time). He certainly went in to the Senate-House in anything but the health and constitution needful to ‘stay the course’ successfully in an unwarmed Senate-House, and his degree, actually, did not correspond with his place in College and his rightful expectations. But in course of time Mr Bower became a Fellow, though not more than a Bye-Fellow—his attainments in Classics being but scanty then, and having been more or less laid aside *ex necessitate rei*—still, the writer of these notes can testify to the reality of his *taste* in that direction, as well as his desire to improve, for, within the latest years of his life it was a joy to him to try his hand on translating some ode or other of Horace into English verse, which he would not, however, in spite of its merit, permit to other eyes. But his first and material success was in private tuition: next to the few “great guns” of the day, probably no one was more successful with his pupils, and certainly none managed to take a greater number than he did, thanks, first to unsparing labour, and then to his method, and neatness and precision of work.

It was understood, if I mistake not, that he long kept in touch with his own College, and assisted not a few Sadlerian lecturers in after years with his ingenious contributions to the *Septem Diaboli* paper of Algebraic Problems and Equations, the turn of his mind setting with special zest in that direction—as was possibly apparent to the skilful in Chess also, in which he was a strong player, with a ‘penchant’ or proclivity towards the ‘elegantix’ of the game. Indeed in higher matters and more difficult, in which he occasionally cared ‘to exercise himself’—points more often perhaps searched into than solved, even by the wise among us,—the same feature was apparent.

“I know you must think me a horrid old heretic,” he playfully said, after commending something of Dr. Martineau as

perhaps the 'coming thing' in theology or something of that sort, almost the last time I was for an hour of two in his company.

Mr Bower's life was one of unpretending, very unassuming, merit, and industry. There can be no doubt of his mathematical abilities or attainments; none—or even less—of his singular unambitiousness. When the Caistor Grammar School became vacant, after a few years of his Fellowship, it seemed as if his heart and his hope, his ambition and his affection were satisfied, by seeking and obtaining it: and there he made his mark by long years of laborious and well-directed work, to the benefit of the Town, and the middle classes in particular of the neighbourhood, where the school enjoys now a well-deserved repute.

His merits were various and very considerable; his desire of other distinction than just that of doing well what he had to do, was singularly limited; he was, in the common sense of the term, unambitious, but he will not have passed away unappreciated nor unhonoured."

We are also allowed to publish the following letter addressed a month ago by Mr Bower to Professor Mayor in return for a copy of Professor Mayor's epitaph on Mr Griffin (see *Chronicle, inf.*). The letter throws light not only on the character of Griffin but on that of Bower himself:

CABOURN VICARAGE,

NE CAISTOR, LINCOLNSHIRE,

May 2nd, 1893.

MY DEAR MAYOR,

The initials on the envelope containing the 'In Memoriam' to Griffin shew that I am indebted to you for your kindness in sending it, and accordingly I now return you my best thanks for it. It is truly a very worthy tribute to a most worthy man. I, as you well know, have not the smallest claim to scholarship, but at all events such as it is, it is sufficient to make one appreciate and admire the chaste and exquisite beauty of your composition. I have in fact never seen anything of the kind to equal it. To my mind, it is in every way *perfect*.

I used to think what especially distinguished Griffin from other men was his encouraging kindness, gentleness, and courtesy, and on the first reading of your 'In Memoriam' I felt the omission of that epithet *Comis*, so characteristic of the man. A second reading, however, satisfied me that, though the word 'Comis' did not appear, the *quality* it represents was fully recognised in the line "Parochiæ pastor qualis Herberto in votis erat," for one of Herbert's chapters in his "Country Parson" treats of the "Parson's *Courtesy*," and Herbert himself was the perfect Christian *gentleman*.

The line "quam gregi ostendit viam" &c. is as beautiful and expressive in your Latin as the parallel line from Goldsmith is in English

"allured to brighter worlds and led the way,"

in fact your line is so nearly a translation of Goldsmith that you must consciously or unconsciously have had it in your mind when you wrote yours. I think I never saw Griffin since he left Cambridge, but I have from time to time heard of him and of his life devoted to his work, so that I can accept most fully all you say of him as a Parish Priest. I had the great advantage and pleasure for more than thirty years at Caistor of being intimately acquainted with the Vicar, who was a fine specimen of the Griffin or Herbert type of parson, and my predecessor in this small living of Cabourn, also an intimate friend, was another clergyman of exactly the same type. They both resigned their livings on account of advancing age and infirmity, and both are still alive and in good health, the former at 85 years of age, the latter at 95! The addresses which were presented to them on their resignations were true expressions of the feelings of their Parishioners, and I send them to shew you the kind of men they were and how fully, with such living examples as I had continually before me of what parsons should be, I can enter into and appreciate all you say of Griffin.

I am, my dear Mayor,

Yours very truly,

A. Bower.

P.S. Is any tablet with your inscription to be put up in St John's Chapel to Griffin? if so, I should be glad to contribute my mite to it.

STEPHEN MARTIN-LEAKE B.A.

Mr Stephen Martin-Leake died at Marshalls, near Ware, on March 7. He was the son of Mr Stephen Ralph Martin-Leake, private secretary to Lord Grey, and was born in 1826. He received his early education at King's College, London, and proceeded thence to St John's, where he graduated as twenty-first wrangler in 1848. He joined the Middle Temple and entered as a pupil the chambers of the celebrated special pleader, Edward Bullen. He was called to the Bar in 1853 and joined the Herts and Essex Sessions and the Home Circuit, which he attended pretty regularly for some five or six years. He gradually, however, withdrew himself from the Courts, devoting all his time and energy to the study of law considered as a science. He was a member and a warm supporter of the Judicial Society, to which the late Lord Bramwell and many of the more thoughtful members of the legal profession then belonged; and at its meetings many and very valuable papers were contributed by him. His powerful work in popular professional estimation is modestly entitled

Precedents of Pleading; it was first published in 1859, and was the result of the joint labours of Mr Leake and his old master, Edward Bullen. Although pleading has been abolished, the learning displayed in the notes renders *Bullen and Leake* an essential companion of every practising lawyer. It has gone through three large editions. Another work of Mr Leake's was published in 1867 and was entitled *The Law of Contracts*; it is a highly scientific and useful treatise upon that branch of law. It has also gone through three editions. In 1874 he published *The Law of Property in Land*, and he wrote several papers upon other legal subjects. Since about 1863, when he gave up his chambers and finally retired from the profession, Mr Leake has lived at his residence in Hertfordshire, where he for many years discharged the duties of a justice of the peace. Mr Leake married, in 1859, Isabel, daughter of the late William Plunkett, by whom he leaves eight children.

JOHN COWIE M.A.

A distinguished Lady Margaret oar has passed away in the person of Mr John Cowie, of Calcutta. He rowed in the Second Boat in the Lent Races of 1854, and in the First Boat as Head of the River in May 1855. He was B.A. 1856 and M.A. 1865. He died of acute dysentery at Calcutta on April 22. The following particulars of his career are furnished by the *Calcutta Capital*.

"Mr Cowie was one of the oldest, as well as the most respected, European residents of Calcutta, having come out in the fifties to join the famous house of Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co., of which he became a partner in 1865. On the failure of Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co. in 1879 he joined the firm of Messrs. D. L. Cowie and Co., which was then started, but left it after a short time, and engaged in business on his own account as a broker. From 1882 to 1885 he acted as Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta during the absence on leave of Mr. Turnbull, and, when the office became permanently vacant in 1888, he was elected by the Commissioners to fill it, which he continued to do to the satisfaction of his employers and the public up to the time of his death. The late Mr Cowie graduated at the University of Cambridge, where he was a member of St John's College, and took mathematical honours. He was an enthusiastic boating man in his day, and used to

shew his medal as "Head of the River," and talk of his University days with great affection and pride. With the exception of a short visit to England, he stood fast in Calcutta during the whole of his Indian career, and he was fortunate enough to preserve excellent health, up to last year, without any of those excursions up to the hills which have become a periodical necessity with a younger generation. He was a man of sterling qualities, who never allowed himself to speak ill of anyone, and of whom we never heard anyone speak ill. He leaves a widow and two young sons, besides a grown-up son, in the Bengal Police, and four daughters by his first wife. The deceased was buried at the Military Cemetery on Sunday morning, April 23."

THE REV JOHN RICHARDS M.A.

The Rev John Richards M.A., formerly for twenty-five years head master of Bradford Grammar School, died at Manningham, near Bradford, on May 18 in his eighty-second year. Mr Richards was a scholar of St John's College, graduating (Junior Optime and First Class Classical Tripos) in 1835. Soon afterwards he became assistant-master to Dr J. Prince Lee, then head master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, and afterwards first Bishop of Manchester. During the twelve years of Mr Richards's tenure of his mastership at Birmingham the present Archbishop of Canterbury and the late and present Bishops of Durham were pupils of the school. In 1848 Mr Richards became head master of Bradford Grammar School and he worked up the school from a comparatively low ebb to a state of much prosperity. In 1872 he resigned the head mastership, and since that time, with the exception of some five years' clerical work at Giggleswick, he had lived in retirement.

THE REV S. C. ADAM M.A.

We regret also to announce that the Rev S. C. Adam, Vicar of St Jude's, Wolverhampton (Wrangler 1858), died at Athens on April 21, on his return from a visit to the Holy Land, undertaken partly in consequence of his belief in 'British Israelism.' Mr Adam was at one time Vice-Chairman of the Wolverhampton School Board: he was a Freemason and a Conservative in politics, and took a deep interest in the Grammar School and other local institutions.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term 1893.

Mr William Lee-Warner (B.A. 1869), of the Indian Civil Service, formerly Scholar of the College and Editor of the *Eagle*, has received the distinction of being appointed a Companion of the Star of India (C.S.I.).

Among the Fellows-elect of the Royal Society is Mr W. Burnside, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, who before he migrated to Pembroke was a member of St John's, and helped to carry the Lady Margaret boat to the head of the river. He is the author of many papers in mathematics and mathematical physics.

The University of Glasgow has conferred the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa* on Dr Alexander Macalister F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy and Fellow of the College.

Mr G. T. Bennett (Senior Wrangler 1890, and First Smith's Prizeman), Fellow of the College, has been elected to a Fellowship and Lectureship in Mathematics at Emmanuel College. Mr Bennett has thus followed in the steps of Professor Greenhill and Professor Gwatkin. We heartily congratulate Emmanuel on this accession to their body, but we trust we shall not wholly lose Mr Bennett at St John's.

Dr A. G. Marten Q.C. (B.A. 1856), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Treasurer of the Inner Temple.

Mr R. Pendlebury, Fellow of the College, has been re-appointed a University Lecturer in Mathematics for five years from Lady Day 1893.

Mr A. W. Flux (bracketed Senior Wrangler 1887), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Cobden Lecturer in Political Economy at the Owens College, Manchester.

At an election held on April 20 Mr W. Bateson, Steward, was chosen a member of the College Council in the place of Mr W. F. Smith, who has resigned on going out of residence. At the annual election on June 3 Dr D. MacAlister, Mr H. S. Foxwell, and Mr J. T. Ward were re-elected for a further term of four years, and Mr Bateson for a term of two years.

The Commemoration Sermon on May 6 was preached in the College Chapel by the Rev Professor T. G. Bonney, Senior Fellow. The annual dinner was graced by the presence of five Johnian members of Parliament, and by a large number of other guests of distinction.

The Sunday preachers this term have been Mr G. C. Allen, Head-master of the Surrey County School, Cranleigh; Lord William Cecil, Rector of Hatfield; Prebendary Sadler, Rector of Honiton; and Mr E. Hill (late Tutor), Vicar of Cockfield.

Ds R. S. Clay (Twenty-first Wrangler 1892), Scholar of the College, has been appointed to a Mastership at Mill Hill School.

Ds G. H. R. Garcia (Second Class Theological Tripos 1892) has been appointed to the pastorate of Union Chapel, Sunderland.

Ds J. A. Cameron (B.A. 1891), late First Captain of the Lady Margaret and Editor of the *Eagle*, has gained the Brodie Prize in Clinical Surgery at St George's Hospital, London.

A grant of £65 from the Worts Travelling Scholars' Fund has been made to Ds H. Woods, Scholar of the College, "to enable him to travel in Saxony and Bohemia to study the palaeontological correlation of their cretaceous rocks with those in England, and to make collections in illustration thereof."

Ds Bertram Long (First Class Theological Tripos Part II 1892), Naden Divinity Student of the College, has gained a Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship and is bracketed for the Mason Prize in Biblical Hebrew, founded in honour of our President and Senior Hebrew Lecturer, Mr Mason.

The following is the speech delivered by the Public Orator, Dr Sandys, on March 21, in presenting the Bishop of Qu'Appelle for the degree of D.D. *iure dignitatis* :—

Provinciae Canadensis ultra lacus immensos, Principis Ruperti in terrâ, regio late patet quae nomine splendido Assiniboia nuncupatur. Episcopi autem sedem ibidem collocatam quo potissimum nomine appellare debeam nescio. *Qu'Appelle* appellant. Ibi laboribus strenuis fideliter obeundis annos octo dedicavit vir genere nobili oriundus, qui, sedis illius episcopus primus consecratus, gregis sui late dispersi inter desideria nuper patriae redditus est. In locum eius nuperrime electus est alumnus noster, vir disciplinâ mathematicâ excultus, qui primum in rure nostro suburbano, deinde in Angliâ septentrionali Baedae Venerabilis inter vestigia, in laboribus sacris feliciter versatus est. Regio illa remota, alumno nostro credita, quasi catenâ ferreâ cum oceano utroque nuper coniuncta est:

vinculo magis tenero sed eodem diu duraturo ipse nobiscum est in perpetuum consociatus.

Duco ad vos Collegii Divi Ioannis quondam Scholarem, WILELMUM IOANNEM BURN.

We congratulate Ds A. Hill (B.A. 1889) on being elected Master of the "Isaac Newton" University Lodge of Freemasons for the ensuing year.

The question of providing better accommodation for the work of the kitchen department has been under the consideration of the College for some time. It has now been settled that the alterations shall be carried out during the Long Vacation.

The whole range of buildings in the Back Lane will be pulled down, and the Kitchen and Butteries will be re-arranged. The floor of the Kitchen will be raised, and to give additional height two sets of rooms above the Kitchen will be destroyed. One of these is the set occupied by Wordsworth while at St John's. Some references in the press to the fate of these rooms will be found under *Johniana*. While the building is in progress there will be a temporary Kitchen on the south side of the First Court. The architect who has direction of the work is Mr H. C. Boyes.

The College Library has recently been presented with a cast of the bust of the Rev Thomas Gisborne, a former member of the College. It is the gift of his grandson, Thomas Matthew Gisborne, Esq., of Walton Hall, Burton-on-Trent. *The Dictionary of National Biography* supplies us with the following account of his distinguished ancestor:

Thomas Gisborne, the elder (1758—1846) was a descendant of a family, members of which during two centuries had been Mayors of Derby, and eldest son of John Gisborne, of Yoxall, Staffordshire, by Anne, daughter of William Bateman, of Derby. He was born 31 October 1758. He was for six years under John Pickering, Vicar of Mackworth, Derby, and entered Harrow in 1773. In 1776 he entered St John's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1780 as Sixth Wrangler and First Chancellor's Medallist. A political career was open to him, but he preferred the quiet life of a country squire and clergyman. He took orders, and in 1783 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Barton-under-Needwood, settling in the same year at Yoxall Lodge, inherited by him on his father's death in 1779, within three miles of his church. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, in 1784, and passed the rest of his life at Yoxall. His son James succeeded him as perpetual curate of Barton in 1820. In April 1823 he was appointed to the fifth prebend in Durham. He died 24 March 1846, leaving six sons: Thomas (1794—1852), John, William, James, Matthew, and Walter; and two daughters, Mary, wife of William Evans,

of Allertree, Derby, and Lydia, wife of the Rev E. Robinson. Mr Gisborne was an intimate friend of Wilberforce, whom he had known at College, and who spent many summers at Yoxall and Rothley Temple. Among his other friends were Bishop Barrington, of Durham, Hannah More, and most of the eminent evangelicals. His ethical writings are directed against Paley's expediency, and endeavour to provide a basis of absolute right; but his criterion is mainly utilitarian. His sermons were held to rank with the best contemporary performances; but he shews more refinement and good feeling than intellectual force. The then unenclosed Needwood Forest was to him what Selborne was to Gilbert White, and his enjoyment of natural scenery is impressed in forms, modelled chiefly upon Cowper. Many of his books went through several editions.

The Rev Father Wallace D.D., 'Priest of the Order of St Benedict of the Beuron Congregation,' has published a *Life of St Edmund of Canterbury* (Kegan Paul & Co.) in which he has made considerable use of the MS *Life*, (C. 12, 9) in the College Library. In his account of the MS, which occupies 24 pages, he notes that it was formerly in the possession of William Crashaw (brother of the Poet), and was presented to the College by the Earl of Southampton in 1635, and adds the following observations: "This *Life* must be the one written by Robert Bacon. It is certainly a different composition from any of those preserved in the British Museum or elsewhere. It is evidently a transcript, as appears from a singular blunder of the scribe, who has misplaced one chapter; for the chapter *De muliere cujus manus in prædicatione beati Eadmundi arefacta est, et per ipsum sanata*, which properly belongs to the period of St Edmund's preaching the crusade, has been inserted in the middle of the narrative which relates Edmund's interview with his dying mother. The scribe having finished this chapter had begun the next, of which he had written the first words when he discovered his blunder. These words are erased and he resumes the narrative of Mabel's address to her son. This MS is the only copy of this *Life* known to exist, except the first folio which is found as a fragment at the end of the Lambeth Codex, 135. It is printed in this work by the kind permission of the authorities of St John's College, Cambridge. Notwithstanding the interesting details which it furnishes of St Edmund's youth, it has been quite ignored by modern writers."

A copy of the portrait of Richard Neale (Archbishop of York 1632-1642) in the Master's Lodge has been executed under the directions of Mr Colnaghi for the present Archbishop.

The following have been added to the Collection of Johnian portraits in the smaller combination-rooms:—

(1) A copperplate engraving of "THE REVEREND Mr THOMAS

BAKER S. T. B., *Late Fellow of St John's College in Cambridge, Car. Bridges pinxit memoriter, I. Simon fec. Printed and sold by Thos. Bakewell, in Fleet Street.* The historian of the College and 'Socius ejectus,' died 1740. *Presented by the Rev E. Hill, late Tutor.*

(2) A beautiful portrait of "THE REV THOMAS GIBBORNE M.A.," whose bust has lately been placed in the Library. *Presented by Professor Cardale Babington.*

A characteristic portrait with a sympathetic biographical notice of Professor T. G. Tucker, late Fellow of the College, appears in the Melbourne *Australasian* of February 18.

The portraits of Dr A. S. Wilkins and Mr W. S. Sherrington, formerly Editors of the *Eagle*, have been kindly given by them for the collection in the Editorial Album.

In the new edition of the first volume of Sir William Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, recently published in two volumes under the Editorship of the Rev J. M. Fuller, late Fellow of the College, the article on the Book of *Ecclesiastes* has been contributed by our Master; and those on *Athens, Corinth, Cyprus, Diana*, and *Ephesus* have been revised and in part re-written by Dr Sandys.

From the list of 'University Prizeman 1892—1893' it seems that St John's has won seven University distinctions during the year, namely the Chancellor's English Medal (J. H. B. Masterman), both Bell's Scholarships (J. M. Hardwich and A. J. Smallpeice), a Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship (B. Long), a Crosse Scholarship (Harold Smith), the Hebrew Prize (B. Long), the Mason Prize (B. Long).

A memorial tablet to Professor Adams has been placed in the north transept of Truro Cathedral. It bears the following inscription, composed by the Archbishop of Canterbury (first Bishop of Truro):

IN SANCTO AC DEBITO LOCO
NOSTRATUM COMMÉMORAMVS
IOANNEM COVCH ADAMS
QVEM INTER INFINITAS RERVVM TENEBRAS
MATHESOS FILO VESTIGIA REGENTEM
EXTIMVS NON LATVIT PLANETARVM
SCIENTIARVM IDEM VIAS FIDELITER INDAGANS
INGENIO SIMPLICI VERECVNDÓ LVCIDO
NOTVM IN CHRISTI VOLTU DILEXIT DEVM
HVNC VIRVM PARITER ATQVE HENRICVM MARTYN
CORNVBIA CANTABRIGIA
ALTERA ALTERI ACCEPTVM REFERVNT
OMNIBVS SVIS DILECTISSIMVS OBIIT
D XXI M IAN AD MDCCCXCII
V A LXXIII M VI D XVI

At the election of officers of the Union Society for the October Term A. K. B. Yusuf Ali was elected a member of the Standing Committee.

In the list of select Preachers before the University for the ensuing academical year appear the names of the following members of the College: Rev W. A. Whitworth, Vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street; Rev H. E. J. Bevan, Gresham Professor of Divinity; Rev A. Caldecott, Junior Dean; Rev E. L. Pearson, Rector of Castle Camps; Rev Dr T. G. Bonney, Honorary Canon of Manchester; and the Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Manchester (Dr Moorhouse).

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Seabrook, J. P., LL.M.	(1866)	V. Stonesby	R. Waltham-on-the Wolds
Firth, W. W. D., M.A.	(1879)	Org. Sec. A. C. S.	V. Ch. Ch. Patricroft, Manchester
Newman, C. H., M.A.	(1883)	C. St Helen, Gateshead	R. Helton-le-Hole, Durham
Laycock, J. M., M.A.	(1874)	V. Charles, Plymouth	V. St Peter, Colchester
Hill, F. C., M.A.	(1879)	Government Chaplain, India	R. of Shire, Surrey
Dredge, N., M.A.	(1875)	C. Clay Cross, Chesterfield	V. Orcop, Hereford
Bayly, R. B., M.A.	(1870)	C. St Paul's, Knightsbridge	R. Castle Frome, Hereford
Powell, A. H., M.A.	(1880)	Asst. Sec. S. P. C. K.	V. St. John, Waterloo Road, S.E.
Pryke, W. E., M.A.	(1861)	Head-Master, Lancaster Gram. School	Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Lancs.
Bonsey, W., M.A.	(1867)	V. Northaw, Barnet	V. Lancaster
Torry, A. F., M.A.	(1862)	R. Marwood, Devon	R. Marston Mortaine, Beds
Ward, H.	(1885)	V. Albrighton, Salop	V. Appleton le-Street, Malton

Great pleasure will be felt by many Johnians past and present at the announcement that the Rev William Bonsey (B.A. 1867) has been appointed to the important living of Lancaster. Mr Bonsey rowed in the First Boat in the May Races of 1865, 1866 (stroke), and 1867 (First Captain), and in the Four of 1865. A glance at the names which constitute the First Boat of 1893 will show that Mr Bonsey's services to the Lady Margaret are still only beginning.

The Rev A. F. Torry, Rector of Marwood, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Marston Mortaine, vacant by the death of Dr J. S. Wood.

A legacy of £150 has been bequeathed to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Ospringle by Mrs M. J. Carter, to be laid out in providing a new pulpit for the church.

The following members of the College were admitted to Holy Orders at the Trinity Ordination :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Carnegy, F. W.	London	St Stephen, Westminster.
Ewbank, A.	"	St John Baptist, Islington.
Clarke, E. T.	Winchester	
Ford, C. W.	"	Milton
Browne, S. R.	Bath and Wells	Stratton-on-the-Fosse.
Giles, A. L.	Exeter	St. Paul, Stonehouse
Robertson, C.	"	Exeter Grammar School.
Hooton, W. S.	Gloucester & Bristol	Holy Trinity, Clifton
Lees, H. C.	Oxford	St Mary's, Reading
Jones, C. F.	Truro	St Ives

Ds Hooton was Gospeller at the Ordination Service at Gloucester.

All the Cambridge Colleges contributed to the list of Ordinates except Peterhouse, Magdalene, and Sidney. Corpus was at the head with twelve; St John's next, with ten; and Selwyn next, with nine: no other College had more than five. The Oxford graduates were 72, those of Cambridge 70, and 70 men were from Dublin, Durham, King's (London), and the various Diocesan Colleges. Besides these eight were described as "literates" or no information was given about them.

A brass has been put up in the College Chapel with the following inscription: "In memory of the high ability, earnest character, and religious life of James Alexander Stewart, Foundation Scholar. Born at Belfast May 18th 1866. Died in College January 24th 1892."

The following inscription has been written by Professor Mayor, for a memorial brass which it is intended to erect in the College Chapel in memory of the late Canon Griffin :

IN . MEMORIAM
 GVLIELMI . NATHANIEL . GRIFFIN . S . T . B
 QVI . AGONIS . MATHEMATICI . PRIMAM . MERITVS . PALMAM
 QVAE . IPSE . HIC . HAVSERAT . NOSTRATIBVS . MAGNO . REDDIDIT .
 FAENORE
 DOMINAE . MARGARETAE . DISCIPVLVS . SOCIVS . LECTOR . DECANVS
 AD , ÇANITIEM . VSQVE . ALVMNVS . PIVS . FIDELIS . MEMOR
 ECCLESIIIS . { OSPRINGENSI . PER . ANNOS . XLIII . VICARIVS
 CANTVARIENSI . HONORIS . CAUSA . CANONICVS
 PAROCHIAE . PASTOR . QVALIS , HERBERTO . IN . VOTIS . ERAT
 QVAM . GREGI . QSTENDIT . VIAM . VLTRO . DVX . CVSTOSQVE . TENVIT
 AEDES . DEI . REFECIT . INSTRVXIT . LAETVS . FREQVENTAVIT
 NATVS . LONDINI . A . D . V . KAL . FEBR . A . S . MDCCCXV
 DORMIVIT . IN . CHRISTO . OSPRINGAE . A . D . VII . KAL . DEC . A . S .
 MDCCCLXXXII
 SERVIENS . DOMINO . CVM . OMNI . HVMILITATE

The many friends of H. T. E. Barlow (B.A. 1885) will read with pleasure some words addressed by Dr Straton, Bishop of Sodor and Man, to his clergy in reference to the recent fire at his palace:—"When I note the traces of the fury of the flames, I can only thank God that the vigorous efforts of the household *employés* and neighbours, to whom I cannot be sufficiently grateful, saved the chief part of the house from the utter destruction which seemed so imminent before the fire brigade from Ramsay arrived, and it is not too much to say that without the coolness, bravery, and judgment of one of your own number (I refer to the Rev H. T. E. Barlow) and one of my own household, who guided the hands of the many willing workers, the whole of the building must have been reduced to ashes."

JOHNIANA.

About the beginning of the last century an annual meeting was held at Rotherham of clergymen and gentlemen who had been educated at St John's College in Cambridge.

Rev Joseph Hunter: History of South Yorkshire II. 12

"St John's College.—The rumours to which we have alluded to on two occasions respecting the alleged mismanagement of the funds and property of this magnificent foundation have excited considerable sensation, and have led, we understand, to important results. It is reported that at a College meeting held yesterday two gentlemen, who have long held distinguished College appointments, were removed from their offices, and that two other gentlemen were elected in their stead. We cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of this report, but we have every reason to believe that it is substantially correct."—*Cambridge Advertiser*. "There has been a change this week in reference to some of the officers of this College. Dr Hymers has been appointed President; Mr Bateson, Bursar; and Mr Griffin, Steward."—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

John Bull: 9 May 1846.

Some contemplated sanitary improvements in connexion with the kitchens of St John's College, Cambridge, will probably necessitate next month the demolition of the rooms occupied by Wordsworth during his life as an undergraduate of the College, 1787-91. These are the rooms of which he wrote in a famous passage of the 'Prelude':—

'From my pillow looking forth by light
'Of moon or favouring stars, I could behold
'The antechapel where the statue stood
'Of Newton with his prism and silent face,
'The marble index of a mind for ever
'Voyaging through strange seas of thought, alone.'

For some years past these rooms have been used as store-rooms; but the structural arrangements remain apparently as in Wordsworth's time, and quite correspond to the description given by Miss Fenwick, who was with Wordsworth when he revisited the place in 1839:—"One of the meanest and most dismal apartments it must be in the whole University; but "here (he said in showing it) I was as joyous as a lark." There was a dark closet taken off it for his bed. The present occupant had pushed his bed into the darkest corner; but he (Wordsworth) showed us how he drew his bed to the door that he might see the top of the window in Trinity College Chapel, under which stands that glorious statue of Sir Isaac Newton." ('Correspondence of Henry Taylor (1888),' p. 123).

Athenæum and Academy: 13 May 1893.

University, St Andrew's, N B., May 14, 1893.

I see from the *Athenæum* of yesterday that it is possible—owing to certain improvements required in connexion with the kitchens of St. John's College, Cambridge—that the rooms which were occupied by Wordsworth from 1787 to 1790, when an undergraduate of the University, will probably be destroyed.

I very earnestly trust that some plan may be devised by the authorities of the College by which the necessary "improvements" may be carried out, and by which the rooms once occupied by our great Nature-Poet may, at the same time, be preserved for posterity. The University of Cambridge has not so many memorials of the great men who have been her sons—which the reverent pilgrim of the future may visit—as to make it a small matter that these humble ones associated with Wordsworth should be destroyed. When I began, a good many years ago, both as "a truant" (from other work) and as "a pilgrim resolute"—to quote Wordsworth's own words—to visit the places in various parts of England associated with this poet, I met no one at St John's College who knew what rooms he occupied. It was not difficult, however, to find them, as they are so minutely "localized" in 'The Prelude'; and I found quite as much interest in visiting them (humble as they are) as in seeing the more spacious rooms once occupied by Newton, and Thackeray, and others, in Trinity College.

The British nation has now secured Dove Cottage at Grasmere as a permanent possession, *in memoriam* of Wordsworth; but surely these rooms at Cambridge might also be preserved, in a similar way, for posterity. They have been used as a store-room for some time. But why should not the authorities of St. John's College keep them—say, as small guest chambers—and collect in them such memorial furniture as engravings of the portrait of her poet? I am sure that many would be sent, by anonymous donors, to decorate the walls of the rooms; and I question if there are any places in England associated with Wordsworth which would be more interesting to those who honour his genius—always excepting Dove Cottage, Hawkshead, and Rydal Mount.

Suppose that the removal of the chief part of the floor above the kitchen is desirable, why should not that small part of it, in the corner on which Wordsworth's chambers are, be retained *projecting over the kitchen*? It would be a picturesque arrangement, and not, I should think, inconvenient. I write in necessary ignorance of local wants, but I am sure that the disappearance of places associated with the lives of our greatest men cannot be regarded with equanimity by those who retain any reverence for genius; and these humble rooms in St John's College, Cambridge, have been specially consecrated by Wordsworth for posterity in his own memorial lines in 'The Prelude,' which were quoted by you last week.

William Knight. *Athenæum*: 20 May 1893.

The rooms in St John's College, Cambridge, where Wordsworth looked at the face of Newton's statue in the moonlight—

"The marble index of a mind for ever

Voyaging through strange seas of thought, alone—"

are to be pulled down in the interests of the better sanitation of the College kitchen. *Sic tr*—but it is all very well as it is. We cannot stop the march of the ages even with the best lines in the *Prelude*.

Pall Mall Gazette: 5 May 1893.

The Chancellor's Medal for English verse is adjudged to John Howard Bertram Masterman; deserving of honourable mention, Adolphus Alfred Jack, scholar of Peterhouse. Mr J. H. B. Masterman, who has gained the Medal for the third time, is a scholar of St John's, and has this term been President of the Union, where he is a fluent, agreeable, and frequent speaker. The only man who has won the medal three times hitherto was the late

E. H. Bickersteth.* Among those who have gained it twice are Macaulay, Praed, Kinglake, and F. W. H. Myers. It has only once during its eighty years' history fallen to one whose name is among the glorious in our poetry: this was in 1829, when it fell to "A. Tennyson, Trinity."

Educational Times: April 1893.

To send forth term by term without a break since 1858 a magazine written by themselves for themselves is a feat of which the members of St John's College, Cambridge, may well be proud; though if the merits of the *Eagle* (Cambridge: E. Johnson) are to be judged by its hundredth number, which is now before us, its success may be fairly ascribed at least as much to its own worth as to the *esprit de corps* of its contributors and supporters.

Saturday Review: 29 April 1893.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, Easter Term 1893.

THIRD EXAMINATION.

Surgery etc.

Ds Cuff Ds Lewis, F. H.
Ds Henry Ds Sandall
Ds Lees, B. H.

Medicine etc.

Ds Godson, J. H. Ds Lewis, F. H.
Ds Lewis, C. E. M. Mag Sankey, E. H. O.

TRIPOS EXAMINATIONS, Easter Term 1893.

LAW Part I.

Class III.

Allan Captain
Merriman

MORAL SCIENCES Part I.

Class I.

Corbett (*div.* 3)

Class III.

Nambyar (*div.* 2)
Ridsdale (*div.* 3)

Part II.

Class III.

Kidd

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part II.

Wranglers.

6 Dale*
20 Heron*
24 { Cummings*
Hudson, E. C.*

Senior Optimes.

33 Sargent, H.*
37 Hardwick*
56 Cole, T. E.*
66 Crompton*

Junior Optimes.

70 { Green*
Joyce*
74 Mayers*
82 Harding*
88 Fraser, H. W.*
94 { Douglas*
Robinson, J. F.*
102 Wilkins*

* *Bracketed*

Part II.

Class I.

Div. 1.

Ds Pocklington

Div. 3.

Ds Chevalier
Ds Hough

* By the 'late E. H. Bickersteth' is probably meant the present Bishop of Exeter. (Edd.).

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN MUSIC FOR THE DEGREE OF MUS. BAC.

Class II.

Ds Grenville.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND B.C.

Mag E. H. O. Sankey.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Kayser's Text Book of Comparative Geology* (Swan Sonnenschein), translated and edited by Philip Lake; *Vertebrate Embryology* (Smith Elder & Co.), by Dr A. Milnes Marshall; *Harrow Octocentenary Tracts: I. Early Charters Translated into English with Explanatory Notes* (Macmillan & Bowes), by the Rev. W. D. Bushell; *Carmina Mariana*, edited by Orby Shipley. *Musa Consolatrix*, (David Nutt), by C. Sayle.

Professor Mayor proposes to issue very shortly Part II. of the *College Registers*, reaching to the year 1715. In the preparation of this part Professor Mayor has been assisted by Mr R. F. Scott. It will contain elaborate indices, compiled by Mr Gantillon.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

First Captain—A. E. Buchanan. *Second Captain*—S. B. Reid. *First Lent Captain*—A. J. Davis. *Second Lent Captain*—G. Blair. *Hon. Sec.*—A. P. Cameron. *Hon. Treas.*—A. G. Butler. *Additional Captains*—W. A. Lamb, C. G. Leftwich, W. R. Lewis.

The First Boat have had rather less trouble than usual in getting the crew settled during the early part of the term, though their practice was retarded by Reid having to take a rest, and also by their new light-ship turning a failure. Still they have rowed on perseveringly, have developed into a very fast crew, and have restored the Lady Margaret flag to a position more worthy of the traditions of the Club than it has occupied for the last ten or twelve years. This is the more encouraging, from the fact that they are in the main a fairly young crew, and will nearly all, it is hoped, be available next year.

Our best thanks are due to E. A. Forbes, of First Trinity, for his patient and skilful coaching, and also to G. A. H. Branson, of First Trinity, and to our old opponent, Mr James B. Close, of First Trinity, for assistance which has contributed greatly to the success of the crew.

The Second Boat had great difficulties to contend with in the first half of the term, but latterly have been reinforced by two members of former First Boats, and, though a light crew have developed into a neat and fast one, with a strong upward tendency, which has done much towards retrieving the disasters that this boat has suffered during the last two years.

The Crews were made up as follows:—

<i>First Boat.</i>			<i>Second Boat.</i>		
		<i>st. lbs.</i>			<i>st. lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i>	A. J. Davis	10 5	<i>Bow</i>	H. A. King	9 7
2	F. A. Rose	10 13	2	A. J. K. Thompson	11 7
3	A. G. Butler	11 0	3	H. Whitman	10 13
4	A. P. Cameron	11 4	4	W. McDougall	11 1
5	R. P. Hadland	12 7	5	W. R. Lewis	11 7
6	A. E. Buchanan	11 9	6	H. E. Knight	10 12
7	W. H. Bonsey	11 7	7	C. G. Leftwich	10 0
<i>Stroke</i>	S. B. Reid	12 4	<i>Stroke</i>	W. A. Lamb	10 0
<i>Cox</i>	A. H. Norregaard	8 7	<i>Cox</i>	A. F. Alcock	7 7

The May Races.

Friday, June 9.

Second Division. The Second Boat started fourth, and rowed over without giving rise to any special excitement.

First Division. The First Boat starting sixth, gained steadily on Pembroke over the first part of the course, and overlapped them at the beginning of the Long Reach. From this point a great struggle ensued, Pembroke spurting with great pluck, but without success, for the Lady Margaret boat, after a good piece of hard racing, made their bump at the cottages in the Long Reach.

Saturday, June 10.

Second Division. The Second Boat, rowing in much better form, gradually reduced the distance between themselves and Caius II till they were only ten or twelve feet behind at Ditton. A good spurt in the straight then brought them right up, and a creditable piece of steering made the bump just past the Willows.

First Division. The First Boat started behind Trinity Hall II, rowing a steady and powerful stroke, and travelling so well that as the boats rounded Ditton corner there was only a quarter of a length between them. But even this distance disappeared in three or four strokes of the magnificent spurt which Reid then put on, and, showing wonderful speed, our crew ran finely into the Hall boat just mid-way between Ditton and the Willows.

Monday, June 12.

Second Division. The Second Boat rowing in good form bumped Christ's without difficulty at the beginning of the Plough Reach.

First Division. The First Boat, though not rowing with quite the same dash as on Saturday, made a plucky chase after Third Trinity, a crew containing three 'blues,' but failed to get very close up.

Tuesday, June 13.

Second Division. The Second Boat rowed over, making a creditable effort to bring down the Sandwich boat, First

Trinity III; but the latter being a strong, heavy crew, our men were unable to get within a length of them.

First Division. The First Boat again rowed over, though they came nearer to Third Trinity than on Monday, a fine spurt at the Railway Bridge reducing the distance to about a length.

As the result of the four days' racing, both Boats have gained two places. The Second Boat finishes as Second in the Second Division, the First Boat as Fourth on the River, a higher position than it has had since 1881.

First Boat.

Stroke—Inclined to be sluggish, erratic when paddling, but when rowing has great length, and keeps going with great determination.

Seven—Often unsteady with his hands when coming forward; finishes a trifle low and must row with the shoulders further back, but is a very promising oar and a real shover.

Six—Has improved much since last year: works hard, but might be a bit steadier; gets 'fine' a trifle too soon.

Five—Another promising freshman; rows in very fair form and shoves, but should sit up more at the finish and learn to control himself coming forward: in fact, wants more experience.

Four—Has been rowing better since he changed to the stroke side; has a clumsy finish, but makes a useful oar.

Three—Has been rowing clumsily this term, but is always a useful worker.

Two—Also a promising freshman; rows very hard, and with a little more length and polish should make a thoroughly good oar.

Bow—Has improved much, especially in steadiness, but is not quite neat enough yet for the bow seat, though this arises partly from over-eagerness and a tendency to overreach.

Cox—Has done well under difficulties.

Second Boat.

Stroke—Rowed well and pluckily, though inclined to clip the stroke when striking fast.

Seven—A good little oar: must steady down a little when coming forward.

Six—A bit unsteady forward, but a genuine worker: backed up stroke well.

Five—Rowed well in spite of short practice.

Four—A good worker and a neat oar, but, like most of the rest, wants more beginning.

Three—Has come on wonderfully, and rows really well.

Two—Rough in form, but a good shover.

Bow—Fills the place fairly well, and works well.

Cox—Steered well, especially on the second night of the races.

During the races—as on previous occasions in the term—we owed much to the never-failing help of R. H. Forster. Another of our staunchest friends, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, was unable to attend the races, having been chosen Stroke of the Thames R.C. 'Grand' for Henley Regatta.

At a General Meeting held early in the term, S. B. Reid, who had just returned from his trip to the Antipodes, was elected

Second Captain in place of H. E. Knight, who resigned on account of work.

A General Meeting was held on June 7, when the following officers were elected for the October Term:—*First Captain*—S. B. Reid. *Second Captain*—A. P. Cameron. *Hon. Secretary*—W. H. Bonsey. *Hon. Treasurer*—A. G. Butler. *First Lent Captain*—A. J. Davis. *Second Lent Captain*—R. P. Hadland. *Third Lent Captain*—F. A. Rose. *Additional Captain*—C. G. Leftwich.

CRICKET CLUB.

President and Treasurer—Mr F. L. Thompson. *Captain*—J. J. Robinson. *Secretary*—G. P. K. Winlaw. *Committee*—G. R. Joyce, W. G. Wrangham, H. A. Merriman, B. Long.

In the earlier part of the season we were very unfortunate. Owing to Triposes we seldom had more than two old colours playing, whereas there were eight up. Among the freshmen, however, were found some very fair bats, as the averages show. What the XI wanted most of all was another good bowler. At the end of the term the men seemed to have played too much, and there was a distinct falling off in the batting.

Matches.

Matches played, 22. Won 5, lost 6, drawn 11.

May 1. v. Selwyn. Lost. St John's 136 (W. Falcon 37). Selwyn 254 (J. Douglas 111).

May 2. v. Trinity. Drawn. Trinity 296 for 4 wickets (K. S. Ranjitsinhji 91, E. Field 103). St John's 138 for 3 wickets (J. J. Robinson 60).

May 3. v. King's. Drawn. King's 200 for 8 wickets. St John's 169 for 2 wickets (K. Winlaw 63, J. J. Robinson 60*).*

May 4. v. Jesus. Drawn. Jesus 375 for 5 wickets (R. H. Foy 107, E. C. Osborne 92). St John's 102 for 9 wickets.

May 5. v. Pembroke. Lost. St John's 136 (J. H. Metcalfe 34). Pembroke 233 for 2 wickets (P. H. Latham 106, J. A. Healing 103).*

May 6. v. Clare. Drawn. St John's 207 (W. Falcon 55, C. R. McKee 47). Clare 135 for 6 wickets (L. H. Gay 69).*

May 8 & 9. v. Christ's. Drawn. St John's 196 (C. R. McKee 49) and 203 for 8 wickets (C. H. Rivers 49). Christ's 202 (H. E. Symes-Thompson 78) and 81 for 8 wickets (K. Winlaw 5 wickets for 37).*

May 10. v. Hawks. Won. St John's 217 for 6 wickets (F. J. S. Moore 71, G. R. Joyce 52). Hawks 151 (A. M. Jenkin 40, W. Falcon 4 wickets for 27).

May 11 & 12. v. Caius. Drawn. St John's 383 (C. R. McKee 91, W. Falcon 75). Caius 320 (J. Ware 81, A. Sulley 55).*

May 13. v. A. E. Elliott's XI. Won. St John's 275 for 3 wickets (J. J. Robinson 134, C. R. McKee 61, F. J. S. Moore 50). A. E. Elliott's XI 97 (R. A. Wilson 33, J. J. Robinson 6 wickets for 42).*

May 15. v. Crusaders. St John's 209 (C. R. McKee 43, W. Falcon 41). Crusaders 163 (J. J. Robinson 6 wickets for 52).

May 16 & 17. *v.* Trinity. Drawn. Trinity 361 (R. C. Norman 89), St John's 187 (B. Long 59) and 12 for 1 wicket.

May 18. *v.* Selwyn. Drawn. St John's 220 for 7 wickets (W. Falcon 72, J. J. Robinson 51). Selwyn 135 for 7 wickets.

May 19 & 20. *v.* Jesus. Lost. Jesus 453 (N. C. Cooper 77, E. C. Osborne 70, C. D. Robinson 3 wickets for 26). St John's 113 and 135 (J. J. Robinson 41, C. D. Robinson 31*).

May 22, 23, & 24. *v.* Emmanuel. Lost. Emmanuel 212 (G. J. V. Weigall 76 J. J. Robinson 8 wickets for 59) and 416 (B. Auden 102, G. J. V. Weigall 98, F. D. Gray 93). St John's 138 and 138.

May 25. *v.* Corpus. Drawn. St John's 198 (J. H. Metcalfe 69, * H. A. Merriman 31. Corpus 76 for 6 wickets (H. A. Merriman 3 wickets for 16).

May 26. *v.* Magdalene. Won. Magdalene 132 (A. E. Harrison 34, F. J. S. Moore 5 wickets for 36). St John's 159 for 7 wickets (C. D. Robinson 42, A. M. Jenkin 42*).

May 27. *v.* King's. Drawn. St. John's 206 (W. Falcon 65). King's 95 for 4 wickets (W. McG. Hemingway 58).

May 30. *v.* Peterhouse. Won. Peterhouse 152. St John's 155 for 5 wickets (K. Winlaw 63, * F. J. S. Moore 42).

May 31. *v.* Pembroke. Drawn. St John's 221 for 6 wickets (W. G. Wrangham 63*); Pembroke 103 for 4 wickets (A. M. Low 42).

June 3. *v.* Whitgift Wanderers. Lost. Whitgift Wanderers 146 (H. L. Turner 86, K. Winlaw 4 wickets for 38). St John's 118 (K. Winlaw 34, G. R. Joyce 30).

June 5. *v.* Exeter College, Oxford (at Oxford). Lost. St John's 110, Exeter College, 138 (L. Mortimer 54, J. J. Robinson 5 wickets for 37).

The Eleven.

J. J. Robinson.—A most consistent scorer; tries to draw off his leg stump too much and frequently gets l.b.w. A really good bowler on his day, and is a safe catch in the deep.

G. R. Joyce—Good bat, but reckless at times; fair field; has bowled.

W. G. Wrangham—Much improved bat; fair field; has come out as a bowler.

G. P. K. Winlaw—Good bat, but did not score so consistently as last year; much improved bowler; fair field.

H. A. Merriman—Fair bat, with a fine forward stroke; fair field; slow bowler.

C. H. Rivers—Played seldom owing to illness. Very fair bat, bowler and field.

C. D. Robinson—Good bat, but inclined to throw away his wicket by erratic hitting; as a wicket-keeper stands up well to all bowling; can also bowl.

F. J. S. Moore—Good sound bat; very fair field; as a bowler keeps a good length.

W. Falcon—Batted well right through the season; fair field.

C. R. McKee—Good bat, scored heavily at first, but has fallen off lately. Poor field.

J. H. Metcalfe—Fair bat and field.

Batting Averages.

Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
C. H. Rivers	137	49*	9	5	34.25
J. J. Robinson	537	134	19	2	31.58
C. R. McKee.....	487	91*	22	5	28.64
W. Falcon	524	75	23	2	24.95
F. J. S. Moore	438	71	22	2	21.9
G. P. K. Winlaw	352	63*	21	3	19.55
C. D. Robinson ..	372	42	22	2	18.6
W. G. Wrangham ..	202	63*	13	2	18.36
J. H. Metcalfe	239	69*	18	4	17.07
G. R. Joyce.....	178	52	12	0	14.83
H. A. Merriman ..	110	31	12	1	10

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. J. Robinson	262	61	841	49	17.6
W. G. Wrangham	60.3	11	275	15	18.33
G. P. K. Winlaw	207	41	819	37	22.13
C. H. Rivers	180.3	26	699	31	22.54
F. J. S. Moore.....	95	18	351	13	27
H. A. Merriman.....	55.1	4	263	7	37.57

The following also played for the XI :—B. Long, C. O. S. Hatton, W. H. Skene, A. M. Jenkin, J. F. Skrimshire, W. H. Ashton, H. Sargent, G. H. Harries, J. H. D. Patch, E. A. Strickland, A. J. Chotzner.

The Second XI won against Peterhouse II and Trinity II, drew with Caius II and West Wrattling, lost to Trinity II, Hall II, Christ's II, Fitzwilliam Hall and Caius II.

We were represented this term in University Matches by J. J. Robinson, who played in the Seniors' Match and for the XI v Next Sixteen, and by C. D. Robinson, A. M. Jenkin, and C. R. McKee, who played in the Freshmen's Match.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The following officers have been elected for next term :

Captain—J. J. Robinson. *Secretary*—W. Falcon.

It has been decided that the red stockings should be worn by members of the First XV only.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The following officers have been elected for next season :

Captain—C. O. S. Hatton. *Secretary*—B. J. C. Warren.

LACROSSE CLUB.

The following have been elected officers for next term :

Captain—E. J. Kefford. *Committee*—C. O. S. Hatton, F. Villy, W. Raw. *Secretary*—W. J. Leigh-Phillips.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr. R. F. Scott. *Captain*—W. J. S. Bythell. *Hon. Treas.*—J. Lupton. *Hon. Sec.*—C. O. S. Hatton. *Committee*—W. A. Long and S. W. Newling.

The Lawn Tennis VI have had a more successful season than they have had for several years. The record is 14 wins and 3 losses, or 108 rubbers to 45.

We have beaten Corpus, King's, Caius, and Pembroke twice each ; and Emmanuel, Christ's, Selwyn, Jesus, and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox's team once each. We lost to Trinity, Jesus, and Emmanuel (with a weak team).

On June 1 a weak team went over to Uppingham to play the masters, and were defeated by 5 rubbers to 4.

The team was made up as follows :

W. J. S. Bythell (<i>Capt.</i>)	} Got on well together, both playing a hard game with a strong service. They kill lobs well. Won 80 per cent. of their rubbers.
C. O. S. Hatton (<i>Hon. Sec.</i>)	

J. Lupton	} Play a steady game, but should learn to kill weak returns better. Apt to get in front of each other. Won 77 per cent. of their rubbers.
B. J. C. Warren	

F. Villy	} Try to play rather too hard, and their combination might be better. Play brilliantly at times and usually kill lobs well. Won 54 per cent. of their rubbers.
G. W. Poynder	

A. Baines, S. W. Newling, and W. A. Long also played in matches.

Bythell and Hatton were chosen to play for the 'Varsity Third VI *v.* the Second, and Bythell was also chosen to play for the Second team *v.* the First.

The same pair entered for the Inter-Collegiate Cup Competition, but Bythell was prevented from playing by a sprained ankle ; so Lupton took his place, and we once more reached the final round, having defeated Peterhouse and Caius.

The entries for the College Tournaments were above the average. Lupton and Wilkins won the Handicap Doubles, but the other ties are not yet concluded.

At a Committee meeting held on May 27th it was decided to give a cap for the Long Vacation Team, viz., the First VI cap without the Eagle.

The following officers were also elected for the Long Vacation :—

Captain—J. Lupton. *Hon. Treas.*—F. Villy. *Hon. Sec.*—B. J. C. Warren.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The following were elected members of the Club at a general meeting held on May 5 :—Mr E. E. Sikes, W. H. Bonsey, W. Falcon, A. M. Jenkin, W. A. Lamb, and C. H. Rivers. A Handicap Singles was held this term. C. O. S. Hatton (–30) and H. A. Merriman (+30) divided the prize as there was no time to play the final tie.

THE FIVES CLUB.

President—Mr H. R. Tottenham. *Captain*—L. Horton-Smith. *Secretary*—A. J. Tait. *Treasurer*—W. Raw. *Committee*—Mr Harker, J. Lupton, A. B. Maclachlan.

The Eton Double Fives Tournament, which was not concluded before the last issue of the *Eagle*, was won by J. A. Nicklin and G. W. Poynder.

The Rugby Four, namely, L. Horton-Smith, J. Lupton, A. B. Maclachlan and A. J. Tait, played three matches in the vacation.

They were beaten by St Paul's School, in which match H. A. King kindly took the place of A. J. Tait, who was unavoidably absent.

They were also defeated by Merchant Taylors' School but won against St John's Divinity Hall, Highbury. They thus lost two matches and had one victory.

At a meeting on Thursday, June 8, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term :

President—Mr H. R. Tottenham. *Captain*—L. Horton-Smith. *Secretary*—A. J. Tait. *Treasurer*—C. R. McKee. *Committee*—Mr Harker, J. Lupton, A. B. Maclachlan and G. W. Poynder.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—G. G. Desmond. *Vice-President*—A. K. B. Yusuf-Ali. *Treasurer*—R. S. Dower. *Secretary*—E. A. Strickland.

The Secretaries past and present have gone down; no reporter was retained this term, wherefore the work of chronicling has fallen into the hands of the historian.

On April 19 Mr H. H. Davies moved "That this House would approve of the abolition of gunpowder or any other explosive as a weapon of war." Mr R. O. P. Taylor opposed, and since gunpowder continues to be used in war we are justified in concluding that the motion was not carried.

On May 13 the House entered on a long and animated discussion of this serious proposition, propounded by Mr F. X. D'Souza, "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right." The motion was opposed by Mr R. S. Dower, who was followed by speakers so numerous and eloquent as to necessitate an adjournment to May 20, on the motion of Mr A. P. McNeile. The division list never appeared (historical tense indispensable) having been, some say, suppressed by Government as being incendiary in tendency, though perhaps it was kept back by a secretary of strong political bias.

On May 27 a most successful Impromptu Debate occurred. Among the subjects discussed were the following:—Earth-worms and Water-melons, Drought *versus* Damp, The pity of Accuracy, Pleasures of a savage life, Franchise for Under-graduates, Supremacy of Association Football among Sports.

The Debates were throughout the term well attended, and the speeches good, instructive, interesting, amusing, sometimes one or more, sometimes all. We hope that an occasional Impromptu Debate will occur in the future, and will discover as much talent as did the last.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—A. R. R. Hutton. *Treasurer*—E. J. Kefford. *Secretary*—R. O. P. Taylor. *Committee*—G. S. Osborn, W. H. Ashton.

The first meeting of the term was held on May 5 in G. Watkinson's rooms. The Rev Prof Ryle read a paper on *Allegory in Interpretation of Scripture* which was followed by a long and interesting discussion of allegory both in profane and sacred writings.

The second meeting was held on May 12 in R. O. P. Taylor's rooms. G. S. Osborn read a paper on *The influence of the Sojourn in Egypt on Israel*, the discussion which followed was by no means long, although the paper was interesting.

The Social was held on June 12 in S. W. Key's rooms. A programme of music was given by Messrs Powell and Phillips and various members of the Society.

The attendance at the meetings has been fair despite the adverse influence of the Tripos.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

The Johnian Dinner was held this year at the First Avenue Hotel, London, on Thursday, March 23. After the health of "The Queen" had been duly honoured, the Chairman, Sir J. E. Gorst, proposed the health of the College, to which Dr D. MacAlister replied. Mr R. Horton-Smith, Q.C. proposed the health of the Chairman. The speeches concluded with the health of the Secretaries. The *Carmen Aquaticum* of Messrs Forster and Macalister was sung for the first time in public.

The following gentlemen were present :

The Right Honourable Sir J. E. Gorst, Chairman, and Messrs

W. A. Badham	L. H. Edmunds	D. M. Kerby
H. F. Baker	A. E. Elliott	H. A. King
R. E. Baker	J. A. Fleming	J. Larmor
H. C. Barraclough	R. H. Forster	H. R. Langmore
H. T. Barnett	A. E. Gladstone	Ll. Lloyd
Rev J. F. Bateman	T. E. Haydon	Prof. A. Macalister
F. C. Bayard	C. H. Heath	Dr D. MacAlister
Rev J. A. Betts	T. A. Herbert	R. A. S. Macalister
Rev H. E. J. Bevan	Rev E. Hill	A. E. Monro
T. A. Beckett	F. W. Hill	Rev W. T. Newbold
E. J. Brookes	J. Spencer Hill	W. M. Payne
P. H. Brown	R. W. Hogg	C. Pendlebury
F. Burford	R. Holmes	E. Prescott
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	R. Horton Smith Q.C.	S. O. Roberts
Rev A. Caldecott	P. Horton Smith	T. E. Sandall
J. A. Cameron	L. Horton Smith	R. F. Scott
J. Collin	R. J. Horton Smith	B. A. Smith
S. H. Cubitt	Prof. W. H. H. Hudson	G. C. M. Smith
H. D. Darbishire	W. Douglas Jones	Rev A. T. Wallis
A. F. Douglas		

THE COLLEGE MISSION IN WALWORTH.

At the end of last Term the Rev Ernest Ward stayed in College for some days—on his old staircase and with his old

"gyp,"—seeing old friends of the Mission and making new ones. This term Mr Wallis came up and similarly employed himself: on one evening he was joined by Mr Phillips, and some friends were gathered together in G. Watkinson's rooms for a quiet talk, which was found to be most interesting and instructive all round.

The great seasons of the Church year were passed at the Mission in full endeavour to impress the main lessons of Christianity upon the people, and the Missioners are grateful for many indications of reverent appreciation.

A series of Health Lectures has been started at the Mothers' Meetings, given by Miss Wood, a lady of great experience in nursing. They are due to the kindness of Mrs Whately.

In Easter-week A. Ewbank B.A. took a party of London friends to Walworth and gave a Christy Minstrel Entertainment; on May 19 Mr Badham provided a Concert, and on Whit-Monday Mrs Bushell and Miss Bushell with Mr W. N. Roseveare and Mrs Roseveare gave another.

The Cricket Club began with a defeat but won its next three matches. Although not large in numbers there is no difficulty in getting an eleven together; indeed, the trouble is that all the members want to play in every match. The men, we hear, are all keen and field up well: there are plenty of change bowlers, the batting being the weak point of Walworth cricketers. We are glad to see that parishioners who do not themselves play take interest in the matches: as the Missioners truly observe 'there are many worse ways and few better of spending a Saturday afternoon than in watching a good game of cricket.' All the more, when their own friends and neighbours are upholding the honour of the group of streets, which in London constitutes a parish. We hope to see the Club at Cambridge on the August Bank Holiday again.

In May the College spontaneously placed before Mr Phillips the opportunity of taking less arduous work by offering him the presentation to Aldridge, in Staffordshire. After very nearly ten years' anxious labour it was thought that he ought to have the option of such a change. Mr Phillips, after careful deliberation, decided that he could continue London work for some years longer: but friends of the Mission are gratified that this opportunity of considering his powers was given to him by the College, and still more that he finds no necessity for retiring from the work which is in so eminent a manner his own.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev. A. G. Stevens, M.A. *Committee*—W. R. Elliott, B.A., F. G. Given-Wilson, B.A., G. T. Powell. *Librarian*—E. A. R. Werner. *Hon. Sec.*—F. O. Mundahl.

The usual May Week Concert was given in the Hall on Tuesday, June 13. We append the Programme.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

- MADRIGAL... .. "Awake, Sweet Muse"
CHORUS.
- PIANOFORTE DUET.. "Deux Pèces Symphoniques" *Grieg*
F. G. COLR AND F. O. MUNDAHL.
- SONG..... "Where'er you walk" *Handel*
A. W. DENNIS, B.A.
- PART SONG..... "Peace" *Bridge*
CHORUS.
- RECIT. AND ARIA..... "Let not age" *Giordani*
- MRS. HELEN TRUST.
- PART SONG..... "Rest, Sweet Nymphs"
CHORUS.
- SONG..... "Kalékairi" *Claude Barton*
W. R. ELLIOTT, B.A.
- PART SONG..... "Bold Turpin" *Bridge*
CHORUS.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

..... "The May Queen" *Sterndale Bennett*

SOLOISTS: *Soprano*—MRS. HELEN TRUST. *Tenor*—A. W. DENNIS, B.A.
Bass—A. J. WALKER.

The Band was constituted as follows: 1st *Violins*—H. Inwards, F. Nuttall, W. E. Dalby, E. M. Lee, and C. W. Ainlie. 2nd *Violins*—H. Briggs, E. Wilson, and W. Rhodes. *Violas*—A. Walker and A. C. Dixon. *Cellos*—C. Kiefert and G. G. Schott. *Bass*—C. Winterbottom and A. H. Miller. *Harmonium*—F. Morley. *Piano*—F. O. Mundahl and F. G. Cole.

Conductor—Dr. Garrett. *Leader of the Orchestra*—H. Inwards.

The first part, as will be seen above, was a miscellaneous one, solos being sung by Mrs Helen Trust, A. W. Dennis B.A., and W. R. Elliott B.A. Dennis was encored for his song, but did not sing another, owing to the length of the programme.

Mrs Trust sang "Let not Age" (*Giordani*), which, by the way, is arranged by herself, and then sang "My mother bids me bind my hair" by way of an encore. Both of these songs shewed off her voice to great advantage, especially the first. This was her first appearance in Cambridge, but we hope to hear her at many John's concerts to come. This part finished with Bridge's "Bold Turpin," which was very creditably done.

After the usual interval for refreshments in the Combination-Room, the second part consisting of Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen" was begun.

The best parts of it were probably the Soprano Solo and Chorus, "With a laugh as we go round," Treble and Tenor

Duet "Can I not find?", Bass Air "Tis jolly to hunt," the Trio, "The hawthorn in the glade," and the pageant Music and Chorus, "Hark! their notes the hautboy swell!"

Our best thanks are due to Dennis and Nuttall, who came down from Rugby, the former to sing the Tenor Solos, the latter to assist in the Orchestra: we hope to see them both at our College Concerts again.

Without Mr Heitland's invaluable assistance and counsel the arrangements could never have passed off as they did, absolutely without a hitch.

A. J. Walker, the Assistant Secretary and W. R. Elliott must also be mentioned for helping to carry out all the details of the Concert.

Last, but not least, we must thank Dr Garrett for taking such pains with the Chorus and the Orchestra.

Altogether the Concert was the most successful that has yet been given in our Hall, which was kindly lent by the Master and Fellows.

COLLEGE ESSAY PRIZES.

Subjects for 1893:

<i>For Students now in their Third Year.</i>	The originality of Wordsworth.
" " " <i>Second Year.</i>	Machiavelli and his influence on political theory.
" " " <i>First Year</i>	Causes of the prosperity of new Colonies in Adam Smith's time and now.

Essays are to be sent in to the Master on or before Saturday the 14 October next.

THE LIBRARY.

• *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day 1893.

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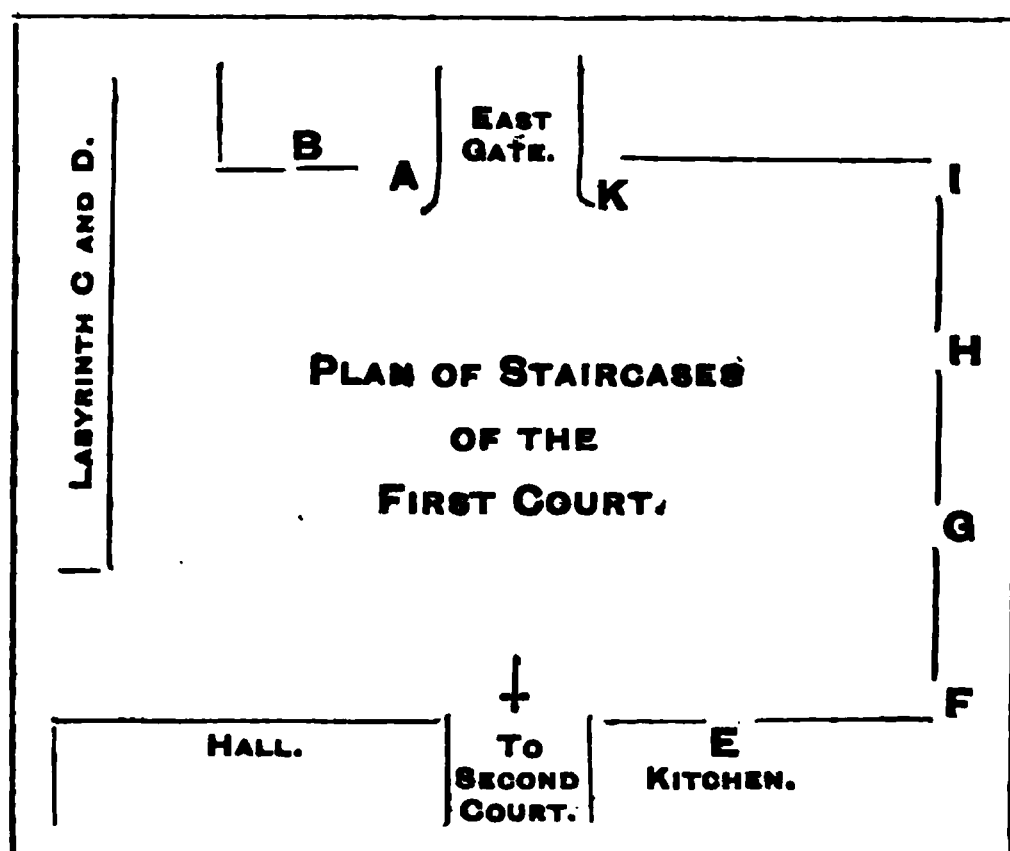
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END OF VOL XVII

FOR CORRECTION.

Lists of Occupants of Rooms in St John's College.

First Court.



It is requested that these Lists may be shown to Old Members of the College, and that corrections and additions may be sent to Mr G. C. M. Smith, St John's College. Any record of a tenancy should give the year and term in which the tenancy began and ended, and, if possible, the names of the previous and subsequent occupants.

A 1 etc. = present denotation of rooms.

[3] [3 B] etc. = denotation up to 1830.

15 etc. = 1815 etc.

M = Michaelmas Term.

L = Lent Term.

E = Easter Term.

c 15 etc. = about 1815 etc.

ad. = admitted.

I now issue the Lists of Occupants of Rooms in the First Court, so far as I have been able to make them out. I have had particular difficulties to contend with through the destruction of the rooms in the Labyrinth, and my consequent inability to co-ordinate the classifications in use before and after 1830, and through the confusion in the numbering of the rooms on staircases E and I. I must again appeal to old members of the College kindly to look through the lists and supply me with all the additions and corrections which their memories will furnish. Many Johnians, and among them some of our most distinguished representatives, gave me most useful information with regard to the Second and Third Court lists, yet I must own to being disappointed in not receiving more help than I did. The lists can only approach completeness by the co-operation of hundreds of helpers: and when this is realised I am sure there is enough interest in the history of the College among its sons all over the world to call forth all possible assistance.

These First Court Lists contain some great names. It is at this moment a matter of deep interest to many that the rooms F 2 should have been the college home of our great poet Wordsworth, the rooms from which in the moonlight he gazed from his bed on the window in Trinity Chapel and pictured there the statue of Newton

‘with his prism and silent face;
The marble index of a mind for ever
Voyaging through strange seas of Thought, alone.’

On staircase E (in the rooms then called 24 C) was Dean Ramsay, the author of the immortal ‘Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character.’ Tradition associates Lord Palmerston with I 4, and here also was the late Earl Sydney. In I 3 were Professor Blunt, and long afterwards Charles Frederick Mackenzie, First Bishop of Central Africa, who was for a time at St John’s before he migrated to Caius; George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop, first of New Zealand and later of Lichfield, was in H 6 till the New Court was built, when he seems to have moved to the highest set of rooms in the ‘Colony.’ Finally to pass from one famous Lady Margaret man to another, in G 3 lived Goldie. Can I conclude a May Term disquisition with a more popular name?

G. C. M. S.

FIRST COURT.

A 1

Formerly Tower Chamber over the East Gate.

c 21 C Hartshorne
Dr J Foster

W H H Hudson

M 61 W Griffith
64 E E C Carleton
E 65 R C Atkinson
M 67 A B M Ley
70 S S Jones
73 W Caister
L 75 H E Trotter
M 77 H F Blackett
78 E H Ellison
81 H C Dodson
84 C J Pugh
86 R N F Phillips
88 F G E Field
89 C O Raven
92 P A Kingsford

A 2

[? 3 B]

Formerly Garret with 3.

3 B

M 11 M Lawson
14 R Crone
16 C Covey
L 17 J Parker
M 18 F North
M 21 T. P Outram

C 30 B Churton

(? J or G N G) Lawson
H Langdon

M 41 A W Hobson
44 W G Martin
45 W F Attenborough

J Hadfield
W K Robinson

M 52 C G Leslie
53 J R Shaw
56 W Hunt
59 W M Barnes
61 J H Hodges
64 F G Maples
66 G Robinson
68 W U Wooler
70 W Rawson
L 73 E O Rawson
M 74 W F Burville

E 77 J Watson
M 78 G R Youngman
L 79 J H Winter
M 80 H A Thomas
82 W Blain
84 E N Langham
L 86 J H Mitchell
M 87 S T House
90 P G Smith
92 C C Angell

A 3

[? 3 O]

Garret between 2B and 3B.

3 C

M 13 H Thompson
14 R R Knott
16 R Sandford
17 G M Cooper
18 S Littlewood
19 T Crick
22 H Hutton

c 30 G Wray

C Cahusac
F G Hughes

M 41 J R Parr
43 W F Hammond
44 (? H or E A) Hardy

W B Davis
R Duckworth

M 52 (? F W or Y) Lamb
53 A J Porter
54 W Finch
57 T B Shaw
60 H Hall
63 C Fiddean
66 F C Maxwell
69 S Howard
70 Proud (? E L Prowde)
73 J Trustram
75 J Brownbill
L 78 W C France
M 78 J Russell
E 79 E C Mackie
82 R V Ward
M 84 J Herring
86 W H Box
87 (? H R or J J) Alexander
L 88 B W Pearce
M 90 J H Hardwick
91 F N Mayers
92 A E Lord

A 4 [**? 2 B**]
Formerly *Garret with 2.*
2 B

c 30 R L Hill

W S Wood
J H Sharples

L 42 W C Davie
M 43 S Charlton

F O White
G Wasse

M 52 W H Poulton
55 G Green
58 N Green-Armytage
59 J C Brown
60 J Creeser
63 S F Laycock
65 D Preston
68 H A Hamilton
69 (*Vacant*).
The old keeping room was now made the bedroom, and a new keeping room in the turret of the new lecture rooms was added to the set.

E 70 J A Lloyd
M 73 H F Blackett
77 H T Kenny
79 N H Garland
83 R Allen
86 A P C Field
89 R J M Radcliff
91 G G Pearson

B 1 [**1**]
Formerly the *Low Chamber next the Chapel.*

M 13 R Empson
14 Mr Parmenter
17 J M Heathcote
Mr Jarrett

c 30 (*? W*) Rose

H Hardcastle
Lewis (*? D P L or J P C P L*)

M 41 J Hays
43 T Galland

T F Ulton
H Hartley

M 54 A Kent
55 J W Longmire

L 59 R M Reece
M 63 W Durieu
67 W U Wooler
68 A H Garrod
69 J Lake
72 G Charlesworth
74 W J Clapp
75 A G Sellon
L 77 R Hargreaves
E 79 C P Cory
L 82 W H Morrison
M 84 F W Ogilvie
86 M Grabham
88 D Stephens
E 89 H E Mason
M 91 K J P Orton
92 H Sandwith

B 2 [**3**]
Formerly the *Middle Chamber over the Porter's Lodge.*

L 12 G Wyatt
M 14 Hon H Watson
L 16 Lane (*? H L adm. 1809*)
M 19 Hon H Law
21 W Bayly

c, 30 Mr. R Wilson

E Marsden
W De St Croix

E 42 H Wilson
M 43 W W Douglas

?c 50 Mr E Bushby
L 78 J B Whitehead
M 81 J W Rose
83 A R Mead
E 86 F N Hartley
M 88 E W MacBride
91 S S F Blackman
92 H Woods

B 3 [**2**]
Formerly the *Middle Chamber next the Chapel at the N. end in the Old Court.*

M 1807 Mr T Catton
(*? W H R*) Bayley

c 29 J W Johns

Mr. Marsden (decd. in 42)
(*? inits*).
E J Fox

M 42 C Wilkinson
45 R A Douglas

W J Hickie
H C Roy
E 53 A Washington
M 55 F S Clarke
57 T D Haye
60 R C Farmer
63 P Hammond
66 W H Brown
69 S S Allnutt
74 W Greenaway
76 A M Peak
79 E J Holyoak
81 J Fearnley
84 J Windsor
87 P E Shaw
89 G D Kempt
92 S W Key

Staircases C and D.

Behind the Chapel or the Labyrinth.

As I find it impossible to co-ordinate older and more recent classifications of the rooms in the Labyrinth, I give two lists. Perhaps someone can assist me in ascertaining which room of the old classification corresponded to which of the new.

Old Classification. [28]

First Low Chamber called Mr. Duckett's, next the Lodge (? D 1)

M 13 R Crone
W Carlisle
16 H Locking
C Wimberley

c 30 R A W Considine (or [32]?)

[29]

Middle Chamber over Mr. Duckett's behind the Chapel, being next to the Lodge. (? D 2)

M 13 E Ramsden
16 S G Bicknell
J H Ward
c 30 Vacant (or [33])

[30]

Low Chamber next to Mr. Duckett's.

L 14 J Bunting
M 16 R W Fowler
P Barker
M 19 W N Wilsby
21 Jalland (? C Jollands)

c 30 E A Uthwatt

[31]

Middle Chamber over 30.

E 13 B Clay
M 15 H C Boutflower
18 J Hargreaves
19 J B Poulder
W N Wilsby
M 22 J C Beeson
c 30 H C Beeson

[31 B]

Garret with 31.

L 13 E Bushby
M 14 W Carlisle
16 H Locking
E Meddowcroft
(? H or prob. J) Jackson
J Anderton

c 30 G Willy

[32]

Low Chamber formerly the Barber's Chamber in the corner looking into the Town.

M 12 J W Trevor
14 D Garrow
17 W Spencer
18 J Winn
19 J Bainbridge
22 W Falcon

c 30 J Alcock (or [28]?)

[33]

Middle Chamber above the Barber's Chamber.

c 20 (? W H or J) Foster

c J R Thomson (or [29]?)

[33 B]

Garret with 33.

E 13 J Dewe
 M 15 W H Bull
 18 G Hodgson
 B Bickmore
 M 22 W Wickenden

 c 30 F Allfree (2nd over 1st stair-
 case behind chapel: this or
 [34] ?)

[34]

*Fisher's Chantry: Chapel Clerk's
 Chamber, which is the Lower
 Chamber adjoining to the N. side
 of the Chapel.*

M 12 J. Pascoe
 14 H Thompson
 16 R Parkinson
 R Whitaker

[35]

*Higher Chamber adjoining N. side
 of the Chapel, called the Organ
 Chamber.*

M 13 C Courtenay
 16 J G Scott
 17 E Sidney
 21 G H Woodhouse

 30 R W Riley

New Classification.

C 1

J A Coombe
 (? E P or A P) Luscombe
 M 41 F W Waldron
 44 J H Knapp

 H Langton
 J Bates
 E 54 F B Smith
 M 57 T J Nicholas
 61 J Shackleton (to end E 63)
 (Destroyed.)

C 2

(? B or W P or W R) Wil-
 liams

Archd. Campbell
 L 43 F A Marsh
 M 45 (? R C or F) Weston

J B Harbord
 W Monk
 M 52 T Beach
 55 G F Dean
 56 C H Andras
 57 H B Grylls
 58 R C Ginders
 61 A R Catton (to end E 63)
 (Destroyed.)

C 3

T Widdowson
 M 59 Buckill (? A Buckley or W D
 Bushell)
 62 V de Wet (to end E 63)
 (Destroyed.)

C 4

(or C5)

F T Buckley
 J H Collyer
 M 52 S Nunn
 55 J S Francis
 56 H M Price
 59 Lamothe (? C H L adm. Oct.
 60)
 L 62 E E C Carleton (adm. Oct. 62)
 (to end E 63)
 (Destroyed.)

C 5

(or C 4)

C Braddy
 G F Snowball
 M 41 E Allen
 44 Leighton

 T M French
 (? C or J C) Addison
 M 54 J H Lupton
 57 C R Rippin
 58 B Christopherson
 59 Nicholson (? S N adm. Dec.
 60) (to end E 63)
 (Destroyed.)

C 6

T S Ackland
E C Wilshere
M 41 G J Handfield
44 W L Wynne

G H Sweeting
R Tucker
M 54 J Ambery
56 Geo. Jackson
57 G Warlow
60 J J B Tinling (to end E 61)
(Destroyed.)

C 7

W H Southwood
W E Light
M 41 R Allen
44 G B Rogerson
W Rotherham
M 52 E Fullagar
53 (? H E or R) Daniel
55 J Lowe
56 T Hoare
57 J Grose
60 Coutts (? C F C adm. Oct. 61)
(to end E 63)
(Destroyed.)

D 1

(H T or J) Davies
J C Adams
L 43 O P Halsted
M 45 J P Rigby

A A N F Solari
C Elsee
M 52 E Martindale
55 R L Neale
58 J Sephton (to end E 61)
(Destroyed.)

D 2

J Martyn
J Millman
M 41 B Harris
L 44 H H Cole
M 44 W Stockdale
45 W Foster

(? I or C M or M S) Tatham
J R Williams
M 52 G Moody

55 G Proud
58 G B P Fielding
59 (? T or W or J F) Marsden
61 H B Waterfield (to end E 63)
(Destroyed.)

D 3

T Cole
H A Barrett
M 43 H T A Turmine

J J Jeckell
W H R Jessop
M 54 W Leeming
55 T H Bush
58 A R Catton
61 C D Russell (to end E 63)
(Destroyed.)

E 1

[25]

Formerly *Middle Chamber over the
Butteries.*

M 1809 Mr Jones
15 Mr J Haviland
E 19 Mr Blakeney (till 40 +)

J Smallpeice (to end E 50)

Mr H G Day
M 59 Mr A Holmes
62 Mr E W Bowling
68 E Frewen
71 F W Henstock
L 75 Mr A F Torry
78 A H Cullingford
80 Mr W H Gunston

E 2

[24]

Formerly *Great Middle Chamber over
the Kitchen looking into both
Courts. Used as the Library
1623—27.*

Mr H
R J Bartlett
E Johnson (till 30)

J P Beard
J J Beresford
M 43 G F H Foxton
44 T J Bennetts
45 C Kirk

J Franey
(? J or W) Owen
M 54 J H Killick
57 J V Durell
58 Mr A V Hadley

E 3 [24B] or [24C] or [24D]

All called *Garret with 24*

[24 B]

M 13 H W Sitwell
L 16 Pattisson (? W H P adm.
Dec. 18)
M 17 C Cooke
18 E B Farnham
W Peart
M 22 W Curtis

E 3.

G S Drew
W C Davie
M 42 E H Edman
44 T J Harrison
45 F Day

B Haslewood
A Beard
M 54 J W Alloway
55 A Field
58 W M Brown
60 J B Pearson
61 A Wood
64 E Braithwaite
65 H T Norton
66 M McN Mansfield
68 A H F Burder
L 71 H P Waller
M 72 R M Samson
75 T W Dougan
79 L T Horne
81 C C Frost

82 W N Harper
85 R H Bigg
88 F R Dinnis
91 G S Osborn

E 4 [24B] or [24C] or [24D]
(See E 3)

[24 C]

M 13 E Ramsay
14 W Moody
17 T H Copeman
18 W Butt
21 R L Hopper
22 C Duppa

[24 D]

L 14 L A Cliffe
M 16 A Steward
19 T Huxley

c 30 R Burrell (or 24C)

E 4

(R B or C L or H) Maltby
W G Wilson
M 41 W Newling
44 (W H or G T or H W) Taylor

G Rowe
R Tonge
M 53 E Fullager
55 J W Alloway
57 C H Andras
59 J F Rounthwaite
61 H B Waterfield
64 F Marshall
66 R Pendlebury
L 69 C E Adamson
E 71 T Mellody
M 73 R H Griffin
75 W H Gunston
79 J S Clementson
L 81 Mr W Garnett
M 81 J B Marsh
84 P Cleave
86 H Simpson
89 R T Smith

E 5 [25B] or [25 O]
Both called *Garret with 25.*

[25 B]

L 13 C Mossop
M 15 J T Haylock
16 (? W or T) Dixon
19 Lanes (? T L Lane or J L
Lane)
21 J Bainbridge
22 J Greensall

c 30 J W Inman (or 25C)

E 5

Smith
E J Barrow
M 43 G Watson
44 (? E) Clark

FIRST COURT.

11

B Haslewood
E K Holt
M 53 P Lamb
M 57 (? H or T) Hoare
59 A D Honeysett
61 R Isherwood
64 R E Verdon
68 W H Briddon
L 72 J Smith
E 73 J P Morgan
M 74 W Andrews
C E Dumbleton
?E 79 J Russell
E 81 A G R Pearce
M 83 S J N Greenidge
87 A S Tetley
91 C Floyd
E 92 C H Reissmann

E 6 [25 B] or [25 C]
(See E 5)

[25 C]

M 12 W H Downes
15 C Craven
J T Fenwick
W Tiptaft

c 30 W Spence (or 25B)

E 6

W A Wareing
G S Drew
M 41 P E Wrench
42 R Holt
45 A B Butterworth
L 46 (? J or C W) Lewis

F W Bond
G Morris
M 54 P Lamb
55 S F Cresswell
56 H P Kendall
59 H Carrington

J W Barron
E 61 J Blanch
M 64 H Ashe
65 T Benson
66 W Reed
68 R G Fowell
71 J N Langley
74 H Reynolds
78 A R Ragg

81 C E Westlake
84 T H Sefton
87 H E Schmitz
91 E M Eagles

F 1 [21]

*Called the Pump Staircase;
Formerly Low Chamber next the
Kitchen or (?) the Shop Chamber.*

E 13 T Mangles

22 Mr Donne
R Smith

c 30 W Hardy

H J Storrs
M 59 B Cliff
62 T Johns
63 W H Green
64 A M Watson
65 G Robinson
66 J Peake
67 W J Stallard
69 C W Morice
E 70 W M Hicks
L 73 J Hall
M 75 W F Tucker
77 F Whaley
79 J R Tanner
83 A H Newnham
86 W C Wilson
89 O M Wihl
92 J P de Castro

F 2 [23]

*Formerly Lowest Middle Chamber
over the Kitchen looking into the
Back Lane.*

c 1787-91 W Wordsworth

M 13 H Robinson
16 H Law
L 17 L Peel
(? W or T) Spencer
c 20 J Hills
M 22 (? G F or F D M) Dawson

c 30 (? A or E) Huxtable

E M S Sandys
J E Cooper

M 42 D Haslewood
45 M M Hewett

J Ray
H Weightman
M 53 J Ambery
54 J E Symms
55 R C Marriott
57 A J Flather
59 (F S or H) Robinson
63 W Groome
65 D Ibbotson
68 E Brewer
71 H E Platt
74 J H Plant
75 C B Drake (to end E 76)
(Made a storeroom).

F 3 [22]

Formerly *Middle Chamber next the Kitchen.*

L 10 Mr T W Hornbuckle
Mr. Barringer (? T B grad. 23)
(? L or E or prob. J) Peel

c 30 S Banks

J A Coombe
E B Wroth
H T Wroth
M 45 W I Meggison

E J Hitchings
J C Addison
M 53 D J V Durell
56 J V Durell
57 F W Kent
59 Steele (? R B S adm. Feb. 60)
62 J B Mullinger
E 66 J W Bakewell
69 W H Duncan
M 70 E L Main
Duncan Main
M 73 D Y Kikuchi
76 J B Hurry
79 C F Sandoe
82 T A Harpley
84 T W Harding
86 L W Thomas
89 E L Simpson
92 P H J Rustonjee

F 4 [22 B]

Formerly *Garret with 22.*

c 18 W Carlisle
c 20 J McCall

c 30 C Clarke

L Panting
M 32 H Sandford (to end of E 33)

G Martin (? G M ad 32)
F A Paley
M 41 T Dixon
43 W Lutener

H E Tuckey
G Skelton
M 54 T Birkett
55 J M Wilson
58 O Fynes Clinton
61 (? K or J R) Wilson
62 W E Pryke
63 T Scaife
66 W B Wilson
68 H M Cowie
69 L T Dibdin
73 H E White
76 P Clark(e)
80 F Hill
83 F P Evans
87 F E Cuthbertson
90 C M Rice
92 R P Hadland

G 1 [17]

(This was called *the Stag Staircase.*)
Formerly *Low Chamber on l. h. of 3rd Staircase from S.E. door.*

c 20 J M Wakefield
J Yardley

c 29 W H Hoare
c 30 (? E or H W) Birch

A T R D Kennedy
M 62 H M Hewitt
64 W J Scarlin
66 W S Barnes
68 A C P Coote
L 71 J Barnard
E 74 C N Murton
M 77 W A G Woods
79 A Harker
83 J V Pegge
85 H H Harris

88 O W Owen
89 H E Long

G 2 [19]

Formerly *Low Chamber opposite 17.*

c 20 C E Band

c 29-30 W Snow

H F Codd
M 59 J G Kemp
60 E Baron
F Baron
M 63 F S Poole
66 R P Davies
69 H A Hamilton
E 72 H Pigeon
L 73 H L Matthews
-M 74 C W M Dale
77 R S Gunnery
78 J Beardall
79 J B Ridges
E 82 G M Riley
M 82 T Widdowson
85 S H A Lambert
86 W N Willis
87 L B Radford
91 H Holmes

G 3 [18]

Formerly *Middle Chamber over 17.*

L 12 (C S or C T C) Luxmoore
M 14 J S Henslow
17 W Christmas
R H Feilden

c 30 (? T or C) Tower

W Burrell
P S Wilkinson
M 41 C D Crofts
44 R Seddon

J B Cane
L R Henslow
M 53 G Washington
56 E L Mallory
59 E A Alderson
62 C E Haslam
65 J H Scott
68 J H S Goldie
75 F B N Norman Lee
77 T R Gill
78 F W Tracy

79 E Ackroyd
82 A H Sharman
85 I W Clay
86 T H Martin
88 H M Leathes
L 91 E J Kefford

G 4 [20]

Formerly *Middle Chamber over 19.*

c 20 R Codrington

c 29 (? V or R) Vaughan
c 30 S Shield

M 38 J W Sheringham (to end E 40)

C Scott
M 60 J F Isaacson
61 R Levett
E 65 I G Ladyman
M 67 J Crosthwaite
70 M W Whitfield
E 73 T G Treadgold
L 76 J W Crookes
M 76 T E Forster
79 J H Edwards
81 H A Ransome
82 R W Hogg
L 86 H W Knight
M 87 W J Dobbs
90 A R R Hutton
91 C L S Russell

G 5 [18 B]

Formerly *Garret with 18.*

M 12 J Heysham
14 S C Whitbread
E 16 H Robinson
L 17 C Covey
c 20 E R Benyon
c 23 D Howard

c 30 (? W H or prob. H J) Hoare

F Baring-Gould
M 61 W W Hawkins
64 R Luck
67 S Vatcher
70 J E Peter
73 H Spicer
L 74 J Phillips
M 76 F H Colson
80 R H Sowell
83 A J Sainsbury
86 A Kahn

89 G H R Garcia
92 A E Buchanan

G 6 [20 B]

Formerly *Garret with 20.*

c 20 (? J or E M) Hamilton

c 29-30 T L Hervey

c 40 (? inits.) Hoare

Bridgett-Latham (to end
E 50) (? T E Bridgett or
J H Latham)

I E Benn
M 61 D Sellwood
64 W O Boyes
66 E Levett
69 R Morshead
E 72 J W V Punshon
M 74 D MacAlister
77 G W Turner
79 E H Molesworth
81 J. Ransome
82 E T Clarke
84 T A Wolfendale
86 H A Scullard
88 W Waldon
91 R W Tate

H 1 [13]

Formerly *Low Chamber, called the
Green Chamber, on l. h. of the 2nd
door inclusively from S.E. corner.*

c 1808 ? T S Hughes (the name T
Hughes is on the door)

L 13 T Carnac
M 15 T Margetts
16 G M Wood
18 Croke (? C Cooke or W J
Crole or G Coke)
E 22 W Peart

c 30 H Edgell

W B Calvert
C A Tryon
M 42 (? S F or H or J) Russell
43 M H Hole

E S Frossard
F Fitzroy

M 52 F Glover
55 G Spurrier
56 T Marsden
57 W L Bull
60 W G Bullock
61 R Whalley
64 J G Ladyman
E 65 E Lowe
M 67 F Field
70 H H S Cunynghame
L 74 F Burford
E 74 A Eustace
M 74 W J Willan
78 E N Coulthard
80 J B Rayson
82 J R Murray
84 W N Mitchell
86 E F R Wynne
89 F G Given-Wilson
92 J H B Masterman

H 2 [15]

Formerly *Low Chamber opposite 13.*

E 13 W R Bond
(? R P or G S) Wilson
M 18 C Walmsley
E B Farnham
M 22 Bernard (? H A Barnard)
c 28 W Joell

c 29-30 Vacant

F Wells
W Ager
M 42 J H Bluck
45 J F Gresham
J Goodrick
G Clarke
M 54 J H Hitch
55 W Donaldson
56 W P Townson
57 W E Bull
58 J C Thompson
60 T Archbold
63 J E Sandys
64 E D Holditch
65 T D Griffiths
67 J W Scott
L 69 H H Murphy
M 71 T E Hamer
73 R Bere
E 75 H Phelps
M 75 J L Wright
78 R H Lander
81 C T Y Robson
83 L E Shore

85 F F Adeney
87 J T Hewitt

H 3 [16]

Formerly *Middle Chamber over 15.*

L 13 T E Briarly
M 14 J Hildyard
17 Croke (? W J Croke or C
Cooke or G Coke)

c 19 E Barnaby
M 22 J Hills

c 30 Mr C Yate

J Denney
M 60 W A H Lewis
64 J E Lewis
66 H Howlett
E 69 A Evans
M 71 W H Sheppard
72 A C Woodhouse
75 T Taylor
77 G J T Harker
L 81 J S Clementson
82 A J Webb
M 83 E Curwen
86 F G Baily
89 H Wilcox
91 G F Briggs

H 4 [14]

Formerly *Middle Chamber over the
Green Chamber.*

L 14 H Douglas
M 14 T Plumbe
15 C B Littlewood
16 W Thresher
19 W H Wilkinson

There is a name on a window
pane Anderton, 1823.

c 30 Smith Child

J Atherton
M 61 R P Smith
64 A Low
66 R Giles
68 H Russell
69 H M Cowie
L 72 C C Thorold
E 72 W B Billinghamurst
L 73 H N Rooper
M 75 E M Baker

78 C S Middlemiss
81 W R Phillips
83 J R Burnett
L 86 A J Judson
M 88 B Long
90 W A Long

H 5 [14 B]

Formerly *Garret with 14.*

M 10 (? E or G C) Antrobus
14 J W Whittaker
L 17 W Marshall
M 18 J Thornton

c 30 H C Eaton

R Hiles
M 59 J A Selfe
E 60 C J Atherton
L 63 H J Campbell
L 64 R Jamblin
M 65 W C Stoney
68 R W Genese
L 71 H M Andrew
E 72 E Mitford
M 74 C J C Touzel
75 H H Phelps
76 C G Wilkinson
79 D (? P) M Scatliff
E 80 G Ellis
M 82 D Bain
84 A E Foster
86 J A Fulton
88 T R Glover
L 93 J H Metcalfe

H 6 [16 B]

Formerly *Garret with 16.*

M 13 R Palk
16 G Buckston
19 E Taylor
T M Gorst

c 30 G A Selwyn

W Philpott
J Stewart
M 43 F Dobinson
C H Batten
T Tweddle
M 53 C M Roberts
55 E D Little
58 J G Allott

59 A J Flather
 60 J C Thompson
 61 C S Hickson
 64 G Osborne
 67 J S Howell
 L 71 A Glen Bott
 72 H I Kilner
 M 73 E Allen
 76 H J Lewis
 78 T G Tucker
 81 A F Douglas
 83 H W Bradley
 85 T G Brodie
 86 R J Richards
 89 A H Whipple
 91 H G Whitman

11 [7 and 9]

7. Formerly *Low Chamber on l. h. S.E. corner, or Middle Chamber under the Library.* (The Library was in this building from 1516 to 1616)
 9. Formerly *Low Chamber in S.E. corner, commonly called the Garden Chamber.*

Mr J Wood
 M 15 Mr Jackson
 23-30 Mr R Tatham

Mr G Currey

Mr F France
 M 64 Mr P H Mason

12 [11]

Formerly *Low Chamber on r. h. in the S.E. corner.*

M 13 J H Dent
 M 16-30 Mr C Blick

E Story
 J E Colyer
 L 52 H L'E Ewen
 M 52 E Gyles
 55 H Noble
 56 F W Kent
 57 F G Saunders
 58 P F Gorst
 59 Mr F France
 60 G Edwards
 63 R J Coling
 65 J E Hewison
 68 A E Coates
 71 T A Elliott

73 R J Woodhouse
 76 W W D Firth
 L 79 G R Youngman
 81 W H Garne
 M 83 H H L Hill
 85 F C Young
 88 J E Hughes
 E 90 A E Vizard
 M 92 E A Strickland

13 [12]

Formerly *Earl of Southampton's Chamber, or Middle Chamber on r. h. in the S.E. corner.*

E 11 Mr L P Baker
 M 15 Mr J Graham
 16 Mr J J Blunt
 L 17 ? Mr Crunten
 M 18 Mr J Smith
 22 P Smith

c 30 Mr J H Pooley

W J Monk
 R B Brereton
 M 42 W H Smithers
 45 C F Mackenzie

P H Whittaker
 J R Little
 M 53 E W Stock
 E 54 D G Day
 M 54 T W Cremer
 57 G Cotterill
 60 A Ewbank
 63 W Charnley
 L 67 J T Hathornthwaite
 M 70 F A Cobbold
 73 M G Stuart
 76 F T Houghton
 78 C H O Curtis
 80 W W Ware
 L 81 D W Samways
 E Hunt Cook
 M 84 J S Barnes
 86 W L Milner
 89 J H Palmer
 E 90 R A Draper
 M 92 E F Scott

14A [8]

Formerly *Middle Chamber on the l. h. in the S.E. corner, part of the Old Library.*

? Lord Palmerston

FIRST COURT.

17

L 12 Mr T H Gawthrop
M 14 Mr Jarrett
Mr H Robinson
M 22 Hon J R Townshend (aft
Earl Sydney)
24 Mr W Spencer
25 Mr J Taylor
Mr T Overton
L 57 J W Bond
M 59 T T Falkner
63 F Lyman
64 R Browne
66 H Nicholson
E 69 W N Boutflower
M 69 P H Laing
L 72 W R Wareing
M 74 A W J Keeley
E 77 P C Scott
M 79 J H Haviland
82 W J Sharp
85 W P Legg
88 A C Madden
L 90 P G Gruber
M 92 A F Alcock

I 4B

[10]

Formerly *Middle Chamber in S.E.*
corner over the Garden Chamber.

M 12 C F Townshend
16 H F Graham
J Hindle
L 22 Mr W Tatham
c 30 Mr H Howarth
H Hardcastle
G H Law
M 43 Prince George of Radili
44 C Helyar
E 46 C C Maunsell
H L Elton
M 52 H S Band
53 G Bennett
54 R A K Barnes
57 J Tillard
61 J P Smythies
L 63 J H Warnes
64 W H Cariss
M 67 J S Fear
70 F Colenso
L 74 H Hemstock
M 76 W L Agnew
79 A Mackintosh
82 D W Samways
83 R G May
86 A R T Winckley
88 A W Cuff
91 R B Wilkinson

I 6

[12B]

Formerly *Garret with 12.*

Mr T W Hornbuckle
c 11 Sir Thos Wilson
c 18 T G Parr
c 30 R Mann
E G Peckover
M 59 J B Winter
60 T W W Gordon
64 W H Green
67 T Powell
E 70 J M Ward
M 72 J A Winstanley
74 C C Williamson
77 A L Manby
79 J Peiris
L 82 A Brown
M 84 N P Symonds
86 E W Strouts
88 C Foxley
L 89 J M England
M 90 P Green
92 F N Mayers

I 5A

[8 B]

Formerly *Garret with 8.*

L 13 J Smith
M 14 R Spirk
15 C Wilkinson
17 T Key
19 J Hargreaves
24 G P Blundell
c 30 W Hunt (or I 5 a)
(?) Cox
S C Brown
M 41 M Holmes
44 E W Walmesley
45 T Cobb
W B Davis
T E Lewin
M 53 B S Baines
56 A J Yarranton
59 T O Price
62 R Jamblin
L 64 F J Barnard
E 64 J H Blunn
M 66 E J Baker
69 J L Ralph
L 71 W F Burville

M 74 F T S Houghton
 76 A H Hildersley
 77 E W Atkin
 78 C B Cahusac
 L 79 D W Samways
 81 W Rose
 M 81 A F Cahusac
 83 H Bradford
 87 W H Box
 89 W R Le Sueur
 92 E C Hudson

I 5B [10 B]

Formerly *Garret with 10.*

E 14 Mr Braithwaite
 M 14 C Wilton
 16 G R G Bourke
 18 N Colville
 21 T Benson

A Alston
 W Barker
 M 43 W Nockells

H W Brenton
 W Bebb
 M 52 G Yeats
 54 E Tom
 57 A Buckley
 60 W F Meres
 61 H Gurney
 64 C J Stoddart
 67 A Butler
 70 J Marsh
 L 72 F J Waldo
 M 74 F P Ridley
 L 77 W H Price
 M 79 H W Ellison
 80 R A H McFarland
 L 82 H J Warner
 M 84 J H Chell
 86 W H Spragg
 89 W Nutley
 92 F W Carter

K I [5]

Formerly *The Lower Chamber on the S. side of the E. gate.*

? H Kirke White

c 20 Mr Jekyll
 to 29 A Thomson
 c 30 E Price

H Scadding
 F France

Ambrose Jones
 J B Mayor

J Marrack
 M 59 G J Nicholls
 60 J H Cutting
 62 R B Hathornthwaite
 63 W Scarlin
 64 R K Judson
 66 J D Paul
 67 J H Taylor
 69 J P Smith
 70 E C Channer
 71 W Wyles
 73 W A Guttridge
 75 W A Spafford
 78 G A Loveday
 L 81 W N Thompson
 M 81 F E Chester
 83 G A Mossop
 85 B H Lees
 88 V A Mundella
 90 A E Buchanan
 92 C T Powell

K 2 [8]

Formerly *The Bell Chamber* or *The Middle Chamber on the S. side of the gate.*

c 20 Mr (? G M) Cooper
 to 30 ? Mr J Hymers

Jeffrey (? F Jeffery)

E A Sparkes
 M 59 A Walsh
 61 G Sargent
 64 H R Beor
 66 W A Jones
 69 T W Windley
 72 W M Barlow
 75 C J C Touzel
 77 W H Bansall
 80 E T Lewis
 83 W Howarth
 85 F N Schiller
 87 F F Blackman
 90 H C Langley
 L 93 E C H B Norris
 E 93 Mr T R Glover

K 3 ? [6 B] or [6 C]

See K 4.

6 B

Formerly *Garret with 6 adjoining 6c.*

- c 20 A Wright
J W Johns
- c 29 W A Weguelin
c 30 (? J or D) Roberts

K 3.

W N Griffin

S Parkinson

- E A Ely
- M 59 J Metcalfe
62 W H Bray
64 J Gannon
67 T J Rawson
69 T Alston
72 W M J Heather
75 F C Finch
78 H W Ellison
79 J B Rayson
L 81 J T Knight
M 81 A J Wells
82 J T Knight
84 W Greenstock
L 85 L A Nicholl
M 85 T H Kirby
86 A W Greenup
88 A G Harvey
M 89 A G Pickford
91 S W Newling
92 I Small

K 4 ? [6 B] or [6 C]

(See K 3).

6 B

Formerly *Garret with 6, over 6.*

- c 20 C O Dayman
c 24 H F Mogridge
- c 29, 30 M Steel

K 4.

- C Sellwood
- M 59 N G Wilkins
62 R J Coling
63 R K Judson
64 E Lowe
65 W S Barnes
66 H Hilary
69 F H Adams
E 73 F J Horner
L 76 W Hall
M 78 W G Robson
E 81 R W Hogg
M 82 E P Boys-Smith
84 B C Howell
86 A J Tallent
E 87 H V Waterfield
M 89 A Ewbank
E 93 E C H B Norris

K 3 or K 4.

- c 55 H D Sweeting

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The Eagle

**a Magazine supported by Members of
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December 1891

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1891

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The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

December 1892

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Cambridge

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

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1892

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Rev. J. ...
Hundredth Number.

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